DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST

BOUND
AUG 5 '31
64628
16
Periodicals
L71

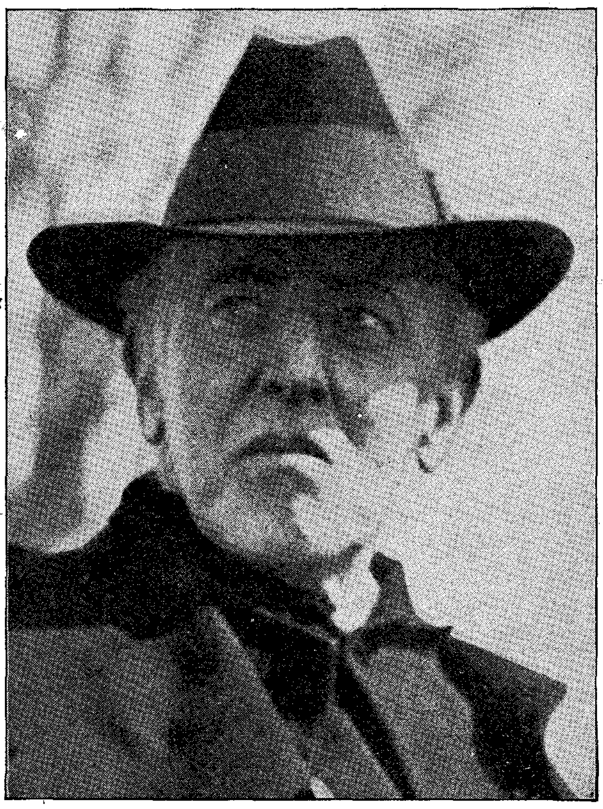
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXV, No. 1 New York, April 3, 1920 Whole Number 1563

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE TREATY KILLED: WHAT TO DO NEXT

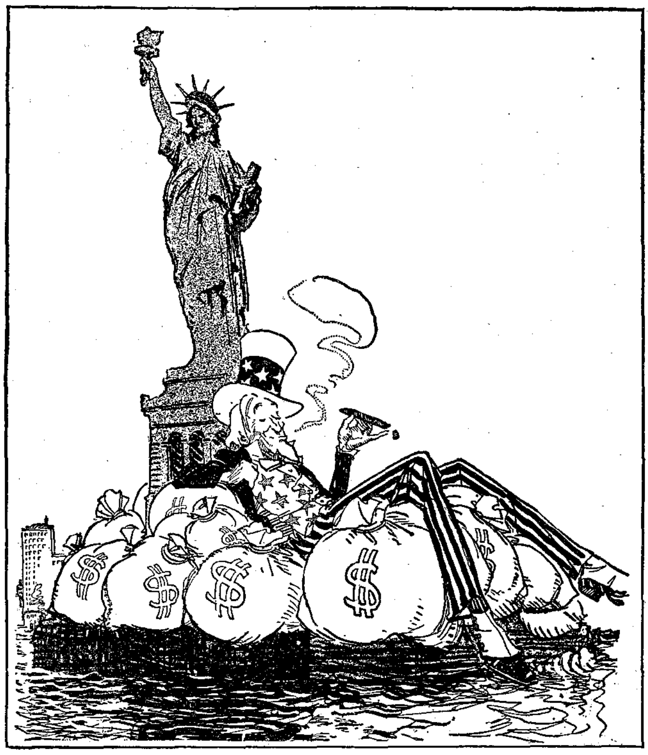
If the Senate's second failure to ratify the Peace Treaty means the end of the League of Nations, as far as the United States is concerned, then "all the blood shed by our soldiers and all the treasures spent by the Government have been wasted," is the sad conviction of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) and "the war was fought for nothing." Many other Democratic and Independent papers view the result with similar bitterness and regret. "There can be no real League of Nations without American participation," affirms the Savannah *News* (Dem.), "and if the United States gets into another great war the fathers and mothers whose sons march away on that day will have no cause to think kindly about the men who have prevented the formation of a real League." "After having astonished the world by our ability to make war, we now present to mankind an amazing spectacle of imbecility in making peace," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). Failure to ratify the Peace Treaty represents "the most humiliating collapse of American policy in a hundred and forty years of independence," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), which asks bitterly: "Can we complain if the rest of the world tags us a nation of boobs and bigots so far as relates to intercourse with our neighbor nations?" "It is a shame, a burning shame!" exclaims the Rochester *Times-Union* (Ind.), "that America, despite the wishes of the vast majority of her citizens, stands before the world to-day as the exponent of narrow selfishness and the opponent of a better international order." "The American welchers have triumphed," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), and "they have notified the Powers that fought by our side in the Titanic struggle against the brute that we were hypocrites and liars when we took part in that struggle; that we were cravens and crooks when called upon to sign in covenant what we had been so free to profess and promise by word of mouth and printer's ink; that we are sufficient in ourselves, by ourselves, for ourselves, and that the rest of creation, for all we care, may go to that hell to which the Prussian Beast and his war-lords sought to consign it." These "welchers," continues this Louisville paper, with a vigor of utterance which recalls the days when Col. Henry Watterson occupied the editorial chair, "have beaten the Treaty which was to establish and enforce the terms of the world peace won in the world-war," and "have crusht the only structure ever contrived for the pacification of mankind and its redemption from the rule of the brute." And in doing this, says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), they have "betrayed the dead." "The world was crying for bread," exclaims the Chattanooga *News* (Dem.), "and the Senate has given it a stone."



A RECENT SNAP-SHOT OF THE PRESIDENT.

On March 19, after more than eight months of confused discussion, the Senate returned unratified to the President the Treaty that the Peace Conference had worked nearly half a year to frame. Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, the British Empire, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, notes the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), "have not been afraid to sign the Treaty unreservedly." In fact, points out the Lexington *Herald* (Dem.), "of all the Powers great and small invited to participate in the League of Nations and to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, we alone are in the humiliating position of declining to ratify because, forsooth, a few provincial Senators fear that this mighty nation, this nation that holds the destiny of the human race in the hollow of its hand, would sacrifice something of its own dignity and yield something of its own sovereignty." This despite the fact, affirms the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), that "outside the little band of irreconcilables who have gone completely daft on the subject of the League there is not a Senator, Democratic or Republican, who does not realize that what the American people desired was ratification." And the shame of it all, says the Waterville (Me.) *Sentinel* (Ind.), is that "the matter has not been decided on its merits in the Senate and can not be decided on its merits at the polls."

While some papers join with such journals as the Troy *Times* (Rep.) and the Tulsa *World* (Ind.) in frank rejoicing over the Treaty's rejection and in the hope that its defeat is final, a majority of the press, like a majority of the Senate (but not the necessary two-thirds majority), seemed to desire ratification with reservations that would interpret but not stultify. Then who is to blame for this thwarting of the public will? Some editors are convinced that President Wilson himself is responsible, some point to the Republican Senators as the real culprits, and others divide the blame. The President "preferred to strangle his own child rather than have its crooked limbs straightened," exclaims the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), which is convinced that the League in the form insisted upon by Mr. Wilson "was utterly unacceptable to the country." "President Wilson led his following into a *cul de sac*, and, permitting no capitulation, no compromise, he allowed the Treaty to be slaughtered," says the Richmond *Evening Journal* (Ind.), which adds: "The country now sees the onus transferred from the Lodge following to the President's stubborn resolve to have the Treaty defeated rather than amended by reservations." "Justice must place the responsibility squarely on the President," avers the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), and this view is apparently shared by the bulk of the Republican press. When a Massachusetts ministers' association criticized the Senate for failure to ratify the Treaty Senator Lodge replied to them as follows:



"SPLENDID ISOLATION!"

(An English view.)

—Cheney in *The Passing Show* (London).

> "Reservations were placed upon the Treaty which a decisive majority of the Senate felt were necessary for the protection of the independence, the sovereignty, and the peace of the United States. The President's followers in the Senate under his direction refused to ratify the Treaty with those reservations.
>
> "The Treaty can be ratified with those reservations, but not without them, and it is for the President to determine whether he is ready to accept them in order that the Treaty may be ratified."

Democratic papers, however, largely share the conviction of the Louisville *Times* (Dem.), that "the blood of the Treaty stains the floor of the Republican wigwam." "To the unutterable shame of Americans, the Hindenburg, or last-ditch, line of reactionaryism is now in the Senate of the United States," declares the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), which adds: "The Senate must be purged of those who have made this most progressive and humane nation appear as the most reactionary and the most sordid." "The victors in the fighting over the Treaty are the Senate irreconcilables," remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.); and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) makes this point:

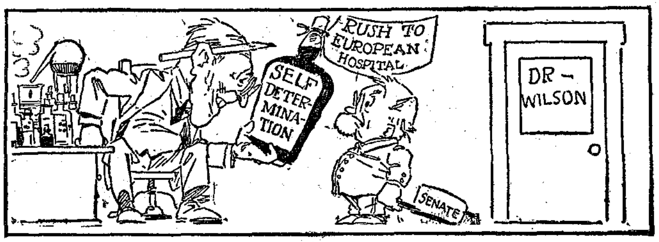
> "Senates have ratified treaties and senates have rejected treaties, but the grave offense that the Senate has committed under the leadership of Henry Cabot Lodge is in making a treaty of peace a partizan issue.
>
> "This precedent, for which Senator Lodge is responsible, will be a source of continuing evil to the United States for years to come. Every President who tries to negotiate an important treaty will find himself embarrassed both at home and abroad by the action taken by Senator Lodge and his associates in reference to the Treaty of Versailles."

Turning to those papers which divide the blame for the Treaty's defeat between the Republican Senators and President Wilson, we read in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.):

> "On the one hand we have a Senate majority whose leaders declared hostility to the Peace Treaty before its text was agreed upon and were determined from the first to discredit the President by rejecting the pact he would bring from Paris. On the other hand, we have a President who insisted from the first that the Senate should accept the Treaty as negotiated without changing its text by even the slightest alteration, amendment, reservation, or interpretation. . . .
>
> "Had the President been willing to leave to his friends in the Senate a larger measure of discretion as to when and how much to concede for the sake of getting the Treaty through, it is possible that the Senate months ago would have ratified the instrument in a form acceptable to our Allies and the United States would have passed out of the twilight zone between war and peace."

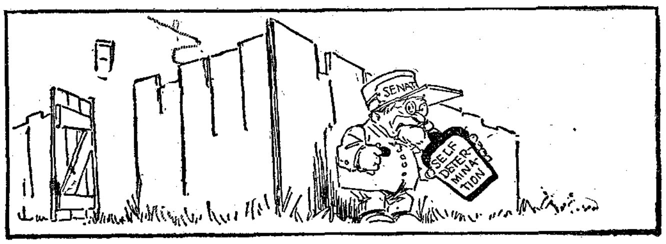
Responsibility for the deplorable result, declares the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "rests with the irreconcilables of the two extremes—obdurate Wilson Democrats who refused to join in a practical harmonizing program, and the so-called bitter-enders who stood out to the last against ratification in any form."

But more important than assessment of the blame, editors and correspondents agree, is the question, "What next?" Many agree with William J. Bryan that "the Treaty is not dead" despite the death-blow in the Senate. "I believe the people are greater than the United States Senate," says Mr. Bryan, "and I will not believe in the impossibility of resurrection while the people have their faces toward the front and their hearts in the right place." He points out also that it is a mistake to require a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty. "A majority of Congress can declare war; it ought to be as easy to end a war as to begin it." Few papers seem to reflect the casual confidence of the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), that "the country will go ahead regardless of the Treaty, because Germany is in such a condition



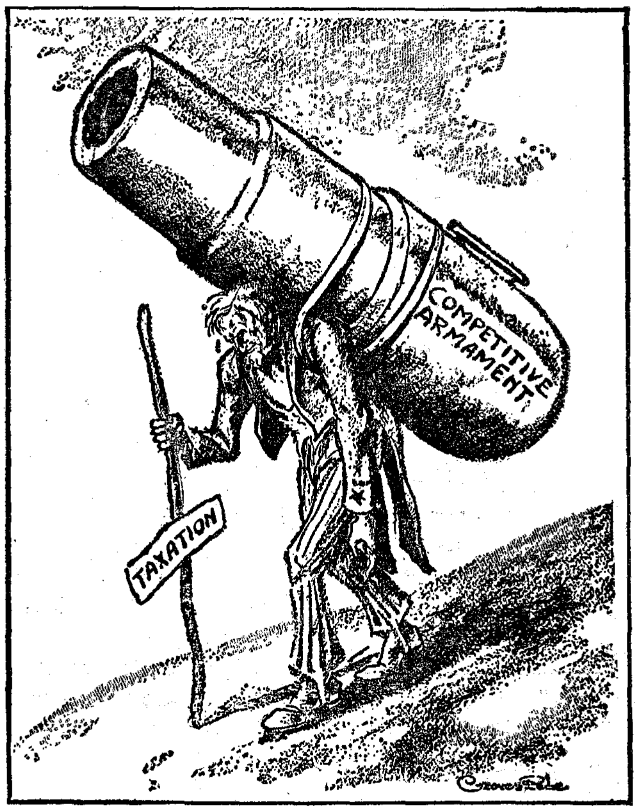
Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

THE PRESCRIPTION



THAT

that it makes little difference what kind of arrangements we have with her." Some of the solutions proposed and discust are: A separate peace with Germany by Congressional resolution; a new treaty; a temporary *modus vivendi* to be arranged with Germany by the President; or a return of the Treaty to the Senate with the understanding that President Wilson would accept ratification with a single reservation holding over the League of Nations issue until after the elections. Representative Flood (Dem.), of Virginia, has announced that he will introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to prepare a new treaty of peace with Germany. Senator Le Baron B. Colt (Rep.), of Rhode Island, is quoted by the correspondents as saying that the Treaty of Versailles "is only temporarily laid aside as far as the United States is concerned, and it must eventually be ratified." He adds, according to the same dispatch:



A BEGGAR'S PACK AND STICK.

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

"If we permanently stay out of the League of Nations, instead of having the bulk of the world with us, we shall have forty-five nations in the League all allied against us. Our Monroe Doctrine will be gone, for the South-American countries are going into the League. Our world-leadership will be gone."

Of "peace by resolution" the New York *World* says:

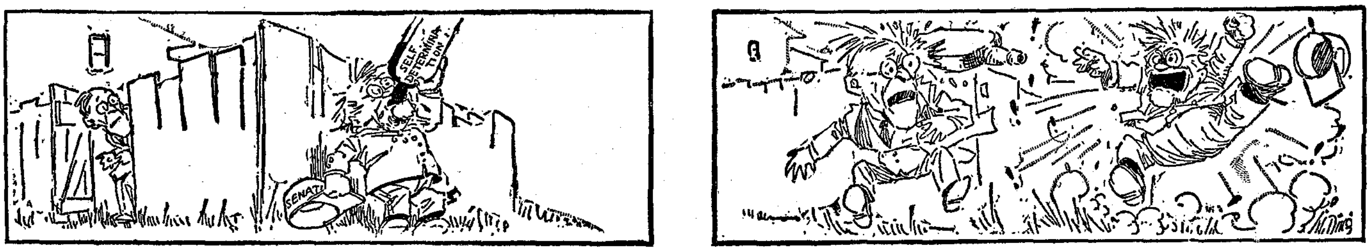
"There is only one constitutional method of terminating a war, and that is by the negotiation and ratification of a treaty of peace between the belligerents. No resolution of Congress can remove the necessity of a treaty of peace between the United States and Germany."

The President, says the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind. Rep.), "has the power to seek to establish a *modus vivendi* with Germany and the Allies. That would mean the arrangement of a provisional means of intercourse, pending a permanent settlement, and it would not be subject to the approval of the Senate." "One thing is sure," says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), and that is: "If Mr. Wilson means to remain the real President of the Republic, he will not sulk in the retirement of the White House until the November election for a mandate which can not be exprest, but he will at once initiate steps which will, speedily, either bring the Treaty back before the Senate with suitable recommendations, or else, in accordance with the constitutional prerogatives of which he is rightfully jealous, he will resume negotiations with the Allies to redraft those clauses of the covenant that have precipitated the disaster." And in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* we read that "ratification of the Peace Treaty with Germany, with a single reservation reserving the decision of the United States on the League of Nations covenant until after the Presidential election, has been suggested to President Wilson by Democratic Senators as a basis on which he may resubmit the Treaty to the Senate."

"If the President desires to make a campaign issue on the Treaty the Republicans are willing to meet that issue," says Senator Lodge. "The Treaty is in the campaign, and will be the paramount topic next to the identity of the Presidential candidates from now until the election," says Secretary Daniels's paper, the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.). Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, leader of the Administration forces in the Senate, is quoted in the New York *Tribune* as predicting that the controversy over the Treaty will result in the launching of a third political party in the Presidential campaign backed by such irreconcilables as Senators Borah and Johnson. But many editors confess themselves puzzled to see how the President is going to obtain the "great and solemn referendum" on the Peace Treaty that he spoke of in his Jackson-day letter, since friends of the Treaty of the "mild-reservationist" type are perhaps equally numerous in both the Democratic and Republican ranks. "To throw the Treaty into the campaign," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "would bring about, not 'a great and solemn referendum,' but a great and solemn muddle."

Comparing the League of Nations, as a result of America's inaction, to a patient under an anesthetic, the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) remarks: "What will happen to the patient if the surgeons leave it there while they attend a medical convention to obtain a vote of approval on the technique of the operation? By the time they get the vote, the patient will be dead." "The injection of the Treaty into the campaign bodes little good for either of the national parties," declares the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.). Senator King (Dem.), of Utah, is convinced that "it would be a mistake to make the Treaty a party issue." A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* quotes him further as saying: "If the President attempts to do so he will have a desperate fight and split the party. Mr. Bryan has said that he would oppose any such proposition. There is no question in my mind that our party is sharply divided on the Treaty."

But back of all this discussion looms the question: Will the President himself enter the campaign for a third term on the issue of ratification without reservations?

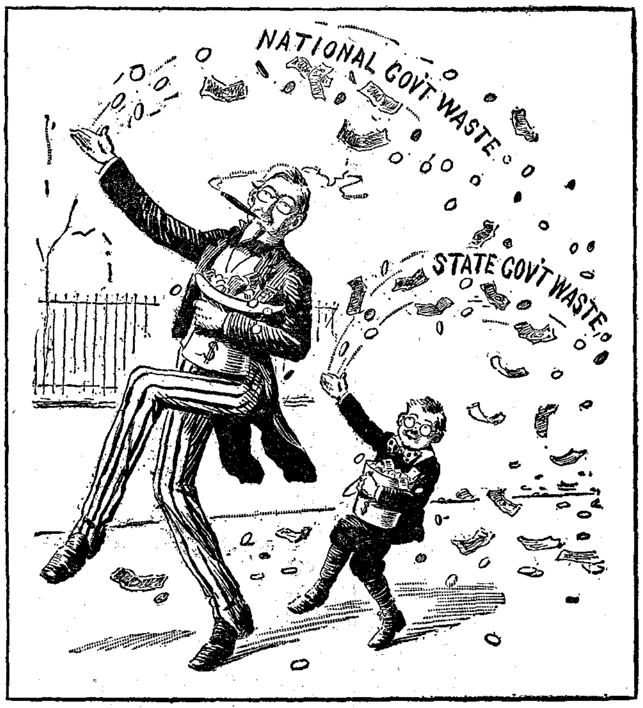


—Darling in the New York "Tribune."

WENT ASTRAY.

THE WAR ON OUR WAR-TAXES

A PAINLESS EXTRACTOR OF TAXES who could guarantee to make revenue-collecting a simple, delightful, jolly affair for everybody concerned would find this a good time to start a Presidential boom. The country, as the New York *Evening World* notes, "has just gone through the mental anguish of another Federal income-tax return, made under the most needlessly complicated law that ever harassed an intelligent people." Everywhere we find protests against the complexity of the present "war-time" tax laws, and from representatives and spokesmen of business everywhere come complaints of the depressing and unsettling effect of the existing scheme for taxing "profits." Presidential candidates have offered to help if given the proper opportunity, financial authorities in private life have made interesting suggestions for new legislation, ex-Secretary McAdoo has advised a new loan to keep taxation down, and the new Secretary of the Treasury has told Congress how it might make things very much simpler and easier for taxpayers and collectors. Mr. Houston's program—stated in a letter to the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee—includes the simplification of present methods of collection, adjudication, and correction; the substitution of a flat tax for the sliding-scale profits taxes; rearrangements to encourage savings and reinvestment; and a moderate, gradual reduction in taxes. In his opinion:



"JUST LIKE UNCLE!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"Complexity in tax laws violates the most fundamental canon of taxation, that the liability shall be certain and definite. It is not merely a source of irritation, labor, and expense to the taxpayers; but when conjoined, as it is in the present law, with the heavy rates of taxation which war exigency has forced upon us, it becomes a major menace, threatening enterprise with heavy but indefinable future obligations, generating a cloud of old claims and potential back taxes which fill the taxpayer with dread, creating, to be sure, an attractive source of additional revenue, but clogging the administrative machinery and threatening, indeed, its possible breakdown. . . . . .

"Provision for the simplification and fundamental modification or repeal of the excess-profits tax at the earliest possible future date should, in my opinion, be made. . . . . .

"The essential thing is to simplify the excess-profits tax and grasp a uniquely opportune moment to remedy a deeply rooted defect in our system of income taxation by providing for the just taxation of the undistributed profits of corporations at a time when such taxation represents simplification and relief, not further complexity and heavier burdens.

"While it is fully important that savings and reinvestments effected through the medium of the corporation should not be dealt with more leniently than similar savings made by the partnership or individual, it is equally important that the methods of taxation employed should in all cases penalize savings and investments as little as possible. Our present surtaxes offend greatly in this respect.

"We attempt to levy surtaxes rising to sixty-five per cent. upon ordinary income, while there are thousands of millions of tax-free securities in the market, the income from which is practically exempt from all taxation. The result is to make investment by wealthier taxpayers in the expansion of industry or foreign trade unattractive and unprofitable. It is obvious that this situation should be remedied."

Secretary Houston does not expect any changes for two more years, but insists that to get anything done even in that time requires prompt action by the present Congress. His general purpose wins wide press approval, tho he wants things accomplished too soon to suit some editors, and would postpone action too long to please others. To the Buffalo *Times* (Dem.) Mr. Houston's letter on taxation seems constructive: "It is not a mere statement of the terms of an equation, but offers a definite answer to a great fiscal question." The New York *Times* (Dem.) finds several suggestions "worthy of commendation" in the Houston letter, just as the Dallas *Journal* (Dem.) finds "some attractive features." "The objects sought are entirely commendable," affirms the Washington *Post* (Ind.). A number of papers, like the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and *Evening Sun* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.) applaud the Secretary's criticism of the excess-profits tax. The Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* (Dem.) is convinced that this tax and the present income tax are distinctly harmful, and it concludes that "there does not seem to be any hope for early lifting of the country's burden of taxation, but if we can't have lower taxes, at least let us have simpler taxes and less objectionable taxes."

Irrespective of the merits of Mr. Houston's specific suggestions, it seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that all this official agitation of the subject of taxation by the Treasury Department and in Congress is decidedly worth while because of "the enlightenment of the people generally and the arousing of public sentiment on this subject of high taxation and its relation to the cost of living, and to obstructing the processes for meeting and reducing that cost." Mr. Houston's suggestions, if acted on, would undoubtedly bring some relief, in the opinion of this leading organ of business, but his program "is timid and insufficient" and "does not go to the root of the real trouble." And in an editorial which presents clearly and in detail views held by many newspapers, the New York daily goes on to tell what "the real trouble" is:

"Most tax experts now admit that there can be no far-reaching and complete remodeling of our tax system without the abolition of the excess-profits tax in its present provisions. It should be definitely understood that this does not mean a removal of taxation from business or a resort to bonds. Neither of these courses is practicable at the present time. More bonds could not well be sold, and even if they could such sales would be a serious injustice to old bondholders. The total volume of taxation can not be reduced without falling back upon credit, and it is clear, even tho unfortunate, as all admit it to be, that there will have to be a long period of heavy taxation if we are to provide for our debts and eventually to liquidate them. Even to pay running expenses and interest means very heavy taxation. The change which needs to be made now is not that of removing the burden of taxation but is that of changing its distribution, and as a cardinal factor in this change the entire elimination of the excess-profits tax as now imposed.

"The reasons for such a removal should be clearly understood. They do not lie in any desire to exempt what is called 'big business' from its due share of the public burden. The trouble is that in attempting to concentrate taxation as is done under the present system resources are wasted and production is not developed. The latter evil is seen in such industries as mining, lumbering, and the like. If a proprietor is already close to the

> point at which he will have to pay heavy excess-profit taxes his tendency is to leave the trees standing in his forest reserves or the ore in his mine. They do not pay taxes in their natural state, but if he places them on the market he must pay profits taxes up to as high as 80 per cent. Hence a shortage of raw materials, which gives rise to high prices and lowers the quality of goods. The other phase of the situation — the waste of capital—is seen in the fact that so many corporations are now conducted less economically than heretofore, the result being to enlarge their expense accounts, add to their unnecessary outlays for exploitation and development, stimulate their practise of paying bonuses which are not called for, and in other ways to carry on business without regard to due considerations of economy and good administration. The excess-profits tax undoubtedly results in diminishing the supply of goods on the market, limiting efficiency, raising prices, and tending to obstruct the accumulation of capital. Indeed, most of these indictments are admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury as well as by other reasoners on the subject; they constitute a formidable bill of complaint, altho not a final or complete one. The burden which is now borne by business in a way to injure not only it but the entire community should be readjusted.
>
> "In the same way the equivalent of the excess-profits taxes on individual incomes which is furnished in the form of the so-called surtax directed against the proprietors of larger incomes calls for readjustment and correction. No one doubts that the individuals of the larger incomes should pay the larger taxes, but they should be called upon to do it in a way that will interfere as little as possible with the accumulation of capital and with the instinct to save. Moreover, there should be as little double taxation as possible and the tax should be so adjusted as not to interfere with investments which are desirable for the sake of the community. Housing, for example, and similar types of investment are now under the ban because of the extreme form of double taxation to which they are subjected. The so-called estate tax is a tax on the residuary legatee and not upon the various participants in the inheritance, as it should be. This is a special case of injustice under the income tax, but it is a fairly illustrative one. The whole situation is the result of hasty legislation and is defective and unjust in the highest measure."

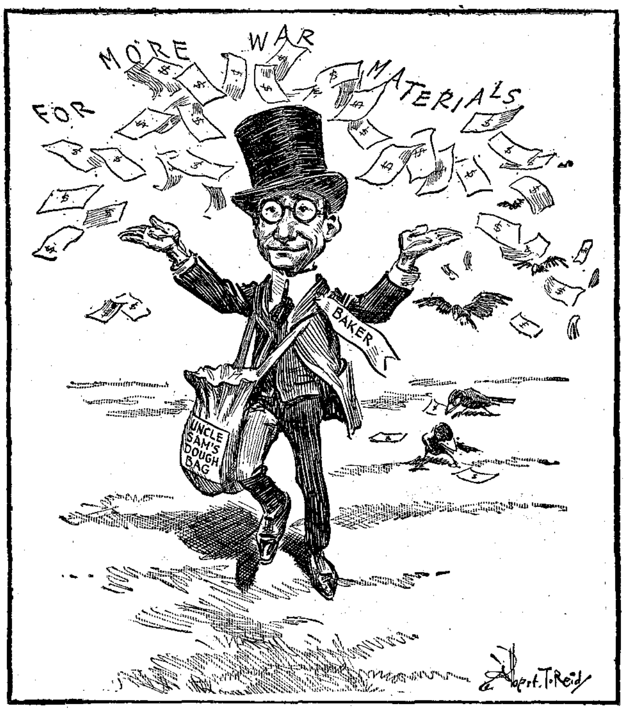
Why, asks *The Journal of Commerce*, "should not Congress take this matter in hand and definitely act upon it at the present session?" "Why?" echo dozens of other newspapers. It might be well to turn for an answer to the Congressmen themselves. Mr. Cordell Hull, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, thinks something can be done, saying:

> "About all that is to be done to meet the suggestion of Secretary Houston is to smooth out some of the hard places in the existing laws and to enact straight twenty per cent. excess tax on the cash surplus from business which is undistributed profit, in order to offset the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that when such cash surplus is turned into stock dividends it is not taxable. We have known for months of the inequalities of the present law and we should be able to correct them without much delay."

But another Democratic view-point is that of Congressman Kitchin (Dem., N. C.), late chairman of this committee, who thinks that the taxes are all right as they stand and that the proposed change would "switch the burdens from the war- and peace-profiteers to the little fellows least capable of bearing the burden." Leading House Republicans like Leader Mondell, Chairman Fordney, of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Longworth are disposed to delay consideration of the subject until the next session, according to the Washington dispatches. In Mr. Fordney's opinion taxes can not be safely reduced for two years at the least, and "the Ways and Means Committee will not do anything relative to the excess-profits taxes until the next session. To begin a revision of the revenue law now would let loose a flood." And the Republican New York *Tribune* is inclined to agree with these gentlemen, remarking:

> "Congress would antagonize public opinion if it should levy more taxes or issue more bonds. There is no escape, therefore, from the continuance for a time of the present tax rates. Moreover, these will produce an insufficient revenue unless Congress retrenches heroically. Having imprudently swamped Congress with estimates, the Administration is now morally bound to use its influence to prevent a lowering of taxes, and even to acquiesce in a slashing of its extravagant requirements. The immediate and fundamental need at Washington is to eliminate deficits and balance the Government's accounts. It will be time thereafter to simplify and reduce taxation or to consider proper additions to our normal peace expenditure."

But it seems to a Democratic newspaper like the Nashville *Banner* that the chief reason "Congress will not be willing to 'tackle the job' is that there is much politics this year in which its members mostly for obvious reasons feel constrained to participate." Any action is a matter of remote possibility, writes the New York *Evening World's* Washington correspondent, for these reasons:



GOING RIGHT ON EXPENDING.

But perhaps it is Mr. Burleson's fault. The news that the war is over may have been delayed in the mails.

—Reid in the Chicago *Post*.

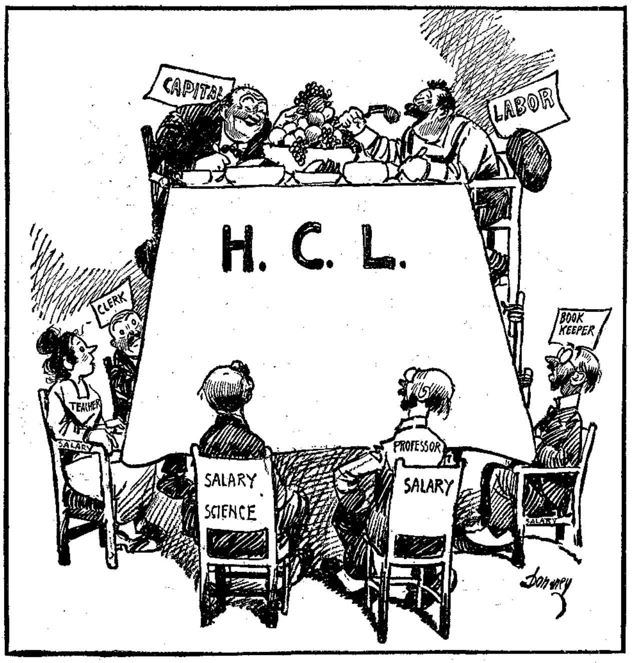
> "First—The Republican majority has framed no revenue plan to take the place of that adopted to meet the exigencies of war.
>
> "Secondly—The Democratic minority, having framed and passed the revenue laws while it was in power, is not willing to admit that it was entirely wrong, and is waiting to see what the majority will do—if anything.
>
> "Thirdly—The Republican majority, while it has asked the Secretary of the Treasury for suggestions looking to revision of the revenue laws, which request was complied with by Secretary Houston in a long communication to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, is not disposed to accept, in any great part, plans or programs emanating from the Democratic Administration."

Congress, continues Mr. Green, has been talking about finding new sources of expenditure "instead of talking about cutting down the expenditures to fit the receipts," and the subject of revising the revenue laws "has never proceeded beyond the line of academic discussion," and now, "the session is drawing to a close, numerous matters of importance have piled up and will require almost all the remaining working time for consideration, and the main duty of Congress—to reduce taxes and thus cut down the high cost of living—can have but cursory treatment." All of which brings the editor of this Democratic newspaper to ask in despair:

> "Is there no way of convincing Congress that Federal tax-revision is an imperative national need—not merely another pet project of a President whose every exprest wish a Republican majority in Congress must feel itself bound to defeat?"

THE NEW PLAN TO END STRIKES

A PLAN for "joint organization of management and employees" in every plant is the important and arresting feature of the recommendations of the second Industrial Conference held at Washington. Another significant fact is that the report of the members was unanimous, whereas the first conference was wrecked by dissensions before it really began to function. The members, with Secretary of Labor Wilson and Herbert Hoover at their head, recommend the application of the principle of collective bargaining through the shop or plant system of "employee representation." Furthermore, the President and Congress are asked in the report to set up a complete scheme for the settlement of all industrial disputes on a local, regional, and national basis, through collective shop agreements, by decision of a regional conference board, or final determination by a national industrial board sitting at Washington. As Mr. Hoover signs and champions this report, we have here the labor plank in his platform.



DINNER-TIME.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

This organization for the solution of industrial troubles without recourse to strikes, consisting of nine members at Washington, together with twelve regional chairmen, does not meet with the approval of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who insists that sufficient machinery already exists, and that we need only a willingness on the part of employers to play fair. The conciliation machinery which the conference report recommends would be superfluous, thinks Mr. Gompers, who says:

> "Unavoidably organization of independent shop units of employees is a menace to the workers, for the reason that it organizes them away from each other and puts them in a position where shop may be played against shop. Not only the welfare of the workers, but the best economy for the nation demands that industry, in so far as possible, be viewed in a national light, and that the workers be united into organizations covering whole industries, as is now the case with the 120 national and international trade-unions."

The Buffalo *Express* and other papers point out that the industrial machinery of which Mr. Gompers speaks did not prevent the steel and coal strikes last year, and other smaller clashes between labor and capital. The startling figures of the Department of Labor to the effect that strikes and lockouts referred to that bureau for settlement last year—not including the coal, steel, and the majority of other strikes—involved 2,300,000 workers and cost them in wages upward of $100,000,000, lead other papers to declare that it is high time labor and capital were brought together. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* and the Providence *Journal* are among the papers which think that "if the conference report could be studied by employers and employees generally, its reasonableness would go a long way toward a better understanding."

Secretary of Labor Wilson, an avowed trades-unionist, and Herbert Hoover, an employer of labor in large projects, were aided in their findings by fifteen other representative citizens, among whom were two former Attorneys-General, one former Ambassador, several former governors, and directors of large enterprises. At least three thousand witnesses—employers and employees—from all trades and professions were examined at hearings extending over three months, and their expert advice and constructive criticism, we are told, make the report merely a summary of their views. Washington correspondents agree that the report probably is the most comprehensive treatise on industrial problems and conditions of labor ever drawn. It declares for labor's right to be represented by men of labor's direct choosing. This, and collective bargaining, were the rocks which wrecked the first conference, when Mr. Gompers and other labor delegates left the body. The present plan evolved for the settlement of labor differences is particularly adapted to the United States, and permits parties to disputes to submit their differences to a "regional adjustment board." In the event of failure to compromise, the matter then goes to the national industrial board. Meantime, production goes on. The plan involves no penalties other than that which may be imposed by public opinion. It neither imposes compulsory arbitration nor denies the right to strike. It is designed to stimulate the settlement of differences between capital and labor, and depends to a considerable extent upon public opinion to aid disputants in reaching a settlement.

Every phase of industrial conditions was investigated by the conference, and recommendations covering every condition of employment were made by the conference's twenty-thousand-word report to the President. Some of the most important recommendations are for—

"1. Establishment of employee representation in shops or plants.

"2. Acceptance of the principle of collective bargaining.

"3. Creation of machinery for settlement of all industrial disputes.

"4. For a new system of food marketing and development of cooperative buying and selling of food products to stop speculation and profiteering.

"5. Fixing of a minimum wage to give reasonable living conditions and protect community and individual from the ill effects of lack of competence.

"6. Extension of government machinery to investigate living costs.

"7. Establishment of 'gain sharing' as opposed to profit sharing.

"8. Promotion of the insurance principle, and for converting Liberty Loan savings into some form of annuities.

"9. Fixing hours of labor on a weekly basis, with preferably forty-eight hours a week and a Saturday half-holiday.

"10. Final determination of hours of labor on the basis of studies of fatigue and the effect of work in a particular calling on the one hand and studies of hours that will give maximum production on the other.

"11. Prevention of child labor and enforced schooling and physical upbuilding.

"12. Special safeguard for women in industry as to hours and conditions of work, and equal pay for equal skill and equal production.

"13. Better housing.

"14. Prevention of labor turnover.

"15. Relief from present economic conditions for government workers and school-teachers."

The report recommends against—

"1. Profit-sharing as a panacea for labor ills.

"2. Restriction of production by labor.

"3. Strike by United States employees or public servants, such as police and firemen.

"4. Affiliation of policemen and firemen with orgaizations that use the strike weapon.

"5. Encouragement of overtime work."

Herbert C. Hoover, vice-chairman of the conference, explains that regional chairmen must eliminate the "open" and "closed" shop question and other controversial principles from the list of subjects which may be discust, as no conference could settle these questions of principle. The machinery as outlined in the report, he says, "offers a neutral ground upon which employers who are bitterly antagonistic to organized labor can still be kept in contact with their men, in case of disagreement." The fact that the machinery recommended by the conference is unlike any other in existence was pointed out in an address by Mr. Hoover before the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

> "It is basically not a plan of arbitration, nor is it an industrial court. It is stimulation to self-government in industry. The plan contains no essence of opposition to organized labor or organized employers. It simply proposes a sequence of steps that should lead to collective bargaining without imposing compulsions, courts, injunctions, fines, or jail."

Altho we are told in the New York *Evening Post* that "the Hoover plan is a new departure, and follows no method adopted by other countries," the Socialist New York *Call* can see "nothing startling or novel in it." The plan "combines the various phases of investigation, conciliation, and arbitration that are characteristic of all such legislation," says *The Call:*

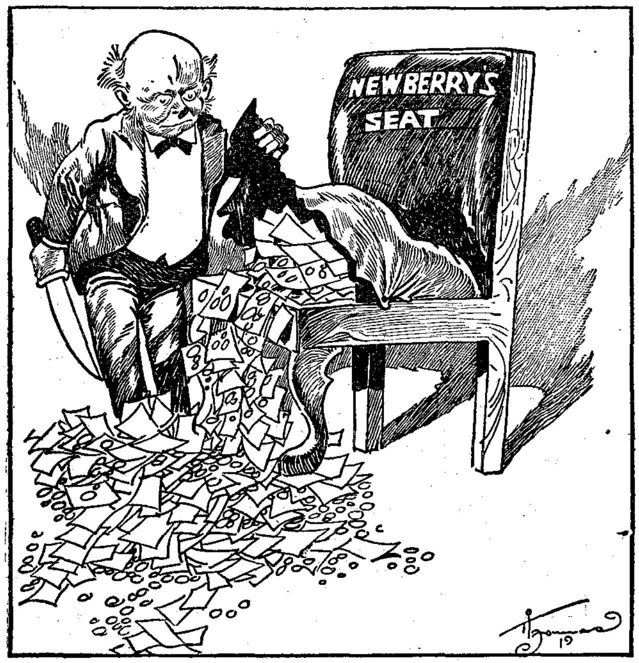
> "But, like most other such schemes, it tends to take from the organized workers what power generations of effort and organization have given them. This particular plan would make the shop or plant the basis for negotiations. But the shop organization crosses the field of the unions and can only add confusion to their work."

"It never crossed the minds of the members to go into the causes which produce strikes and keep alive the unrest that is steadily driving the American people into lack of faith in their institutions," declares the Providence *News.* The conclusion reached by the New York *Globe* is that "the report is a sore disappointment. In its endeavor to avoid antagonizing extremists at either side, the conference has apparently kept so carefully to the middle of the road that it will get only brickbats from both sides."

Of the papers which thoroughly approve the report, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks the report is "a typical product of an application of business methods to government; it wastes no time on rhetoric, and sidesteps sentimental appeals and pointless generalities." "The employer and the workingman will find this document well worth study," adds this paper. The Springfield *Republican* points out that "the proposed machinery, by express stipulation, is not to be invoked until the possibilities of existing means of settlement have been exhausted." "While there is no possibility of devising any plan which will suit everybody and absolutely prevent labor disputes and strikes," says the Philadelphia *Record,* "they can be reduced to a minimum. And the conference points out a way which seems to be both fair and practicable." The New York *World* thinks the conference's plan is "essentially democratic," while that of Mr. Gompers is "essentially autocratic." "The plan will be criticized by employers who still look upon labor as a commodity, and by union-leaders who fear shop-organization may interfere with union organization," asserts the Pittsburg *Dispatch,* "but the plan has been tried in union shops, open shops, and mixed shops, and what it offers is based on experience, not theory." The New York *Times* believes the plan to be "simple and practicable, and at least worth trying." "In the main the report is constructive," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* which thinks it should "mark a new and improved era in the economic life of America."

THE NEWBERRY CONVICTION

"IN THE STREETS OF SOVIET MOSCOW and Petrograd" we shall be taunted about Newberry; for many months "our partizan politics will smell" of the disgrace of the Newberry crime; "it will give campaign material of a deadly sort to the opponents of the Republican party; it will still further stimulate social unrest and feed whatever revolutionary flame is burning hot in America." And yet, continues the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), we may be thankful and even proud because the conviction of Senator Truman H. Newberry (Rep., Mich.), for violation of laws limiting campaign expenditures, is proof that "here in America we do convict the millionaire who buys up a State and purchases a senatorship, and punish him like the common pickpocket." Indeed, the prevailing note of nation-wide editorial comment on the Federal trial jury's conviction of the Senator is one of satisfaction. The Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.) is pleased, because such an outcome "is bound to have a salutary effect upon American political methods." The verdict is "highly gratifying" to the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) It "can not fail to have a wholesome effect," is the way the Manchester *Union* (Rep.) puts it, and the Birmingham *Ledger* (Dem.) calls the conviction a vindication of the nation's honor.



YOU CAN'T FOOL GRAND RAPIDS ON FURNITURE.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

It was last November that Senator Newberry and 134 workers in his campaign were indicted for violation in 1918 of Federal and State laws limiting expenditures for campaign purposes. The State law has a limit of $3,750 for primary and election campaigning and the Federal law sets the limit at $10,000. Henry Ford, Mr. Newberry's unsuccessful competitor, made the first charges of irregularity a year ago. The case was finally called for trial the last week of January this year and the jury gave out its verdict on March 20, convicting seventeen of the eighty-four defendants whose indictments had not been thrown out during the trial. On the same day the trial judge sentenced Senator Newberry to two years in Leavenworth Prison and $10,000 fine, and the other sixteen, including Mr. Newberry's brother and Paul King, his campaign manager, to fine or imprisonment or both. Martin W. Littleton, the chief Newberry counsel, has predicted that "no man will serve one day in jail or pay a dollar fine." This, of course, is simply his way of saying that the case will be appealed to higher Federal courts, and the Grand Rapids *News,* in the city where the trial took place, estimates "that the case can not be finally settled up for possibly two

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

years, pending all the anticipated appeals and motions to stay." Mr. Newberry insists that he has nothing of which to be ashamed—

> "No proof of fraud, bribery, or other despicable crime was produced, and I was convicted under a law that is not thoroughly understood and whose interpretation by the court is open to further adjudication. Under the charge I was made a conspirator if I had knowledge that my campaign was going to cost others than myself more than $3,750. That, to my mind, is the nub of the whole thing."

Some sympathy with Mr. Newberry's opinion of the law under which he has been convicted may be found in the press. The New York *Times* (Dem.) says that altho Mr. Newberry had no business to violate the law, nevertheless,

> "In convicting Senator Newberry and in giving him the maximum sentence the court at Grand Rapids has also indicted a law. That the raising of large sums of money for honest and legitimate campaign purposes has been a custom for years everybody knows. It is regrettable and deserves condemnation, not because there is any guilt or crime in it, but because it has been shown over and over again to be a foolish waste of money and because campaigns can be and have been conducted much better without it. Now it is made a crime, but only a law-made crime. No participant in it feels any moral guilt or shame."

But to statements like these and suggestions that the Newberry defendants are "victims rather than the engineers of a criminal conspiracy," the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.) answers with certain "cold and hard facts" to the general effect that the law in question was passed by Republicans, that the jury was largely Republican, that the charges made just before the institution of criminal proceedings were preferred by the Republican Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and that it was "a matter of common notoriety that money had been expended with extraordinary profusion in Newberry's interest" in both primary and election campaigns. The New York *World* (Dem.) pours forth scorn on the assertion that the money was all spent for "legitimate expenses." The testimony taken at the trial, it says, "shows that Michigan was plastered with Newberry money"—

> "Everybody supposed to have influence who would take it received his price. It went to individuals, Republicans and Democrats alike, who were thought to be useful; to political, social, industrial, and religious organizations; to newspapers, not always in payment for advertising, and to liquidate the expense accounts of persons who never traveled a mile, as they have admitted under oath. To say that such practises are 'honest and legitimate,' involving no moral wrong, and that a law unnecessarily severe condemns what at the worst is nothing but 'a foolish waste of money,' should delight the heart of every idolater of the dollar-god, convicted or still at large, but it is false."

It did not require the assertions of government witnesses that the Newberry campaign had cost anywhere from $178,000 to $1,000,000 to convince the jury, it seems. According to one juror quoted in Associated Press dispatches from Grand Rapids, the defense's own testimony settled the case:

> "Without Paul King's testimony that he told Senator Newberry the campaign would cost $50,000, the Government had a weak case, and without the King-Newberry letters no case at all. We could find no other way, however, after the defense itself had supplemented the scanty government proof that Newberry had taken an active part in the campaign and, shown by his own writings, that he directed almost every important move."

Michigan press comment seems to avoid the personal, as is natural in a case involving "many a fine man who has lived long and honorably among our people." The Detroit *News*, an independent paper which supported Henry Ford, sees in the outcome of the case a lesson for all citizens to guard well that ballot which "every petty knave and grand knave" in or out of office, and "every grasping corporation," will do almost everything to get. The Grand Rapids *Herald*, a Republican paper which strongly opposed Ford, says of the verdict:

> "There had to be a challenge—short and sharp—to a 'system' which deliberately erects a great cash-register-political machine and proposes ruthlessly to perpetuate it, in big and little units, by another 'system' of intimidation and antagonism aimed at any and all who will not acknowledge the 'system's' sovereignty.
>
> "The original plan and expectation—as uncontrovertibly disclosed—was to accomplish for Mr. Newberry with money what nothing but money in his case could accomplish. . . . The fundamental challenge involves the roots of our democracy, the vaunted political equalities which our electoral system is supposed to possess and the morality of our elections. A dangerous trend in a dangerous direction has had to stop, and we are hopeful—for the sake of Michigan and for the sake of Michigan Republicanism—that the end is come."

Truman H. Newberry has now "been convicted by a jury of his peers," and, concludes this newspaper, controlled by Mr. Newberry's predecessor in the Senatorship, William Alden Smith, "regardless of appeals to higher jurisdictions upon points of law, he has no honorable alternative but immediate, voluntary, resignation from the Senate of the United States."

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PAPERS PLEADING FOR LIFE

STRONG PROTESTS are being made by the foreign-language papers published in this country against Senator King's bill to exclude them from the second-class mailing privileges—a blow that would very likely end their existence. It seems that there are about 1,500 of these newspapers and magazines, with an aggregate circulation of about 8,000,000. They are printed in thirty-three different languages and are to be found in every State in the Union. Less than one-fifth of them are German and about four per cent. are Socialistic or Communistic in their tendencies. If these latter few have sinned, it is argued, it would be rank injustice to visit the punishment upon hundreds of innocent publications, and deprive millions who read their native tongues of their only sources of information. The utterances of the foreign-language press are positive and straightforward. Two Polish newspapers, the Milwaukee *Nowiny Polskie* and the Baltimore *Jednosc-Polonia*, urge Polish organizations to protest to Congress, and point out that "even the Prussians permitted the publication of Polish papers." "It would be ungrateful of America to adopt such legislation after the sacrifices made by the foreign-born during the war," thinks the *Dannowirke*, a Danish newspaper of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Instead of creating a love for the English language, such legislation "will have a contrary effect, as experience has shown all over the world," asserts the Fitchburg (Mass.) *Raivaaja*, a Finnish newspaper, which thinks that "only by allowing the fullest freedom will the official language of any country replace in the shortest and quickest way the small minority still prevailing of foreign languages." We are told in *The Jewish Morning Journal*, of New York City, that if such a law should be adopted, "it would ruin the major portion of the foreign-language newspapers, and the immigrant, who understands no English, would remain entirely cut off from the spiritual connection with the country in which he lives." That the Government is interested in the problem of the foreign-language press is indicated by a statement sent out by the foreign-language service, formerly a branch of the Bureau of Public Information, which we find in the Seattle *Posten*, a Norwegian weekly. Says this government statement:

> "We deplore the grave injustice which is being done to foreign-born peoples as a whole these days, by inaccurate and sensational newspaper stories; and the unfair and unfriendly treatment accorded them by Americans who are ignorant or misinformed concerning them and their press. Our eighteen months of intimate relations and work with the foreign-language press have brought us indispensable proof that the large majority of these papers and peoples are American in the truest sense, that they have rendered valuable service to this country, and are behind no one in their desire to see any disloyal or seditious publication speedily and properly dealt with. Because of this conviction, based on

our experience in this matter, and because we realize that much of the prevalent prejudice against the foreigner is due to lack of knowledge of existing facts, we are making this effort to give all possible publicity and discussion to the constructive achievement and loyal record of the foreign-born groups and their papers."

The Philadelphia *America*, an Ukrainian semiweekly, criticizes Senator King's bill for other reasons:

> "The bill proposed by Senator King is opposed to the spirit of the American Constitution, because the latter does not consider it a crime to use a foreign language. If eight million perfectly loyal American citizens still use their own language and read newspapers in that language, this bill will deny them the opportunity to receive education and useful recreation. The rights of citizens of the American Republic, whether native-born or naturalized, can not be limited or made dependent on the knowledge of English. Never in American history has anybody tried to enslave the press, and to make everybody use one language would mean the abolition of freedom of speech, which is guaranteed by the American Constitution."

CONSTANTINOPLE OCCUPIED

THE "PROVISIONAL" OCCUPATION of Constantinople was accomplished with the precision of clockwork by Allied forces under a British general, with but one clash. Actually, the city has been under the jurisdiction of Allied troops occupying Turkey since the armistice, in command of General d'Esperey, of the French Army. How long the occupation will last is a question that interests the world. "It will be many a day before the Allied troops move out," thinks the Washington *Star*. In fact, "the longer it is continued the better," remarks the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, while the New York *Evening Sun*, which seldom agrees with President Wilson on anything, now exclaims whole-heartedly that "the position attributed to President Wilson of insisting that the Turk must go is absolutely sound and right. It should have universal indorsement." Why the Allied bayonets should stay is explained by the Providence *Journal:*

> "Every one knows that the minute the Entente relaxes its hold, the old era of intrigue and assassination will revive. The Turk understands only one argument, and that is force. And it would be a good thing for the world—for the cause of human freedom and justice, and for Turkey herself—if the temporary occupation, by Western soldiers and sailors, of the ancient town at the crossways of the continents were made permanent."

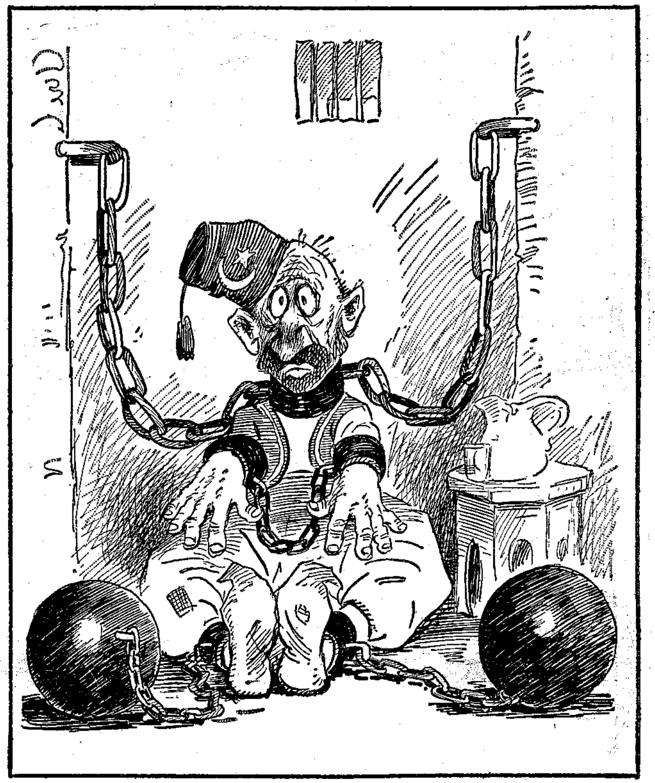
The occupation of the city was considered necessary, it seems, in order to curb the deadly activities of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his Asia-Minor army, which has been massacring Armenians by thousands, defying the Sultan's Government in Constantinople, and threatening to resist the terms of the Peace Treaty by force of arms. The Allied occupation, therefore, is said by the Philadelphia *Press* to be for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the Sultan and enabling him to carry out the terms of the Treaty, which soon is to be signed. The Birmingham *Age Herald* looks upon the military move as a "political *coup*," with Great Britain as the chief beneficiary.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks it likely that, altho the Allied commanding general announced in a proclamation that the occupation was provisional, it may continue indefinitely. The proclamation read as follows:

> "First—Occupation is provisional.
>
> "Secondly—The Entente Powers have no intention to destroy the Sultan's authority. They wish rather to strengthen it in all places which shall remain under Ottoman administration.
>
> "Thirdly—The Entente Powers persist in their purpose not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople. But if, God forbid! troubles develop and massacres occur that decision probably will be modified.
>
> "Fourthly—In this critical hour every one must attend to his own affairs and assist in maintaining general security without permitting himself to be deceived by those whose frenzy tends to destroy the last hope of building upon the ruins of the ancient Turkish Empire a new Turkey. In short, it is the duty of every person to obey orders issuing from the Sultan.
>
> "Fifthly—Certain persons implicated in threats have been arrested in Constantinople. They naturally will be held responsible for these acts and for the consequent results."

Several of the most powerful of the Turkish leaders, we are told, were arrested soon after the Allied forces landed. Among them were the former Minister of War and his Chief of Staff, an imperial prince of Turkey and a Senator. Turkish military leaders accused of war-crimes also are said to be marked for arrest and trial by Allied courts martial at the proper time.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* and the New York *Evening Post*, however, question whether the occupation of the seat of Turkish rule will impress Mustafa Kemal's marauders in Cilicia, hundreds of miles away. Says *The Plain Dealer:*



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

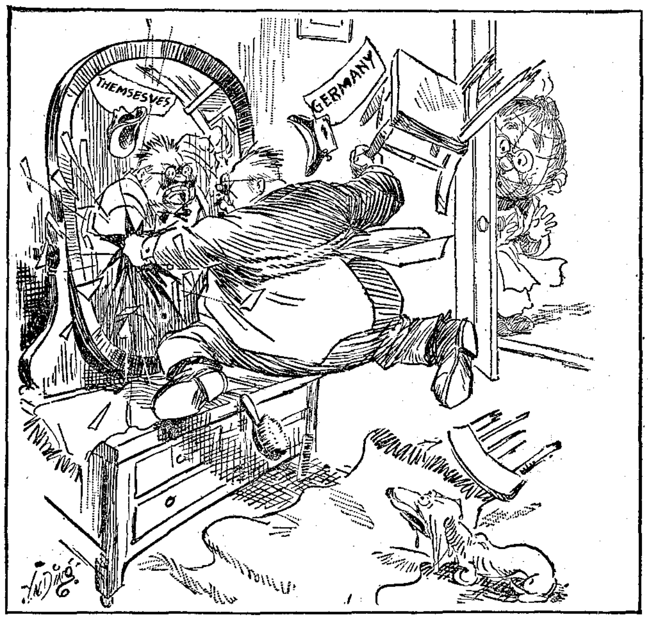
IF TURKEY MUST REMAIN IN EUROPE.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "To the unsentimental layman it must appear that a more practical course would have been to dispatch a real army to Cilicia and another to the disaffected Anatolian regions which are directly under Mustafa Kemal's thumb. This would be less showy and more costly, but it would have the advantage of exerting pressure just where the pressure is needed. If England had East-Indian rebels to deal with she would not proceed to coerce them by sending an armed force to occupy the capital of New Brunswick."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* goes further, and doubts the wisdom of the occupation. We read, in *The Eagle's résumé* of the situation:

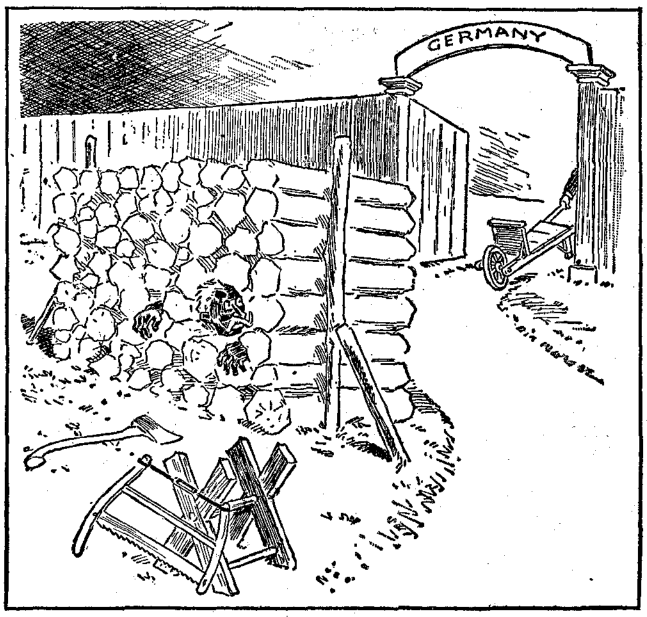
> "The Treaty which is to be enforced has not yet been completed; at least it lacks the sanction of this country, and the Allies have not yet agreed upon certain important details of it. Under these circumstances the carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty will be a vague and indefinite undertaking.
>
> "The proclamation issued to the populace when Constantinople was seized states that the occupation is provisional; that the Entente Powers have no intention of destroying the Sultan's authority, and that the Allies do not intend to deprive the Turks of Constantinople. At the same time all this is made conditional upon the behavior of the Turks themselves. Since the occupation is likely to last for a long time, if it serves the declared purposes of the action, the declaration is not calculated to allay the resentment of Moslems in Turkey and elsewhere.
>
> "The Allies seem to have grasped the wrong horn of the Turkish dilemma. At least they will have to grasp both horns before their present action can produce the good results hoped for."



Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

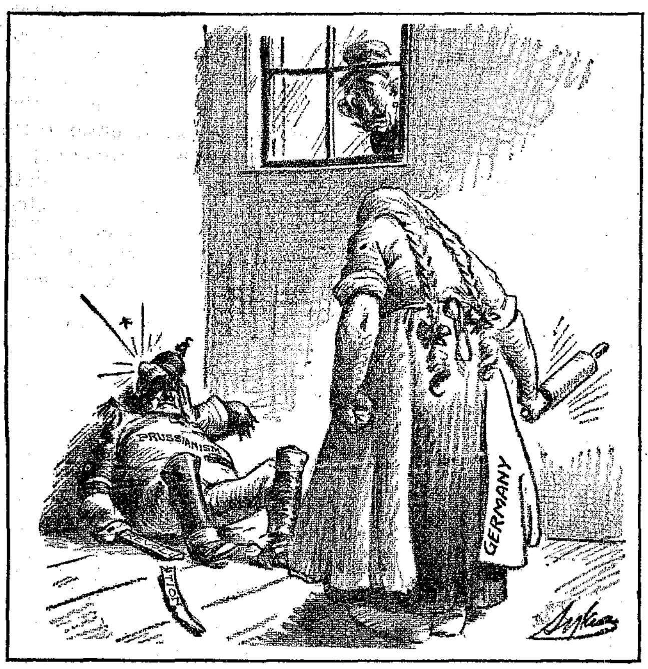
AT LAST THE GERMANS HAVE PICKED ON SOME ONE EVERYBODY HOPES THEY CAN CONQUER.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*



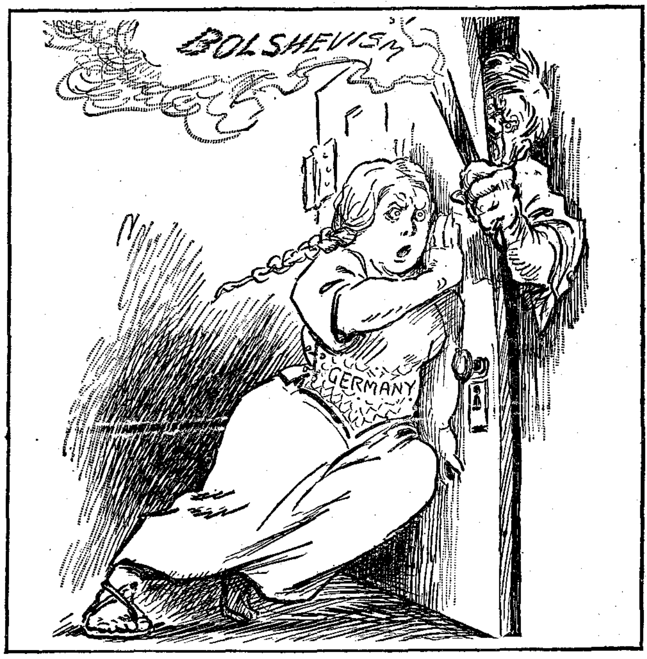
AN EBON-HUED GENTLEMAN IN THE AMERONGEN WOOD-PILE.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*



"MY, BUT DER OLD HOME ISS CHANGED!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

CAN SHE KEEP HIM OUT?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

A "MOVIE" OF THE GERMAN UPHEAVAL.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A BEE in the hive is worth two in the bonnet.—*Columbia Record.*

THE public is getting a trifle ouija bored.—*London (Ont.) Free Press.*

THE Germans have taken off their Kapp to Ebert.—*Florida Times-Union.*

GERMANY is threatened with a serious attack of ingrowing ruthlessness.—*Washington Star.*

WHEN a movie is O. K. it is passed by the censors, but when it is not it is sensed by the pastors.—*Dayton News.*

GOVERNOR EDWARDS, of New Jersey, would run for President on a platform demanding reclamation of all arid regions.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

CHICAGO'S new daily paper is to publish no news of crime or scandal. It won't have much local news.—*Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

AND now Mr. Hearst may run for President. We hope he is in good training, for he will have to run a long distance.—*Portland Oregonian.*

A GREAT embarrassment to private ownership is that when the railroads were returned the four Brotherhoods were also returned.—*Financial America.*

NOT Pan-Germany but Pandemonium.—*London (Ont.) Free Press.*

ONE way to keep your friends is not to give them away.—*Savannah News.*

MEAT Prices Declining.—Head-line. Declining to decline, apparently.—*New York World.*

MAYBE Germany is like the man throwing a fit to frighten off his debtors.—*Baltimore American.*

IT used to be that two could live as cheaply as one. Now one can live as expensively as two—*St. Paul Non-Partizan Leader.*

THE suffragists are eagerly awaiting the day when they can proclaim to the world they have a perfect 36.—*Washington Herald.*

EVERYBODY knows what ought to be done with the Turks, but it doesn't look as if anybody was going to do it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

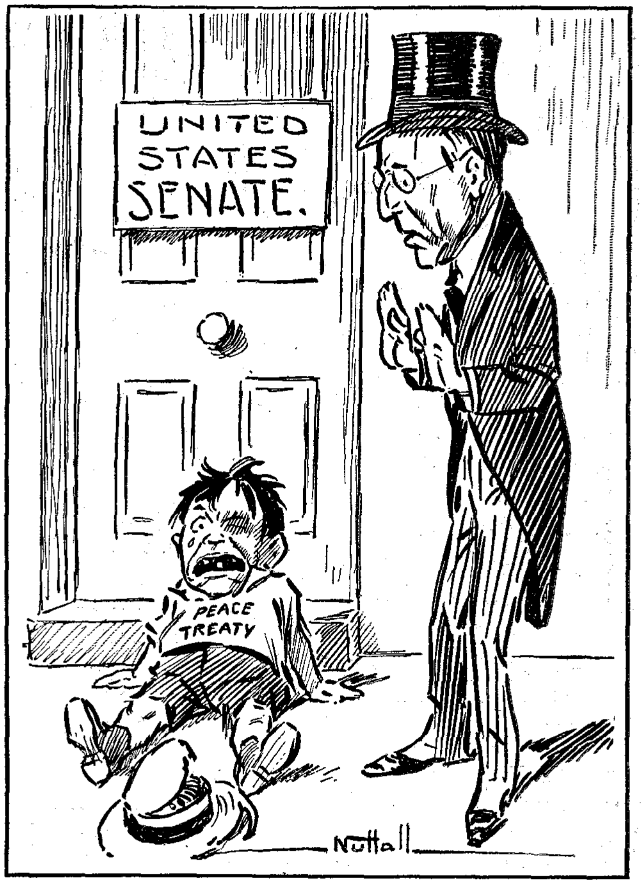
THE supposition now is that since the peace-dove set out to find that olive-branch, she must have got hold of a ripe olive.—*Columbia Record.*

THAT United States aviator who went seven miles up into the air and then came down again, should make an excellent recruit for one of the new political parties.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHERE THE TREATY SHIPWRECK LEAVES AMERICA

SHIPWRECK OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY leaves America in uncharted waters in the sea of international politics, remark some British and French editors, who nevertheless rather sadly welcome the long-expected event as at least more definite than the doubts that we have lived under since the armistice of 1918. "Where does America stand with regard to us?" the French ask, as France is "most deeply concerned" in America's absence from the bargain the Allied and Associated Powers made with Germany. This we hear from Paris correspondents, who report resentment in France because she has "neither the guaranty she asked but agreed to forego, nor the assurances she wants to get from America's signature to the Peace Treaty." Yet with customary French logic, we are told, France refuses to believe America is not her friend, tho she would feel better if she knew how America intended to prove that friendship. The Paris *Journal* says nothing is to be gained by ranting against America, which will probably never ratify the Versailles Treaty and adds:



THAT POOR PEACE TREATY.

PAPA WILSON—"Good gracious, after the treatment it has received, its own father doesn't know it!"

—*Punch* (Melbourne).

"However, there are one or two things which must be straightened out. First, the war must be finished. Is the bastard régime of the armistice going to continue until 1921? The adversaries of the Treaty think they have a way out. They propose that America shall declare herself at peace with Germany. China adopted this method. But Mr. Lodge and his partizans wish in the declaration of peace to maintain all the advantages of the Treaty of Versailles. However, Mr. Wilson appears to wish to check in advance this maneuver by declaring that the Treaty is one and indivisible. The Americans will probably have a new battle upon the method of finishing the war.

"Next must be settled the Franco-American guaranty compact. A majority of the Senate appears favorable enough to promise to defend France against German aggression. But the President appears to think this compact was tied up intimately with the Treaty.

"French interest is very great in this interment of the Treaty. All the work of the League of Nations and the economic reorganization of the world is dependent upon American cooperation. Are we going to get any help or must we count upon total American abstention? It would seem that we have a right to know."

The Paris *Midi* nurses the hope that France will realize some protection from American friendship, and, as for the Treaty, reminds us that it is "in effect and must be enforced." "What may be called 'the hand of Wilson,'" remarks the Paris *Figaro*, is "most considerable and most incontestable in the Treaty," and it believes "it was singularly difficult, and in certain points dangerous, to clash with an authoritative and dictatorial man, stubborn in his ideology and ready to have recourse, if need be, to demagogic passions to break down the resistance of governments." Another criticism of President Wilson appears in Mr. Briand's organ, the Paris *Eclair*, which observes:

"All the Socialist and all the radical pacifists counted upon President Wilson to mutilate our victory. They have not been disappointed. But what is the great idealist going to do now? Will he appeal to the country against the slight he has sustained? . . . The Allies must at once take steps to meet the consequences of the vote of the American Senate. We have no time to lose, for the action at Washington will encourage Germany."

More sarcastic is the tone of the Paris *Matin*, which exclaims:

"At the most troubled moment in history, America has a sick President, an amateur Secretary of State, and no Treaty of Peace. A President in the clouds, a Secretary of State in the bushes, and a treaty in the cabbage-patch. What a situation! However, America is America; that is to say, our great sister nation, which has our love and eternal confidence. Colby or no Colby, Treaty or no Treaty, the American people know that we call them friends.

"It is only a little longer that a sick man will be able to keep the cloud in the sky above the two sister republics. And soon there will be a Secretary of State with whom Europe can speak and whom we can understand. France needs no written guaranty to know that America will send her boys again if we are menaced as we were in 1918, and let America know that we will send another Lafayette if she ever needs him."

The "passionate fight" that has been going on for more than six months between the Senate at Washington and President Wilson ends in a result deplorable for the whole world, sadly observes the Paris *Journal des Débats*, which proceeds:

"The responsibility for this bad situation falls in greater part upon Wilson. He did not know enough to assure himself of the Senate's cooperation during the Peace Conference nor to accept the reservations which affected only the League of Nations. He held to his system and his absolutism.

"At the beginning of the conflict he counted on overcoming the Senate resistance by campaign speeches. Sickness stopt him. But it is hardly probable he would have thus triumphed over the opposition of his adversaries. Public opinion was divided and disconcerted. It did not understand the obstinacy of the President, which now can be explained by personal pride of authorship.

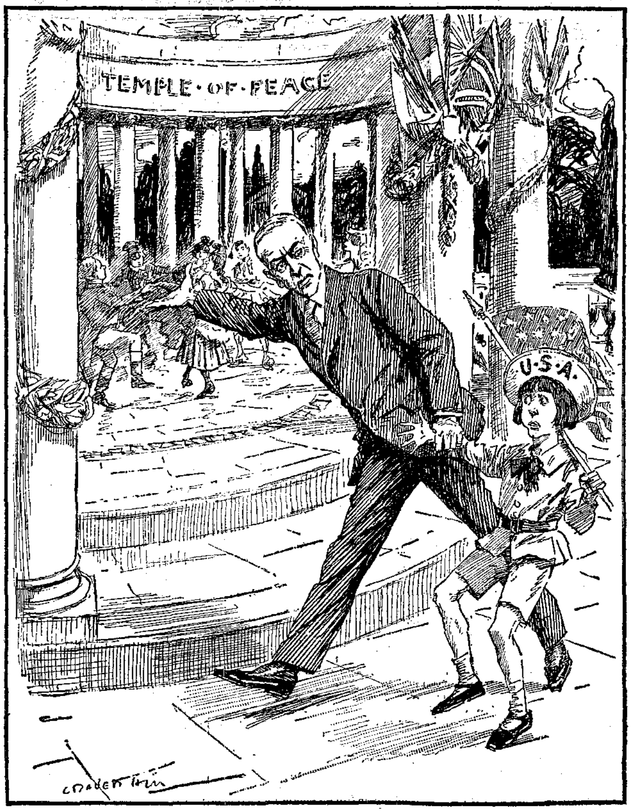
"The Allies themselves, whose opinion should have been of great weight in the circumstances, were disposed to accept the reservations which would have assured ratification of the Treaty. Nevertheless, Mr. Wilson persisted to the last in his intransigence. He seems persuaded that the electoral masses, in their desire to see the Treaty with Germany ratified, will vote for the integral text without reservations. But the electors have a chance to express themselves only indirectly at the election of delegates charged to choose the President. If the Presidential election is made on such a jumping-board there will be double confusion.

"In any case there would be new delay, and our delays of the past have already produced sorrowful results. The battles of the American political parties are destroying the fruits of victory. We can understand the disgust exprest by the great newspapers of New York.

"We permit ourselves to offer a suggestion. Let the reservations be voted under the provisional condition that they become effective only after the Presidential election. If this election shows the people hostile to them, all will be thrown aside. If the election is favorable to them, they will stand. Under these conditions, the personal pride of President Wilson will be saved, since it will be the people who will finally decide."

In England the London *Times* says the rejection of the Peace Treaty by the American Senate makes the "rout" of President Wilson complete for the time, and it expresses fear that the prospect of the Treaty and League of Nations as the leading issue in the Presidential campaign must be accepted. This influential daily adds:

"It is a regrettable prospect for all the world, and particularly for ourselves. None the less we adhere to the belief, which we share with Lord Grey, that the American people are unlikely in the long run to withdraw their influence in world affairs or to be satisfied with playing only a small part in the League of Nations."



THE CHILD WHO WANTED TO PLAY BY HIMSELF.

PRESIDENT WILSON—"Now, come along and enjoy yourself with the other nice children. I promised that you'd be the life and soul of the party."

—*Punch* (London).

A Socialist Labor journal, the London *Daily Herald*, regrets that the American Senate missed another great opportunity in refusing to ratify the Treaty, "because the Treaty sadly needs mending, and the United States could, until this self-excommunication, have demanded and compelled the creation of a real league of peoples, based on disarmament and self-determination." Says the London *Daily News*:

"The results of America's dissociation from the vast work of rebuilding the world must be calamitous. Her decision will give an inevitable impetus to all the forces of disorder everywhere, and will retard the growth and gravely weaken the authority of that symbol and instrument of international cooperation, of whose birth America was, beyond any other nation, the prophet."

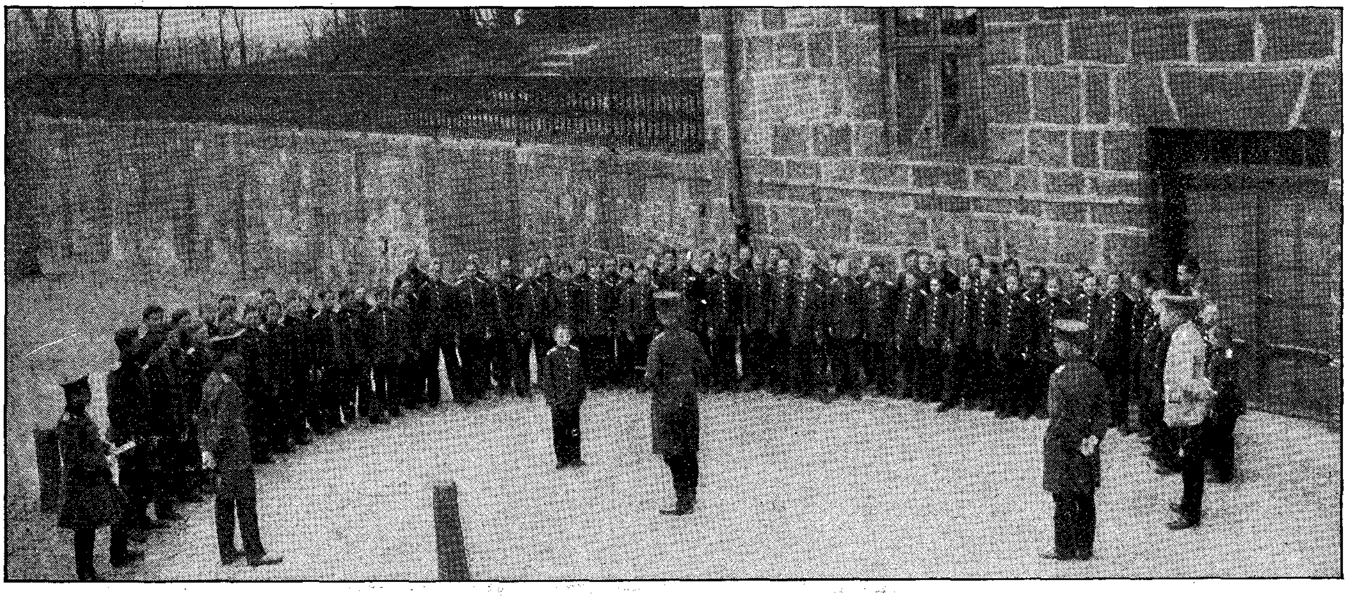
The Daily News then predicts that altho the Senate's action handicaps the League, still it will go forward. If America declines to share the burden, each existing member must take so much heavier a load on its shoulders, according to this journal, which believes that the argument for the admission of Germany and Russia, so soon as the stability of their respective governments qualifies them for entry, now has double force. The London *Daily Chronicle* observes:

"We must make the best of an unfortunate issue. If America can offer no immediate help in reconstruction, we shall never cease to be grateful for her help in the war, while we have the satisfaction of knowing that the rejection of the Treaty was not due to ill-will toward Europe."

SEPARATISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

SECESSION FROM THE EMPIRE was the sledge-hammer issue of the South-African Nationalist party in the recent March elections, the first held since 1915, and this party, under the leadership of General Hertzog, increased their seats in the Parliament of 130 members from 27 to 43. In the former Parliament the South-African party, led by General Jan Christiaan Smuts and the late General Louis Botha, had fifty-four members, while now it has forty. The South-African party is said to be no more pro-British than the Nationalist party, but is generally described as "moderate," and General Smuts, in the view of some South-Africans, is "at heart an unconverted republican." The Unionists, who had forty seats and now have twenty-five, want South Africa developed "with a greater eye to the Empire than Smuts followers approve," we learn from press dispatches, but could work well with the South-African party. In its first engagement the Labor party won twenty-one seats, and there are three Independents. If General Smuts seeks to form a coalition of the South-African party, the Unionists and the Independents, it is noted, he will have a majority of four, which "for effective government is no majority at all." But the question that agitates some is whether the Nationalists will press the independence issue as hard after election as before. It is noted that their numerical strength is not "overwhelming" enough to effect "so revolutionary a step as secession from the Empire," and it is pointed out also, from many modern instances in politics, that "sobriety comes with responsibility." Yet Nationalist sentiment is so intense, we learn from Cape Town dispatches, that even families have been divided on the issue, which is a survival of the old struggle that dates back to the time the Netherlands ceded Cape Colony to Great Britain in 1814. According to a South-African contributor to *The Contemporary Review* (London), it is easy to understand the attraction of the Nationalist creed for the Dutch-born South-African, for the Nationalists teach freedom to a race "famous for its love of its own flag, to a race with a natural detestation of England, above all, to a race the majority of whom are purely insular in sentiment and incapable of appreciating the protective power of England, or the value of her commercial opportunities." This informant, who thus reveals himself a conservative Briton of Britons and signs himself "South-African" tells us further:

"It would be absurd to expect of the Dutch any love of the British Empire *per se*, and it is almost equally absurd to expect of the *Backvelder*, at least—and the *Backveld* is the backbone—any comprehension of its advantages. General Hertzog has had plastic material to work on; and his fanatical faith in his ideals has given him an eloquence and tireless energy in the furtherance of his doctrines that have carried all before him. He has been helped by many Dutch and a few British parliamentarians and publicists of ability, notably by such men as Dr. Malan, Mr. Tielmann Roos, and Professor Freemantle. People point with astonishment to the fact that the war-prosperity of South Africa seems only to have added to her political



GERMAN MILITARISM—NEW STYLE.

By the terms of the Treaty German military academies must be confined to non-military pursuits. This is how they look in transformation.

discontent; but it is recognized in politics that physical and spiritual well-being by no means coincide of necessity, and, moreover, large numbers of Dutch farmers know nothing about the internal conditions of other countries, and do not grasp, for a moment, that their own prosperity, solid as it is, is remarkable. The genesis and the rise of Nationalism are thus simple enough, and simpler still when you realize that the Dutch seemed to see their opportunity at last in England's need, and only the natural changes of political thought or an experiment in self-government are likely to convince the populace of its inherent fallacy."

The Nationalists base their claim of independence on the rights of small nations, as enunciated by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, but this informant holds that their claim would be stronger "if they did not themselves have to admit that the natives probably prefer British dominance to their own"; and "if their record in the war had not been so markedly anti-British as to amount to pro-Germanism." They claim a right to nationhood, which they "possess in all but name," after they have "spent four and a half years in doing all that lay in their power to prevent the victory of those very people who are now asked to grant them their wishes." Their position may be logical from their point of view, remarks "South-African," but it is "hardly conciliatory and seems rather to be a case of 'heads I win, and tails you lose.'"

The South-African party, according to "South-African," differs sharply from the Nationalist party in that its weakness and its strength are due to "its moderation, its fair play, and its political wisdom in the broader sense," and he proceeds:

"It, no more than Nationalism, is an Imperialistic party, and at heart a man like Smuts would declare himself an unconverted Republican. But the more rabid Nationalists regard Smuts, as they regarded Botha, as a traitor, and, nothing being harder to prove than a negative, it matters not to his accusers what he says in his defense. There is certainly a measure of political opportunism in the South-African party, but, beyond that, there is a true desire to keep Africa head up-stream in the new order of the world, and there is a sure knowledge of how perilously she is balanced now between the forces of disruption and racial antagonisms. But just because it is a moderate and moderating party it is not altogether improbable that it may gradually disappear as a separate entity—moderation is only popular in private life—and that Nationalism on the one hand and Unionism on the other may gather into their folds those who are now endeavoring to steer a middle course 'twixt two extremes."

The Labor party is growing, we read, but its growth is "bounded by the nature of the country and the conservatism of the Dutch farmers."

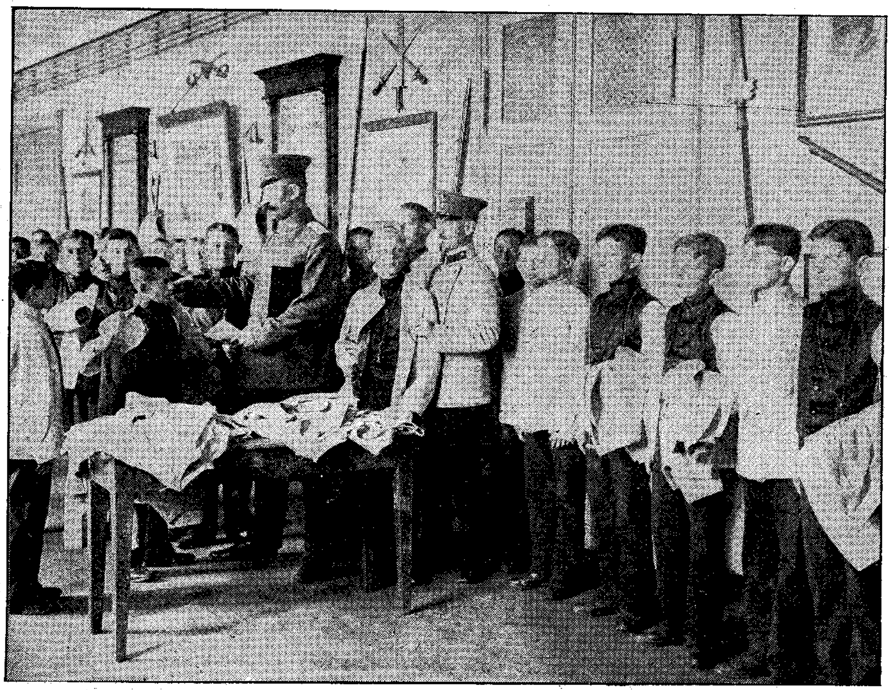
A GERMAN FOE OF MILITARISM

MILITARISM DOES NOT PAY, and Britain and America will be wise to profit by Germany's grim experience before it is too late. This warning proceeds from no less a fighting authority than Captain Persius, the famous German naval critic of the ruthless submarine epoch. That's a long time ago, but the bitter lessons learned in those days remain fresh in the German mind, we gather from his concern, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, lest Britain and America be swept headlong into the ruinous road to militarism. The *Tageblatt* will be recalled as one of the papers that the Junker dictator *pro tem.*, Dr. Kapp, suppresт, and it is a warm supporter of the German Republic. Captain Persius tells us the news that in North America many men and women wear buttons bearing the inscription "We Did It," which means "We won the war." This he learned from an Englishman lately arrived in Germany after a visit to the United States who observed cynically that "Germany is free from militarism, but in England and America it has us fast." Then Captain Persius tells of an American also who complained of the rise of the militarist spirit in America and said defensively that "it's all due to Germany. If Germany had made away with militarism, as we had hoped at the end of 1918, then there would have been no soil for it to take root in our country, but the fear of Germany's aggressive projects drove us to it." Captain Persius adds that this American mentioned bruited plans of military cooperation between Germany, Russia, and Japan, and he says that, ridiculously amazed, "I laughed at this suggestion." Captain Persius presents the evidences of militarism in England and America as follows:

"Our information is contradictory. Beside uncontrolled rumors we find actual facts. We hear that in American schools soldier games are extremely popular and that there is a great increase in the number of organizations for the military training of youth. On the other hand, the House of Representatives rejected the Military Compulsory Service Bill by a vote of 106 to 70. As to universal compulsory service, the story in England is very similar to that in America. Wholly different, however, is the American attitude toward the Navy. In this matter there is no question that the intention is to make America the strongest naval Power in the world."

Captain Persius cites some of the large figures of the naval program proposed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and then turns to England, where he sees unmistakable symptoms of militarism in the army and navy program of that country, and he is especially imprest with the fact that such large naval enterprises are launched despite the great increase in the cost of labor and materials. Then he says of militarism in general:

"The meaning that the British and the Americans strove to fix on this word while it was still alive in Germany now stands on wabbly feet. Of course, it is not yet gone from us. Unhappily we experience this almost every day. But that which is evil in militarism and what the British and the Americans gradually came to know in its first phase we have ourselves to get rid of. This cancerous growth of the military method upon civil life from the mail-box upward can only be extirpated slowly. But the militarism that for the outside world meant Germany's constant readiness for war-enterprises could only exist again under a monarchy and such an absolute monarchy as we had truly under William II. Who believes in such a possibility? The German Republic is here to stay unless the Entente should be guilty of inconceivable political errors; and a German republic will not lend itself to a policy of Orient adventure. The remains of such a policy terrify us. Every enlightened politician in Germany knows that we are best served through the policy of the League of Nations. The German people as a whole under a genuine and secure parliamentary government will not think of warlike undertakings. Such a possibility is morally and physically out of the question."



DRESS INSPECTION IN A GERMAN "NON-MILITARY" ACADEMY.

All visible weapons, it will be noted, are nailed to the wall.

Captain Persius has equal assurance about the people of Great Britain and the United States, who, he says, will not allow militarism to take root and bear all the fruits of its fatal growth, because they will rise in their might and set themselves against the machinations of those of imperialistic ambition. One remark he makes as a naval expert is of particular interest, for he says:

"In the judgment of many Englishmen and Americans the British Fleet in its greatest strength will be concentrated in the Pacific, which in future will play the rôle formerly held by the Mediterranean. Beyond question there are points of conflict among the various nations having possessions in the Pacific. But who will venture to predict why and when the circumstances will require a warlike solution?

"Every one who learned the lesson of the recent war knows that differences between two parties can best be adjusted on a peace basis. On such a basis, when the well-being of a nation is kept in mind, will the aim of the League of Nations be realized so that all armaments will be limited and all militarism will be thrown into the discard."

AUSTRALIA'S WHITE-MAN ISSUE

FEARS OF JAPAN'S DOMINANCE are familiar in Australia and have been variously played on by her politicians, it is admitted by certain Australian editors, who point out that the white Australia problem becomes one of imminent menace with Japan's great naval expansion. The White Australia problem until now has "cost nothing in either money or blood and has paid big dividends in political advertisement," remarks the Sydney *Bulletin*, which adds that "men have lived on it, but nobody has died for it." The time of great armaments is beginning for Australia, which has hitherto heard of them as "at the far end of the globe and as having no direct bearing on White Australia or even on the ownership of Australia." But with Japan's resolve to add 207 new vessels to its already big Navy and to devote one-third of its war-swollen revenue to sea armaments, the "race is on." In the last years of peace, this Australian weekly goes on to say, tho Britain had possessions to defend all over the world, it did not spend much more than "a fifth of its cash on sea preparations." Japan's figure is put at £30,000,000 for next year, while Britain's in 1913 was £44,000,000, and, having cheaper labor, Japan can get more ships for the money spent. Japan's position in comparison to that of Germany a few years ago is sketched by *The Bulletin* as follows:

"It has made an even more rapid industrial rise than Germany did, and so has more reason to be proud and restless.

"It is more thickly peopled, so it has more need for extra space.

"It has an empty and little-used country near it, which Germany hadn't, and it makes the claim that unused sections of the globe are the legitimate prey of those who can take them.

"It has the color question as a plausible grievance (especially against Australia), while Germany had no such excuse.

"Having, like Britain, but unlike Germany, no land frontiers to its homeland, it can economize a little on land forces so as to build the overwhelming fleet of the Pacific, and possibly of the world."

It isn't suggested that the gigantic brand-new Navy is wanted for home police service, *The Bulletin* proceeds, and it seems too large for the purpose of keeping up communications with the adjacent coast of Asia, for neither Siberia nor China is a naval proposition. What is more, Siberia is "more like a ferry-boat business than anything else," and this weekly adds:

"As for the mandate over some of the small one-time German islands in the Pacific, it being understood that the islands are not to be used for military or naval purposes, they hardly seem to call for all this elaboration. The gigantic effort suggests, in fact, a very definite new purpose in view—one which will make it necessary either to fight or overawe another big naval Power. The idea might be defense or offense. But as overcrowded Japan is about the last place on earth that another nation would try to colonize, the inference is that Japan thinks of colonizing some other place—an oversea place—and presumably doing it before the world has recovered. Japan, being undamaged by the war, doesn't need to wait for recovery.

"A hint is given by the protest of Nippon against the form of the mandate given to Australia over certain ex-German islands south of the line, as permitting the application there of the Australian immigration laws. It being understood that a country under mandate is to be governed according to the laws of the one which holds the mandate, this looks like a protest, to be backed by 207 new ships in addition to the existing navy against the White Australian idea in general."

The Japanese protest at the exclusion of Japanese immigrants from territories to which they were admitted under the German régime was not unexpected, observes the Sydney *Morning Herald*, which recalls that Japan reluctantly acquiesced in the rejection of the "equality of nations" clause by the Paris Conference, but made it clear that the question was not finally settled. In raising the present objection, which is aimed primarily at Australian policy in Rabaul, Japan does not, of course, seek such privileges as would have been conferred by the recognition of racial equality. Her present claim falls far short of this, we are informed by this Sydney daily, which continues:

"She asks only that her citizens should retain the rights of free entry to Rabaul which they formerly enjoyed, and argues that as Australia is not absolute owner, but a trustee, her powers as mandatary do not entitle her to exclude them. But altho Japan's claim is less comprehensive than that urged at Paris last year, it seeks to establish a principle which Australians can not accept."

Herein a complicated task confronts the League of Nations, remarks the Melbourne *Herald*, which says:

"It is very disquieting to hear that Japan is putting forth a claim to recast the principles already decided on, a move which, if successful, would involve virtually the right of free immigration and unhampered trade with what was German New Guinea. This might nullify the position secured by Mr. Hughes—that the mandate would insure the application of Australian immigration and labor laws to the islands. The war and its sequence have brought Australia within the circle of international relations. Foreign politics profoundly affect her citizens. Her policy must be far-seeing and in the hands of leaders invested with foresight and restraint. Above all, spectacular outbursts must be avoided and the best and most confidential relations maintained between our ministers and those dealing with difficult matters of foreign policy at the center of the Empire."

Equally firm in its stand is the Auckland *New Zealand Herald*, which avers that there was no ambiguity concerning the powers delegated to Australia and New Zealand for the government of New Guinea and Samoa, and explains that—

"The laws of the mandatary states were to apply, subject only to some safeguards in the interests of the indigenous population. All that remained was the drafting of the mandates in terms of the settlement. Japan now raises anew her objection to Australian control on the ground that the 'White Australia' policy may be extended to the islands and Japanese immigration prohibited. There is, no doubt, a good foundation for Japan's fears, but this can not be accepted as an excuse for the present effort to reopen a question which was regarded as finally closed when the Japanese delegates put their signatures to the German treaty."

But among the Japanese press the Tokyo *Yamato* says "it means a great success for Japan's diplomacy" that the arrangements for the mandatary rule of the Pacific islands have been postponed as the result of a protest by Mr. Matzui, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, and it adds:

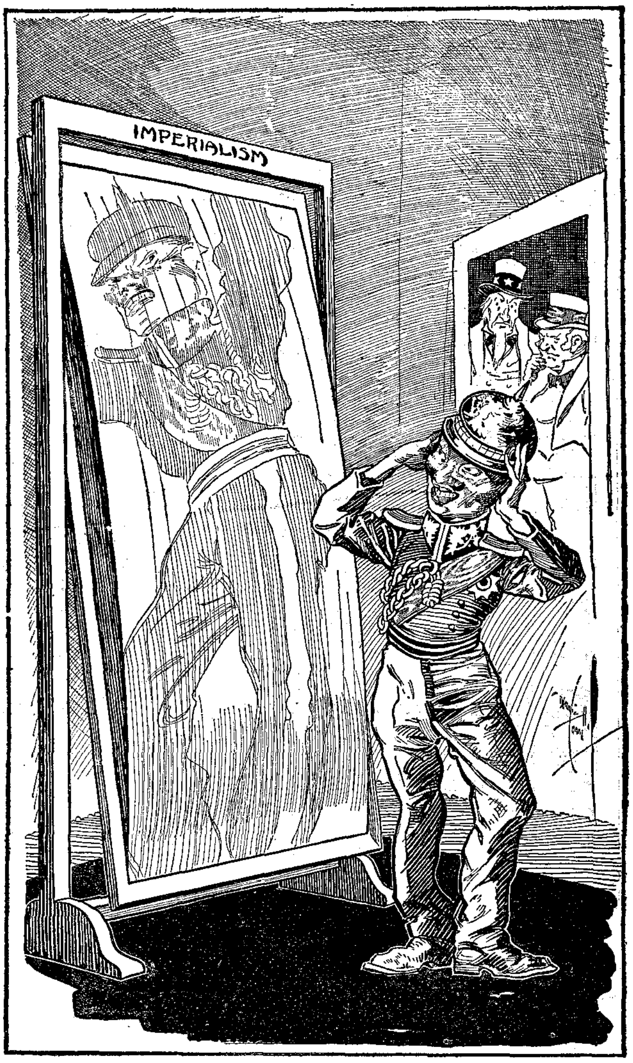
"Australia and New Zealand should be made to rectify their unreasonable attitude. The Supreme Council has lately shown itself to be impotent. It should be recognized that to entrust the mandatary rule of all the Pacific islands to Japan would be the most reasonable procedure."

Adverting to the stir caused in Australia by Japan's naval estimates, the Osaka *Mainichi* informs us the program is no new one, but has been considered for many years past, and the people are dissatisfied that it will take until 1927 to complete it. This journal admits that—

"It is true that Japan's acceptance of the mandatary for the former German islands in the South Pacific has added to the responsibilities of her Navy, but this is not made the reason for the naval program.

"America is steadily augmenting her armaments to a greater extent than is really necessary to insure her safety, and is thus threatening Japan's position. Even when America and Japan are compared in regard to the navy alone, it will be seen that one is 'as different from the other as heaven is from earth.' The naval replenishment of Japan is a passive, self-defensive measure rendered necessary by the unwarranted extension of armaments by other countries. It is absurd that Japan should be decried as aggressive and as a second Germany for taking precaution in self-defense.

"All said and done, Japan's naval replenishment is based on self-defense. If Australia wishes to remove the cause of their misgivings, she had better abandon her own plans to increase armaments and also have her mother country and America reduce their armaments. Peace by the conquest of the world by the Anglo-Saxons, such as is embodied in the statement of Admiral Jellicoe that the naval forces of Great Britain and America will be strong enough to maintain the peace of the world, is contrary to the principle of justice and humanity, and to that we should never submit."



TRYING IT ON.

Cable dispatches say "Japan has increased her Army and Navy estimates and is entering upon a huge Navy-building program."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

Jealous suspicion of Japan is due to lack of information and study, we are assured by the Tokyo *Jiji*, which says:

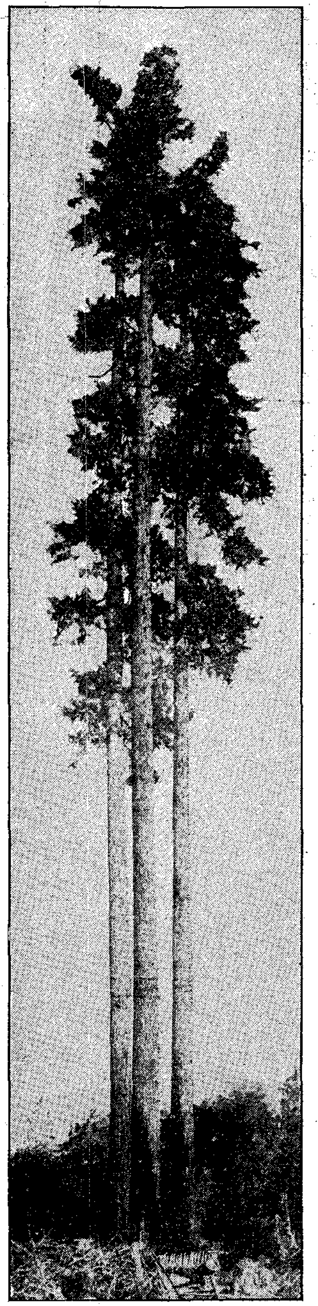
"The view of the Australians that the replenishment of the Japanese Navy is aimed at realizing Japan's ambitions in the Pacific is the most erroneous of all possible misunderstandings.

"'Even feathers, when accumulated sufficiently, become heavy enough to sink a ship.' If misunderstandings of that sort regarding Japan are not allayed, every action that may be taken by Japan in the future may excite the suspicions of the world. This is why we have ardently wished for fullest explanations by our authorities, and why we have sincerely hoped that the people will pay greater attention to the matter. When such serious misunderstandings are entertained by the peoples of occidental countries where government is conducted in accordance with popular wishes, serious obstacles may obstruct the carrying out of Japan's policy."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHERE SUGAR GROWS ON TREES

THE DAILY PRESS report some odd or wonderful things that are "not so"; but that recent story of the lumps of sugar growing on fir-trees in Canada was just plain truth, absurd as it seems. We are told all about it by Francis Dickie in *American Forestry* (Washington, March). The sugar contains 50 per cent. of a very rare form called "trisaccharide," hitherto known only in central Asia. It is the dried residue of a sort of sirup that seems to exude naturally from the fir-needles and not to be the result of punctures by insects. Still more remarkable than the existence and production of this odd form of tree-sugar is the fact that it should have been in common use for centuries by the neighboring Indians without exciting the notice of any pioneer or traveler. Traders, explorers, missionaries—many have passed through the region where it is found, but they were not looking for sugar on fir-trees, and if they saw it, it probably did not occur to them to taste it. Writes Mr. Dickie:



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

WHERE SUGAR IS HIGH.

You merely have to climb these Douglas fir-trees and pick it. But it is of great scientific value and brings $66 a pound.

"Long before the first white man came to North America with his luxuries of sugar and tea and other food delicacies which to-day the Indians love, and long for when without, the Indians of at least one district on this great continent had a white sugar of a very rare and high quality, a sugar derived from the strangest and an almost unbelievable source—from the foliage of the Douglas fir-tree, growing in certain districts in the Province of British Columbia, Canada. Yet, remarkable as this botanical phenomenon is, the existence of sugar in such an unusual place as the foliage of a coniferous tree seems to have entirely escaped the attention of all the white traders, explorers, surveyors, missionaries, and hunters who passed through the regions where it is found. At least no mention of it has ever come to light; nothing seems to have been written of it by those early pioneering whites who traveled through the region where the trees produce this sugar; and, undoubtedly, had these men known of it, they would most certainly have made some mention, because of the very unusualness of the occurrence.

"So, in spite of the fact that this sugar has been known to and used by the Indians for a great many years, it is only now that the following interesting scientific facts of this phenomenon in the plant world are made available through the investigations and experiments of Prof. John Davidson, botanist in charge at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, who has recently made a careful study of the sugar deposits on the fir, and the conditions under which it is formed, by visiting some of the principal regions where grow these sugar-bearing trees. Assisted by James Teit, of Spence's Bridge, British Columbia, who had spent the major portion of his years living in the interior of the province, and who had an intimate knowledge of the country and the Indians, Professor Davidson gathered the data as to the districts where the sugar chiefly is found, the probable causes of it, and the other interesting matter which is the subject of this article, wherein for the first time the story of the discovery is made known to the general reading public.

"The sugar appears in white masses of different sizes, ranging from a quarter of an inch to two inches in diameter. The smaller masses form like white drops at the tips of single leaves, and also at times several of the leaf-tips are imbedded in a larger drop. Masses of greater size scatter over the leaves and branchlets. Placed in the mouth, the sugar is exceedingly sweet, giving a flavor comparable to the highest class of the manufactured article. For a moment it passes into a pasty consistency in the mouth, but quickly becomes entirely soluble under the action of the saliva. It is quite hard and dry, but with no tendency to stickiness, after the manner of coarse flour. The accompanying photo, taken by Professor Davidson, is of a good average specimen of the phenomenon as it occurs on the Douglas fir in British Columbia. A very light rain is, however, sufficient to dissolve the sugar off the fir; but very often it recrystallizes on the ground. At other times it remains in a semifluid condition, and its food value is evidenced by the fact that flies and various other insects are attracted to it and feed upon it. The principal regions where Professor Davidson's investigations show the sugar to be produced are in the hottest and driest parts of the interior of British Columbia, between the 50th and 51st parallels and between 121 and 122 longitude. These areas take in the Thompson River Valley, west of the mouth of the Nicola River, the district near the junction of the Fraser and Thompson rivers at Lytton, and a small part of the Fraser Valley, above Lillooett. In the Kamloops district, the Nicola and Similkameen valleys and the eastern part of the State of Washington it is also reported to occur."

Professor Davidson was first inclined to think the sugar resulted from punctures made by insects, probably aphides, as he knew the *Tamarisk mannifera* yielded a mucilage-like sugar when attacked by the *Coccus*—as a result of which came the manna of Mount Sinai. However, he found that only healthy Douglas fir yielded a sugar harvest, ones practically free of any insect life. Thus the phenomenon was evidently the result of natural causes. We read further:

"In the above-mentioned districts of the dry belt on gentle slopes facing east and north in comparatively open areas where the fir-trees got plenty of exposure to sun, the sugar-producing trees chiefly grow. Where the firs stand densely, or where the trees are on fully exposed southern and western slopes, the sugar is not generally found, as the ground in this latter area dries out very quickly. From this it was evident that moisture played an important part in the sugar's production when combined with certain requisites of sunlight. Where a great many leaves are exposed to the sun, as in the case of the firs standing on comparatively open areas on the slopes facing east and north, an abundant formation of carbohydrates occur in a day. In the ordinary course of nature's working these carbohydrates would be carried to the growing tissues or storage ones, which is the case on Douglas fir in heavily forested areas. But throughout the dry-belt region the trees receive a much greater amount of sunlight over a greater number of hours per day than in other localities where they grow. Here, in the dry belt, the ground and atmosphere are also warmer, the air circulates more freely than in the coastal regions where the dense fir forests stand. Thus in the dry belt, where the firs are subjected to a long succession of unclouded days of blazing sunlight in summer, and where the soil condition provided warmth and moisture, the trees gather a great deal more carbohydrates than normally. The soil's increasing warmth over so great a period of sunlight permits the roots to maintain or increase activity and continue nocturnally. This increased root-pressure and cessation of transpiration cause the leaves to become water-gorged. This water contains a sugar created by the reconversion of starch into sugar. But the warm, dry atmosphere existing even through the night in these dry-belt regions quickly evaporates the water, and the sugar remains to form drops of various sizes deposited at the leaf-tips, some of which are so large that they fall on to branches and foliage below, resulting at times in irregular deposits as shown in the photograph."

The necessity for a succession of sunshiny days to produce the sugar prevents a harvest that could annually be depended upon. Wet or cloudy days disarrange those atmospheric conditions which make the sugar possible. A cloudy day would permit the tree to utilize in the regular way much of the excess sugar and to hoard the remaining portion as a future food reserve. A day or more marked by a drop in temperature would check the labor of the sugar-forming cells in the leaves, and the diminishing of the soil's heat lessen the root activity, causing a diminishing in the exudation of the water and a lowering of the root pressure. Similarly a day of rain would still more lower the soil temperature as well as that of the atmosphere. For these reasons the sugar can not be depended upon to yield an annual harvest. This the Indians knew, and in good years stored up as much of the delicacy as was obtainable. Analysis of the sugar shows a high degree of constancy of composition and, what is still more interesting, it contains a large percentage of an extremely rare variety of sugar. Mr. Dickie tells us:

"This particular variety is more abundant in the product of the Douglas fir than any other known plant. It was formerly obtained from a shrub in Turkestan and Persia. Of this pure and rare trisaccharide the Douglas-fir sugar contains almost 50 per cent. Thus, while the fir-sugar will never play a part as a food-supply, like the product of the cane and beet, it will likely eventually prove valuable for use in chemistry, and perhaps in other ways which the scientific experimenting conducted by those interested in the discovery will bring to light. And in the heart of British Columbia the Indians will still gather it as they did before the white man came. Unique as the discovery is, it is further remarkable that so long a time elapsed before it attracted scientific attention as related herein. Perhaps the Indians intentionally held the fact a secret.

"Of this Douglas-fir manna, as it is called, the weekly bulletin of the Forest Service, District No. 1, at Missoula, Montana, says: . . . . . .

"'The Douglas-fir manna can not be relied upon as an annual crop. Dr. Weir has seen the manna but twice, once in the fall of 1915, somewhere along the Yaak River on the Kootenai, and in 1916, when he observed and examined a white, sweetish exudation from the branches of a Douglas fir near Metalline, Washington. He doubts very much if it can be found in sufficient quantity for collecting in this region. A search for the material would necessarily be made during the dry periods of the year.'"

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

HOW THE SUGAR GROWS.

It appears in white masses of different sizes, ranging from a quarter of an inch to two inches in diameter. The smaller masses form like white drops at the tips of single leaves, while masses of greater size scatter over the leaves and branchlets.

THE PERSISTENT JITNEY

WHY ARE NOT "JITNEYS" DRIVEN OUT of business? *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, March 6) admits that the jitney is faster than the trolley-car, and renders better service under some conditions. But its management is irresponsible, the writer thinks; and he urges railway companies to consider whether they can not offer speedier and more comfortable transportation for those who are willing to pay for it. The electric-railway manager, he says, who long ceased to ride on his own street-cars, is often sorely puzzled and hurt at the tepid reception which he gets from the public when he calls for the removal of the jitney. "Yes," says the public in effect, "we know that the jitney doesn't run on rainy days, that it doesn't pay its fair share of taxes, that it soaks us to the limit when the soaking is good, and that our grandfathers gave you the sole right of carrying the common people; but the jitney is giving us some things in the way of speed and service that we are not getting from the electric cars, and that is the reason we patronize them." We read further:

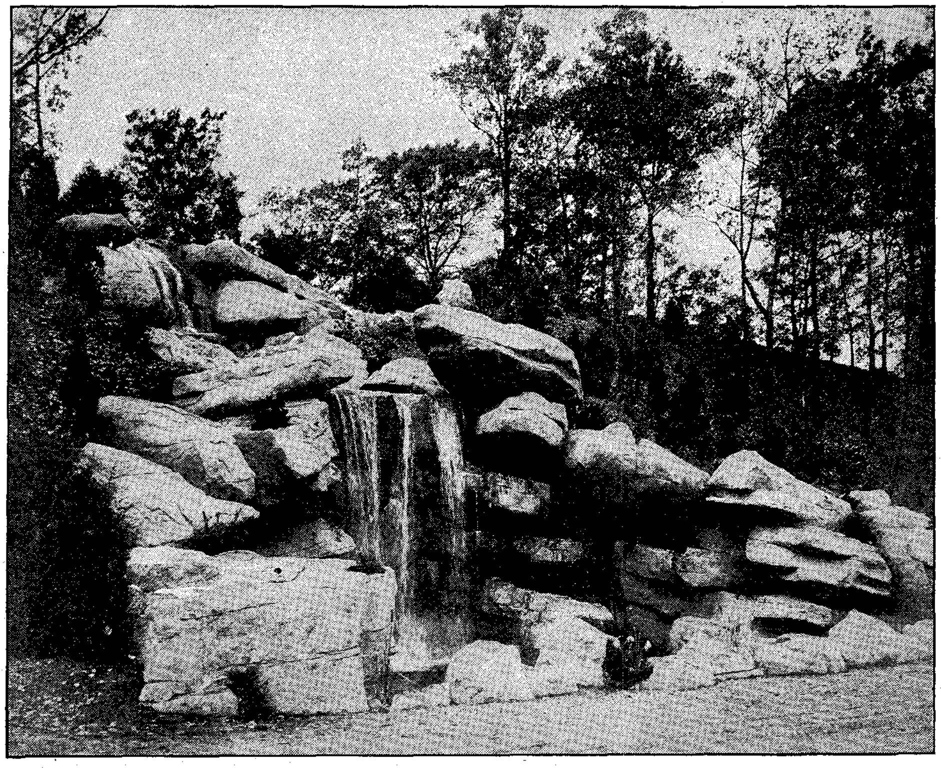
"In a specific, tho undoubtedly rather an extreme case, which came to attention recently, the railway is permitted to charge a ten-cent fare to an outlying community, while it costs fifteen cents by jitney, yet the jitney gets the greater part of the business. If we look for the reason we find that it is because people do not have to wait more than two or three minutes for the six-passenger touring-car (for that's what it is), and they are delivered to destination in fifteen minutes. If they wanted to take a trolley-car to the same locality the chances are that they would have to wait ten minutes and the ride would last thirty minutes at least, and in an old car at that. Can the people be blamed for preferring what is practically a taxicab service even if it costs 50 per cent. more? What a lesson is there in this to those who believe that the public is really unwilling to pay a reasonable fare to get good service.

"Another objection to the operation of jitneys, which their higher speed will not overcome, is the irresponsible character of the average jitney operator. A serious jitney accident will sometime awaken a community for a brief interval to the fact that damages for personal injuries can not be collected from the jitney-owner, but the lesson is soon forgotten, and the jitneys will be patronized again as freely as before. The average American is careless, and is usually willing to take a chance when he can save time. But such a reckless point of view is inexcusable for those in charge of the interests of the community as a whole. If the public wants a system of mass transportation faster than that which can be supplied by the electric car and auxiliary to it and is willing to pay a higher price for this kind of transportation, the authorities should see that it is supplied by a responsible organization, and surely there is no organization in any community so well trained in traffic methods as that of the local electric railway.

"By this statement we do not mean that we are urging railway companies to engage in the bus business. But we do think, first, that modern operating methods and equipment will drive out a large part of the jitneys, and, secondly, that insistence by the authorities on responsible operation and regular schedules will drive out most of those which remain. After all this has been done, if there are any bus routes left, the authorities could well approach the railway company to see if it would conduct their operation."

AS NATURAL AS NATURE

CITIES WITHOUT NATURAL OUTCROPS OF ROCK in their parks may have "something just as good." Imitation rock-work molded in concrete has now reached such a stage of perfection that it is positively indistinguishable from the reality. One of the latest masterpieces, a forty-foot cascade in Glenwood Park, Minneapolis, is said to be the most extensive work of the kind yet produced; and we are assured by Hjalmer Lindquist, who writes of it in *Concrete* (Detroit), that it would "baffle the understanding of the most skeptical." Explanation to admiring bystanders that the cascade is artificial invariably provokes ridicule, we are told. The cascade pours twenty thousand gallons of water per hour over its concrete precipice. It was given to Minneapolis by C. M. Loring, and was designed and built by F. Scotti. It goes by the name of the Loring Cascade. Says Mr. Lindquist:



THESE ARE NOT ROCKS. THE LORING CASCADE, BUILT OF CONCRETE.

"The water is pumped through a five-inch pipe to the summit of the hill, then divided into three separate streams. The largest of these feeds the main cataract at the top, while one smaller stream feeds a branch creek that circles a little lower on the north side of the hill. This creek empties into the other midway between the hilltop and the top of the big falls. The last stream trickles over a small cascade of its own in a cave just beside the main falls and the large pool. It returns with the others to the lake, after running its course through a pipe at the end of the lower creek.

"The spot on which this fountain stands was chosen by Mr. Scotti because of the high hill on which to rest his work, the gradual incline of the road along the side of the hill, which made the lower creek possible, the lake close by to supply water; and the good road leading by it that permits observation of the work by tourists and other sightseers. The construction of the cascade began at the end of the lower creek and progressed from there to the top of the hill.

"The creek has a concrete bottom four inches thick and varies from two to six feet in width. The large pool into which the big fall empties has bottom and sides of reenforced concrete eight inches thick on the bottom, and the front slightly more. The two sides and back are bounded and held by a circular retaining wall of concrete, well reenforced. . . . . . .

"The wall, with its abutments, was made in the usual way, by depositing concrete between plank forms. None of this concrete work is now in evidence. It has all been completely concealed and its lines broken by well-planned rock formation.

"It was necessary to build a scaffold for the men while working on each of these boulders. The wire basket was propt up from below while it was being plastered. They were also braced on the inside in the same way to keep the top from sagging. The inside of these rocks received a thick coat of mortar to make them stiff and strong.

"The flat wall-pieces left between these boulders were simply plastered over at some places and details worked into it as in the rocks, but at others natural boulders were piled up on top of the artificial; to break lines, these were of course coated with mortar.

"The wire-mesh rocks overhanging the large pool are hung on the wall, as explained. There are also a few solid overhangs built up from the floor of this pool. Several others of this variety adorn the lower creek."

The overhanging part of these rocks, we are told, was built on platforms of boards, covered with canvas or sacks; spread with mortar and the rocks stuck in. It was then built up with layers of mortar and rocks to the desired height, size, and shape—large rocks in the bottom filled in with smaller ones near the top. Sometimes a rock is stuck under the canvas to break the edge line. If the overhang anywhere exceeded eighteen inches it was reenforced. The rocks were also given sufficient counterweight to prevent their toppling over. The writer goes on:

"The overhangs higher up on the bank of the lower creek and the few near the top of the hill are of wire netting. These rest on the rocks beneath them and have their top edge secured to rods held in concrete well anchored into the hillside. A framework of rods formed into the desired shape, secured to the bank above and to its base beneath, covered with wire mesh and coated with mortar, explains the construction in a general way.

"There are three balanced rocks—one on each side overhanging the top of the big falls, and a third standing guard over the mouth of the lower creek. This last rock has a foundation built of natural boulders. . . . . . .

"The balanced rocks above are stuck to the wall and to an extended base of boulders on the outside, and reenforced in the same way. All have a thick, strong bottom and are well fastened to their bases. . . . . . .

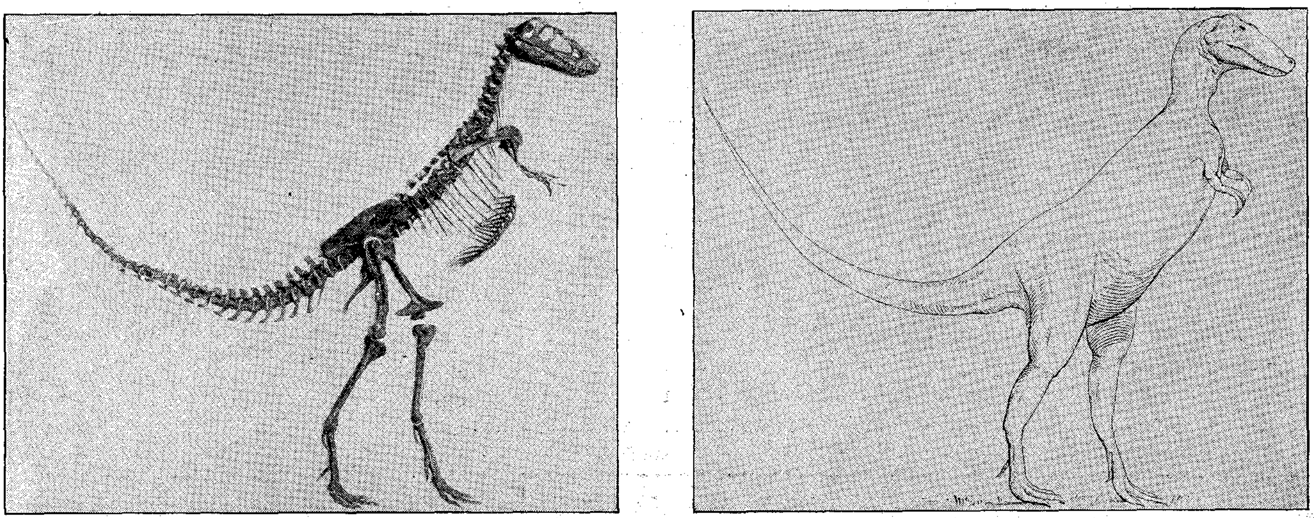
"The wire-mesh rocks all have small drains cut through the bottom of their low end to prevent water from gathering and bursting the rock in freezing weather.

"Many of the rocks also have pockets to carry plants and shrubs. These pockets were built into the boulder rock, formed in the mesh rocks by bent rods fastened to the top and sides or sometimes from the top to the bottom, covered with wire and mortar.

"The pockets have drain-holes emptying into the other part of the rock, then out through its drain.

"Behind the big falls and each little cascade there is always a pool to gather and quiet the water before it is pushed over a leveled line to make its drop. The water is thus distributed equally over the breadth of the creek and falls. Water tumbling over a cascade always falls into a pool waiting to receive it. This is nature's way, and it must therefore be the artist's way when he imitates nature. Water falling into a pool does not splash as it would if falling on a hard rock surface. These pools are made merely by damming up the creek. One boulder blocks the passage of the lower creek over which the water must flow; this permits water to gather a little more than a foot deep in the large pool. The upper pools are likewise formed by obstructing boulders. The difference is only in size and design detail.

"A row of small rocks (built up of boulders) was lately added along the edge of the road across from the cascade. It is not connected with the cascade; it stands out distinct and alone.



Courtesy of the Museum of Natural History.

HE WOULD HAVE BEEN A MAN-EATER, BUT THERE WERE NO MEN TO EAT.

Unfortunately for the "Deinodon," or "Terrible-Tooth," he disappeared too early to taste this delicacy of modern carnivorous beasts.

"The effect aimed at here was to give the road the appearance of having been cut through a solid mass of rock. Drill-holes have been imitated on the side facing the road to indicate or suggest how this work was done."

THE "TERRIBLE-TOOTH"

THE SKELETON of a "Deinodon," or "Terrible-Tooth," a prehistoric animal which, if he were alive to-day, would be about the most formidable enemy that a man could meet, has been recently installed as an exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The Deinodon, says a press bulletin from the Museum, was swift and active, built for speed as well as power. One could neither dodge him nor outrun him, and the average man would be just about the size of prey that he would consider suitable for his next meal. We read further:

"The skeleton stands eleven feet five inches high—about twice the height of a man. The length from nose to tip of tail is twenty feet, and for all his slim and elegant proportions he probably weighed in life several times as heavy as any lion or tiger.

"Dr. W. D. Matthew, curator of the Museum's Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, says that, fortunately for us, perhaps, the Deinodon was not one of the beasts our prehistoric ancestors had to contend with. They had cave-lions and hyenas and wolves and great cave-bears, not to mention mammoths and mastodons and woolly rhinoceroses; and those were quite enough. If they had had a lot of carnivorous dinosaurs into the bargain, they might have been wiped out altogether. But the dinosaurs had all become extinct long before the time of the prehistoric cave-men. The Deinodon lived during the Cretaceous period of the Age of Reptiles—some sixty odd millions of years ago, if we may rely on the calculations based on the alteration of radioactive minerals.

"At that time, our very, very remote ancestors were little, opossum-like furry creatures, living in trees and quite too small and inconspicuous to be troubled by the huge reptiles who in those days held the earth in fee. But in revenge of this disdain, it has been suggested, our little opossum ancestors may have helped to bring about the extinction of the great dinosaurian aristocracy—by sucking their eggs.

"This skeleton was found three years ago by Charles H. Sternberg, in the great cañon of the Red Deer River in Alberta. The cañon, eight hundred feet deep and margined by steep walls and bad-land gullies, is the richest repository for dinosaur skeletons that has yet been discovered. It cuts through the heart of the finest wheat district of the Canadian West, and the rolling prairie, with its waving fields of grain above, contrasts picturesquely with the swiftly flowing river far below at the bottom of its deep trench, cutting through the midst of this great cemetery of creatures of the long ago.

"But in Deinodon's time the country was very different, both in geography and climate. A broad interior sea, which had once stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean, was gradually shallowing and filling up with marshes, low-lying swampy forests, and savannahs in which the Deinodon and other giant reptiles lived. The climate, if one may judge from the palms, bananas, plantains, and other tropical trees that flourished there, was much warmer, but the annual growth-rings on fossil tree-trunks (of which a fine specimen is on view in the same hall with the dinosaur skeletons) show that there was at least a dry and a rainy season; and there were many trees—willows and tulip-trees, sycamores and oaks, that were very much like those of the present day. The animal world was far more strange. Not only was there no sign of man or even anything distantly suggesting his future evolution, but not even the ancestors of all the higher quadrupeds with which we are familiar had yet come into being. Save for those tiny opossum-like creatures in the trees, there were none of the higher quadrupeds or mammals, so far as we know, in these marshes and forests that bordered the great central sea. Nor were birds, if there were any at all, common enough to have left their bones in the great reptilian cemetery. Crocodiles there were aplenty, and great turtles; various sorts of fish, and some peculiar kinds of aquatic reptiles; and an occasional plesiosaur or great sea-reptile made its way up the rivers from the ocean. But the chief inhabitants were dinosaurs, the lords of the swamp and forests, great long-legged reptiles of strange and varied form.

"The majority of them were herbivorous—browsing or grazing creatures corresponding to the hoofed animals of the modern world. Of these there were three chief kinds, the horned dinosaurs (big rhinoceros-like quadrupeds), the armored dinosaurs (covered with great bony plates from head to tail), and the duck-billed dinosaurs (which walked or ran upon the hind legs and had no horns or armor, but were excellent swimmers). Then there were various kinds of carnivorous dinosaurs which preyed upon their vegetarian relatives. All these were bipeds, using their forefeet only to seize and tear their prey, and their long tail to balance the body in running. Some of these were huge and powerful, others quite small and speedy.

"It is only in recent years, and through the explorations of such rich fossil fields as those of the Red Deer River that we have come to know much about this world of the dinosaurs and to realize what it was like. There is very little in the text-books about these recent discoveries. Many of them have not yet been published. But the visitor to the Dinosaur Hall of the American Museum of Natural History can see there a surprizing number and variety of these bizarre and formidable beasts, and will, we hope, see many more as the explorations and exhibition work of the Museum continue."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 111

LETTERS AND ART

BARRYMORE'S BOUT WITH "RICHARD"

THE OLD, OLD DAYS when every star felt youth no impediment for his encounters with Shakespeare have come again to our stage, and nothing is lacking but the whistles and jibes of approval from gallery-gods whom the theater seems to have surrendered irretrievably to the movies. Jack Barrymore—or John, now that he is a full-fledged tragedian—has planted his two feet squarely on the Shakespearian ladder, tho he did it with the limp of *Richard III*. Probably without aiming to write the line for the electric bulbs, Heywood Broun calls this *Richard* "the most inspired performance which this generation has seen." Safety lies in the utterance, for this generation has seen no other *Richard* "on an ambitious scale." Of course, old-timers will recall the *Richard* of their youth. Even as against these Mr. Alexander Woolcott maintains the greatness of this performance—"a magnificent achievement, ranking with Ada Rehan's *Katherine* and Forbes-Robertson's *Hamlet* in this playgoer's Shakespearian experience." Furthermore,

AN "ITALIANATE" *RICHARD*

Is John Barrymore's evocation of Shakespeare's hunchback monster. Subtle, malignant, resourceful, wily, but not the ranting *Richard* of the old school, this personation proves Barrymore's title to the coming honors of tragedian.

> "He would be tempted to call it great acting were it not for the obviously contradictory fact that John Barrymore is alive, very much alive, and disgracefully young, and were it not also for the danger that twelve older and better playgoers would then rise and say in freezing tones: 'Ho, ho, I guess you never saw So-and-so play *Richard* in Upper Tooting in 1869.' But there, a fig for them! It is a great performance."

Not pausing to consider Mr. Mantell's revival in 1918 and one by Mr. Henry Ludlowe much more remote, the chronicler reverts to Richard Mansfield's revival of fifteen years ago. Back of him were John McCullough and all the many tragedians for whom *Richard* was a kind of spur-winning exploit. That day has passed, and with it the taste for much of the mouth-filling rhetoric with which Shakespeare has invested this character. The acting version presented in the present instance is made up of a liberal selection of scenes from "Henry VI.," beyond anything the older players attempted. This with an elimination of many parts of "Richard III." proper results in a play of less robustious demands than the earlier men wrestled with, also with features falling in with Mr. Barrymore's special qualifications. In Mr. Towse's account for the New York *Evening Post* we read the words of a man who could call the roll of many precedent *Richards* and their peculiar virtues. But there are no maudlin laments over the past:

> "It was an impersonation of decided originality and merit, infinitely better than anything that he did in 'The Jest' would have led one to expect. There is a temptation to say that he imitated Henry Irving, who metamorphosed *Macbeth* to bring that character into accord with his own limitations. But that would scarcely be fair. In all modern representations, from the days of Cooke down, there has been a tendency to emphasize the savage side of *Richard* at the expense of the intellectual. An exception, perhaps, ought to be noted in Edwin Booth. But nearly always *Richard* has been played in terms of that lurid melodrama for which he undeniably offers a ready excuse. But sardonic humor, cynical hypocrisy, inhesitant will, and malignant craft are just as strongly marked characteristics of the part as its prompt ferocity, and it was upon these that Mr. Barrymore elected to lay his chief, and perhaps too much, stress. Like many other players—acting upon *Richard's* own bitter self-analysis—he somewhat exaggerated both the hump and the limp, for actually this able soldier and politician was not badly deformed. For this the actor had precedent, but in his sluggish action he plainly erred. *Richard* was alert in habit as swift in deed. Mr. Barrymore was much too deliberate in movement. His stealthy manner, indeed, was suggestive of cunning and treachery, but was inconsistent with energy. But intellectual keenness was denoted in his watchful eye, his tense pose, and his crisp, decisive utterance. His excellent delivery was a pleasant surprize. He spoke his lines with a clear sense of their rhythm

and meaning and was especially happy in expressing their humorous or ironic significance. And his facial play, albeit occasionally a trifle extravagant, possibly from overanxiety, was for the most part notably varied, appropriate, and eloquent.

"Altho his embodiment lacked vocal and bodily prowess, conveyed none of the thrill that accompanies demonstrations of violent, eruptive passion, yet in its subdued intensity it denoted a formidable personality, filled with an audacious and malignant mockery, and, right or wrong, it was consistent. Compared with earlier *Richards* it was often tame, but it held attention. At some points it was admirable. The difficult courting scene of the *Lady Anne* was uncommonly well done, especially the subsequent soliloquy, with its concluding burst of ironic laughter. Excellent, also, was the whole scene during the proffer of the crown by *Buckingham*, but more particularly the close of it, where, discarding the old business of the prayer-book, *Richard* stood rapt in exultant meditation, drawing deep breaths of anticipation and clutching an imaginary scepter. This was a really fine imaginative stroke, and almost equally striking was the imperturbable insolence of his breach with *Buckingham*. In the coarser strokes that most readily provoke applause he fell short when he attempted them, but in the more delicate touches of character delineation he exhibited both skill and intelligence. He is not yet a full-blown tragedian — may never be—but, for a first effort, his achievement was most encouraging."

Alongside this we may place *The Tribune's* notice wherein Mr. Broun amiably imagines himself an old fogy, harking back to this performance:

"We rather think it is going to give us something to mutter about in the chimney-corner whenever the acting of the Woodrovian period in the American theater comes into the conversation. John Barrymore has other good performances to his credit, but none which so completely disarms the reviewer of the various reservations which become a dramatic critic. His *Richard* has all the fire and life of *Giannetto*, but with none of the waste motion and occasional false emphasis which marked his work in that rôle. . . . . . .

"We can say that he makes the rôle as sure-footed as an income tax, as consistent as Euclid, and as magnificent as Lucifer, and still leave most of it unsaid. Specifically, the most amazing growth in the art of Mr. Barrymore is the unexpected vocal richness of the performance. When he said to his army, 'A thousand hearts are great within my bosom!' it was like a trumpet-call. And he could sneer and cajole and rage, as well as swell a note of great defiance. Not only is the voice greater in range than ever before, but it has become one of the enchanting sounds of our theater, and it was not always so.

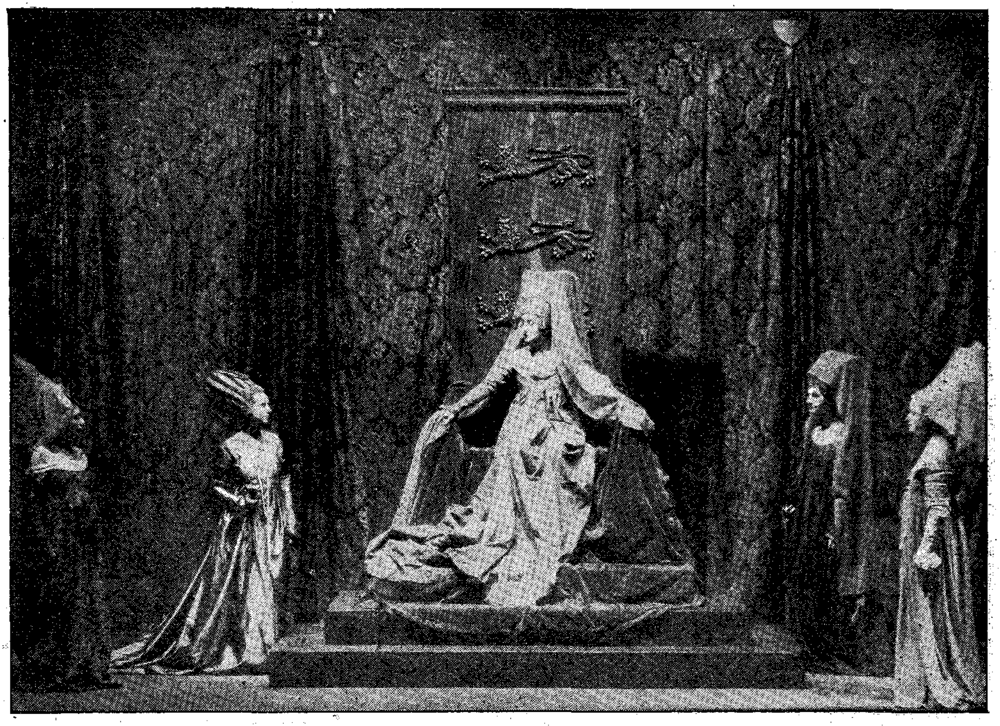
"Pictorially, it is always an enthralling performance. There is no excess of gesture for which Mr. Barrymore can be taxed. There is a wealth of detail in movement and posture, but it is all reasonable and effective. There is no leaping for the sake of doing something. And it is well to add that there is some magnificent listening.

"If *Richard* is to be anything he must give to us a sense of largeness. Unless he is a great hater he is little more than the conventional villain of a melodrama. John Barrymore makes him more than that. In his hands he seemed to be one of those mighty fallen rebels who were expelled from heaven because they demanded a right to break the fetters of good and evil. But even such a superman might grow tiresome if he were static. Barrymore gives us something of the growth of *Richard*, of his somewhat hesitating but deliberate choice to make power his goal and villany his method. . . . . . .

"In particular, the soliloquy of *Richard*, in which he contemplates his course in life, serves to give John Barrymore one of his best opportunities of the evening. At this time he presents us with an intense, ambitious, but still hesitant, man who has as yet no fixt goal. . . . We must admit that for all his villainies *Richard* remained a winning figure to us throughout."

OXFORD DEGREES FOR WOMEN

OXFORD, "THE HOME OF LOST CAUSES," has given the lie to its ancient reputation, and stands up boldly for the women. It might be regarded as a great forward step, if the war had not given Englishwomen a status that makes this act of Oxford's somewhat old-fashioned. The Congregation in this ancient seat of learning has at last voted the right of woman to the full reward of her labors after being taught and examined, which latter privilege she has long enjoyed. "The woman scholar has been knocking at the gates of Oxford University for a generation or so," says the London *Telegraph*, "demeaning herself, let it be added in fairness, in a manner wholly creditable to her sex." *The Telegraph* finds all kinds of justification for the action of the Congregation, and calls the roll of the great achievements of women, even saying, "But for Queen Elizabeth, who, at sixteen revealed a 'man's power of application' to her books, the British Empire might not have been founded." Now it summarizes the new liberties bestowed:



SHAKESPEARE WITH MODERN INVESTITURE.

Robert Edmond Jones, designer of scene and costumes for Barrymore's "Richard III.," uses the simplest of means for suggesting a royal apartment. Against a background of rich draperies, the *Queen*, formerly *Lady Anne*, and her waiting women, present a gorgeous spectacle of harmonious colors.

"Oxford's new statute carries the movement for the emancipation of women to lengths which would have caused many dons of former days to recoil in nervous dread. They are to wear the academical dress; admission to university lectures and institutions is to be denied them by the Vice-Chancellor only in special cases; graduates will be qualified to act as examiners in all university examinations, and they will have their places on the governing and deliberative bodies. Perhaps in the future women students may be seen taking part in the lofty debates of the Union, where young orators first learn the arts which fit them for public life. It is characteristically English that, once the outer trenches of reform have been carried, the movement rushes forward, experiencing little resistance until the heights are carried."

Since educated women have invaded almost all the learned professions, it was inevitable that the "old universities would have to bring themselves into line with the new dispensation." But we find:

"Oxford has had to take much thought before capitulating, for the very reason that because women—or at least some women—fall little short of being angels, the ancient statutes are not in all respects fitted for general extension to meet their needs. Prof. William M. Geldart, a Fellow of All Souls, who constituted himself the champion of the women students, admitted that 'there were many portions of existing statutes that were either obsolete or might be found inappropriate.' It is admitted, for instance, that what he euphemistically described as 'the ordinary proctorial methods' of enforcing discipline could not be applied to women. On the other hand, the university is opening to them all the degrees, except those in theology, for which Holy Orders are still required as a condition. Whether that limitation will continue is open to some doubt. Women have already been permitted to occupy non-conformist pulpits, receiving authority also to perform the miscellaneous pastoral duties which it was once thought should be reserved exclusively for men."

The Manchester *Guardian* refrains from "exulting over those who so long kept women students a kind of semimembers of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge." It finds reasons for the present grant in the recently changed status of women as a whole which strikes at man's opposition with heavier blows than the positive force of a few women's accomplishments:

"The war has been pretty searching in its dealings with all the old arguments against the admission of women to full comradeship as citizens. The last refuge of the hard-prest antifeminist in prewar days was the argument that as women could not fight for the state, in the physical sense, therefore they ought to be dogged by corresponding disqualifications for serving it in peace. It was a queer piece of mock logic. It was answered a long time ago, when the *Medea* of Euripides's play said she would rather face three battles than one confinement. She was quite right. And now war itself has changed, as tho to make the old fallacy still more clearly fallacious. The late war, during its course, was coming more and more to call for passive as distinct from active physical courage. The element of hand-to-hand fighting, tho fervently written up by both sides, was relatively insignificant. Had the war gone on for a few more years our troops in the west would have been living underground, from the front to the coast, and the Germans doing much the same on their side. The amount and efficiency of bomb-fire from the air were increasing out of all proportion to those of any other form of attack; the distinction between front-line and other troops, in respect of exposure, was rapidly diminishing, and in 1918, the women of the W. A. A. C. at Abbeville were for some weeks as much bombed as front-line troops in an average sector had been shelled in 1915. The ultimate development coming into distant view when the war stopt was a kind of war in which the whole of each side's territory would be attacked by the other almost as freely as his front-line, and the distinction between soldiers and civilians would diminish until it might disappear. If this smiling future should ever be realized for us by any of our lovers of war at any price, women and men would be equally combatant. They would suffer alike from attack, and as attacking would be mainly an aviator's job, and plenty of women are sure to take to aviation soon, they would probably be busy in attacking too. The growth of scientific warfare is not kind to people who wanted to keep women out of the vote because they would not have shone in one of the 'strong man events' that used to be war."

The act of Oxford seems to *The Guardian* like the "gate at which armies have vainly battered," falling open of itself at last. To guard against too much elation, it sees this as "only the first step, and all the old padlocks may not be found so completely rusted away as the first one." Still "it is hardly to be feared that now that a woman may become Premier, Lord Chancellor, or Speaker, Oxford will write itself down as the university that will only teach and examine her and will not let her take a degree when she earns it."

CHICAGO'S CHAGRIN OVER HER OPERA

THE "SNIFFS" of the New York and Boston critics at the performances of the Chicago Opera Company in these Eastern cities drive a Chicago musical critic to despair of all such visits to the Atlantic seaboard. Why send the opera company east at all, he asks, when just as much money can be lost by a tour of the Middle West, and with far greater profits of appreciation and cultural results? We have already noticed this campaign of Mr. W. L. Hubbard, music critic of the Chicago *Tribune*, but he is moved to redoubled effort when he sees the New York critics "take a patronizing attitude." What he seems to omit is the fact of New York's delight over the opportunity the Chicago organization has afforded of hearing the French operas not in the Metropolitan's repertory. But these crumbs are not a feast, and the Western critic tastes only the bitter pill of disapproval. The misfortune that the Chicago Opera suffered in the death of its director, Mr. Campanini, only exaggerated the disabilities inherent in the situation for a traveling company. Mr. Hubbard writes at the time the company had nearly completed its Boston season, with the returns of the New York season fully cast up. The loss of Mr. Campanini resulted, Mr. Hubbard says, in "a lowering of the artistic standard of the organization and its offering, which could but make anxious those who admired what had been accomplished in the past, and who wished to see progress rather than retrogression be the rule for the present and the future." He goes on:

"It was known that these conditions were in large measure unavoidable, since no selection of an actual directing manager was to be made until the season ended. The shortcomings were therefore overlooked or excused. But the effect upon the future is subject for a certain amount of alarm. Especially so since the New York season has brought a summing up by the critics which pronounces the visit there this year distinctly inferior artistically to those of preceding seasons.

"The rough, unprepared performances have given the Gotham reviewers good chance to question why the Chicago company needs come to New York, and the question is not raised, it would seem, without reason. The going to New York is unmistakably carrying coals to Newcastle so far as opera is concerned, for the Metropolitan supplies all the operatic fare that is needed. It would seem that the field for the Chicago company to utilize and wherein it might accomplish actual educational and cultural results is the great Middle West.

"The larger cities in the territory from the Alleghanies to the Rockies and from the Gulf to the Canadian boundary should, and it is believed could, supply the company with ample outlet for all the time and activity which Chicago can not utilize. The cultivating and repairing of this territory would mean the creating of new interest and new patrons for Chicago's grand opera, and at the same time would be the performing of a true service to music and to progress. The going to New York and Boston is merely the gratifying of a poor kind of ambition and pride—an ambition and pride which in the case of Mr. Campanini personally can be understood and excused, but which in the case of the organization itself is wholly without reason.

"We gain nothing in prestige by going to New York. Fully as much money is lost as would be in playing cities closer at hand. And we give New York merely another opportunity to sniff at us and to take a patronizing attitude toward us. Chicago belongs to the West, and should waken to the fact, avail herself of opportunities the West offers, and be proud that she is what she is. New York is not necessary to her."

There were words of praise written about the Chicago company when the season was on here; but these words seemed not to have balm enough to salve the hurt of others not so favorable. In the culling from New York's critical opinions Mr. Hubbard shows, perhaps, the net result of the New York season better than any attempt at balancing we might make. At all events we can do no injustice to Chicago:

"In the thirty-eight performances given in New York, thirty-two operas and two ballets were presented. Of these five were works which were not done here in Chicago—'Falstaff,' 'Aphrodite,' 'La Gioconda,' 'Dinorah,' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana.'

The financial losses have amounted to about $150,000 for the five weeks, the patronage having been good only when some all-star casts were offered or when Ruffo, Galli-Curci, or Mary Garden appeared.

"In speaking of the reason for the Chicago company's coming to New York, Mr. Krehbiel, in the *Tribune*, says:

"'The *raison d'être* has been weakened by the company's departure from the repertory which distinguished it when it was first in rivalry as well as when it was in quasi-collaboration with the local establishment, and to maintain it at home as well as here dependence has had to be placed upon a few singers of unusual gifts and popularity, such as Mme. Galli-Curci, Rosa Raisa, Mary Garden, and, this year, Alessandro Bonci, and Titta Ruffo. Except Miss Garden, however, these artists seem unable, or unwilling, to introduce new and vitalizing elements into the repertory, with the result that there does not appear to have been any substantial growth in the public patronage.' . . . . . .

MARY GARDEN,

Shown here in the rôle of *Aphrodite*, produced in New York for the first time this season, thinks "New York critics are all dried-up old men."

"Mr. Huneker, in *The World*, commences his summary with a quotation from Bossuet to the effect that 'good intentions combined with limited intelligence are fatal in high places.' He then goes on to say that, artistically, the quality of the Chicago company's performances was inferior to that of the previous season. This is 'a fact not to be contravened by the denials of over-heated partizanship. . . . The Chicago company boasts a roster of splendid voices, but is sadly handicapped because of its present management. It is over-managed. Too many cooks have burned the broth so cunningly concocted by the late and lamented Cleofonte Campanini.

"'The vocal factor is the principal in an operatic company, but as everything is relative, it soon becomes a peril if not subjected to the same laws that control all organizations from a church to a political machine. Organization. That's the test. All those songbirds don't make an operatic summer if not guided by a master hand. That hand Mr. Campanini possest. Even his friends admit this—and friends are, generally speaking, foes. Thus far no one has stept into the shoes of the dead man. Chaos has resulted.'

"After pointing out the failure to present the more interesting novelties that had been promised, Mr. Huneker continues:

"'However, lack of novelties is a shortcoming that may be laid against the management of any opera-house anywhere. The public doesn't care for novelties. Every manager knows that. But to pitchfork operas on to the stage without adequate rehearsing is an unforgivable offense. Mediocre scenic settings—with the exceptions of Norman-Bel Geddes in "Boudour" and Robert Edmond Jones in "The Birthday of the Infanta," both refreshingly individual—an orchestra that was overworked, and no judgment in making the repertoire, indifferent choral singing, slovenly stage management, and through no fault of Jules Speck, and added to a catalog of minor ills, there is the problem of the Lexington Theater with its diabolically clear acoustics, truly too much of a good thing.'"

Tho the house could hardly hold the audiences that followed the great stars, Mr. Hubbard indicts these singers with giving a poor artistic return. Of course, he was out of hearing of Raisa's and Ruffo's Italian following. So he records:

"All the reviewers throughout the season have commented on the constant forcing of the voices by Mme. Raisa, Mr. Ruffo, and Mr. Schipa. Mr. Henderson commences his summary with discussion of this tendency and its baleful effects. He says: 'Miss Garden and her pictorial art were once the idols of the Chicago opera patrons. Titta Ruffo, and the cyclopean "voice like thunder," are now its contributions to the glorious idealism brought into the world by the spiritual exaltation of a great war.' He declares the performance of 'Hamlet' caused 'one of the most disheartening revelations of depraved taste that this city has had the misfortune to witness in many years.'

"The theater was crowded and Ruffo acted *Hamlet* 'in a manner which violated almost every canon of art and good taste. . . . He talked and shouted when he felt like it. He occasionally abandoned all pretense of singing. When he did sing he exhibited an amazing series of exaggerations. His chief asset . . . was a tremendous and prolonged volume of tone on a high note. And this was what his shouting compatriots went to acclaim.'

"'One thing is certain. Not even the Chicago Opera Company, which has apparently thrown to the winds most of its earlier pretensions to fine art, can continue to live by noise alone. The effect of the cultivation of a less elegant repertoire and the open invitation to operagoers of refined tastes to stay at home was manifested on more than one occasion by the number of unoccupied seats.'

"Can the directors of the Chicago Opera Association afford to ignore these estimates and conclusions of the New York critics? Would it not be as well to look facts straight in the face, find out the proper and worth-while field, and work for the company, and then turn to it?"

The misgivings of this Chicago critic are in no wise shared by the redoubtable Mary Garden, guiding star, so some say, of the Chicago organization. And she undergoes hand-to-hand encounters with the New York critics who have cast down the soul of Mr. Hubbard. Interviewed by *The Musical Courier* (New York) on the very theme of Mr. Hubbard's preachment, she comes out on the other side:

"'Do you think it wise for the company to go to New York?' I asked.

"'Why not?'

"'The critics "roasted" the organization and most of the artists.'

"'New York critics are all dried-up old men,' she hurried to answer. 'They have no "modern sap" in their veins, and the only man for whom I give a d— is Huneker. The balance bore me to death.'

"'Would you undertake a tour with the company?'

"'Surely,' came the response, 'and I would try to show the people throughout the country that the Chicago Opera Association can get bigger and stronger every year. Who knows then?'

"'Thanks, Miss Garden. I will write most of the interesting things you have just told me, but a few of them I will keep preciously in the foremost corner of my memory.'

"'Of course,' concluded the prima donna, 'I only have told you what I would do if I were the general manager, and nearly forgot in my enthusiasm as to future plans to say that I have not been asked to become manager or to give my advice, altho Harold McCormick has asked me to come to Chicago at the close of the season. I will be there.' . . . . . .

"'Some artists or maybe backers of the organization would try to work against you.'

"'I am a fighter. I am an Ango-Saxon, and we love, by gosh! nothing better than a fight. And count me as a fighter. I am right there in the fray; but the Latin races must be treated with kindness and consideration, and I would pat their cheeks.'

"Thus the writer took leave of a most charming woman in the artistic world, to-day an angel, to-morrow a tigress, but on Friday, March 12, an adorable, simple, and true American girl."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

INTRODUCING CHRIST INTO INDUSTRY

"TAKE YOUR TROUBLES TO THE LORD—he's your Big Boss," was the counsel recently received and acted upon by a body of mill-workers in Wheeling, W. Va., who were on the verge of going out on strike, and in Cleveland, O., a dispute between Swift & Co. and 550 packing-house employees was settled after the strikers and the management of the plant had listened to a homily on the love of God and the necessity of returning to his teachings by John J. Walsh, Conciliation Commissioner of the United States Department of Labor. "We must get back to God's teachings, and must have brotherly love in our hearts to make the world's great undertakings go forward," exhorted Mr. Walsh. In the West Virginia town application of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount to the solution of modern industrial problems has been suggested to the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly by Will H. Colvig, a locally prominent business man known as the "peace-maker," and that body has definitely indorsed the teachings of Christ as a platform on which both capital and labor can meet and agree. Mr. Colvig has been successful in many instances in settling labor troubles to the satisfaction of both employer and employee, and on several occasions he has found a Scriptural truth coupled with a mild exhortation to be sufficient to persuade an agitator to turn from his self-appointed mission of stirring the ashes of discontent. The Golden Rule often has been suggested as a means toward bringing capital and labor to a common understanding; but in Wheeling and its vicinage it seems for the first time to have been put into practise with effective result. There it is planned to rely on this principle and on the virtue of brotherly love to compose all the differences which may arise between employers and the workingmen. The local press generally agree that the Christian doctrine may be found to be permanently practicable, and one paper suggests that its local enunciator be placed on the next Federal Industrial Commission. The resolutions adopted by the labor assembly announce:

> "First, Be it hereby resolved, that we, the duly elected delegates representing all of the organized crafts of the Wheeling district, do hereby unanimously declare it to be our belief that the teachings of Christ constitute a platform upon which all men can agree.
>
> "Secondly, That we believe they can be applied to modern industrial problems.
>
> "Thirdly, That we will cooperate with those who will join with us in an earnest endeavor to apply his teachings in the Wheeling district.
>
> "Fourthly, As further evidence of our sincerity we have duly appointed a committee of three to confer and decide what methods shall be pursued."

The local and neighboring labor press warmly commend the movement, the Columbus (O.) *Labor News* remarking:

> "This is perhaps the first time that either capital or labor has gone on record officially indorsing the teachings of Jesus Christ. And yet it is simply the fundamental principles of the great A. F. of L., namely, the second command as taught by Jesus, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' On such a stand labor and capital would have no trouble to get together and with the principle carried out by labor, capital can not resist the influence and would have to make conditions right both of wages and hours of employment because the public would not stand for them to do otherwise. We commend the Wheeling Central body for their stand on the teachings of Jesus Christ and know with such teachings carried out in spirit and practise they will win."

The Wheeling *News* thinks:

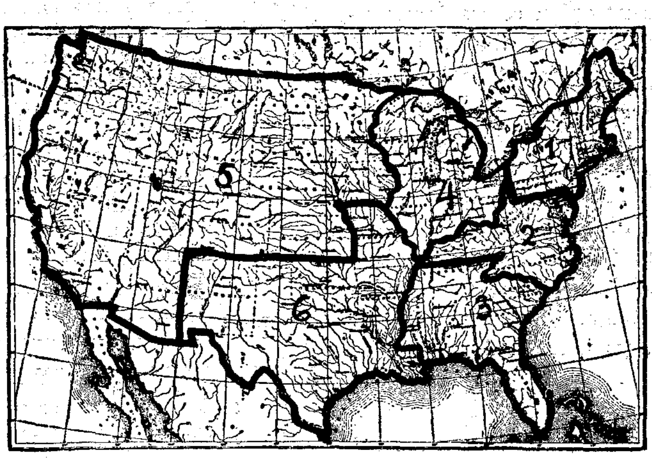
> "Criticism of such a movement will come only from communists or soviets, and fortunately few of them are found in Christian institutions. The principle of 'doing unto others as you would be done by' is a pretty good one to follow and its observance would tend to remove many difficulties, industrial or otherwise, and a little closer attention to the principle of Christianity in our daily life would make a world of things look brighter."

Opportunity to test the practicability of the Christian principle in settling labor disputes is now presented in the strike of the teamsters in Wheeling, who are demanding a minimum wage of $24 a week. They are having every morning religious services conducted by a regularly ordained minister. "They have to strike because the employers will not act as their brothers' keepers!" says the Wheeling *Majority*, official labor organ and the only labor paper in that section of the Ohio Valley, reminding its readers that "on the theory that we are our brothers' keepers, we have in Wheeling to-day at least thirty-two churches, worth more than $3,000,000, maintain upwards of fifty salaried ministers and other church workers with an annual pay-roll of $100,000, and pay out every year, to keep the churches comfortable, another $150,000." Continuing:

> "The teamsters are more consistent. There are a few highly paid men among them—one or two who receive $40 a week; but they have gone to the aid of their brothers who receive less than $24; they recognize that they are their brothers' keepers!
>
> "The employers have been going to church on Sunday, and singing their psalms, and, if they thought at all about such a secular thing as the wages of their workers, they have dismissed the teamsters from their minds as 'rough-necks,' men outside the pale of consideration; thus violating another express command of the leader in whose teachings they have built $3,000,000 worth of churches and are spending $250,000 a year, $20,830 per month, $231 per eight-hour day, $28.93 cents per hour, about a half a dollar a minute!
>
> "The teamsters are accepting the teachings of Jesus at their face value, with no mental reservations. They have laid their case before the churches of this city. They have signified their willingness to test out the declaration of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly that the teachings of Jesus can be applied to modern industrial problems. They have invited ministers of all denominations to address their meetings; they have attended services in churches; they have proved that they are not 'rough-necks,' or irresponsible disturbers of the peace; proved that they are merely American workingmen, trying to be husbands, and citizens, and fathers of the children who are to be the citizens of the next generation.
>
> "The little-minded may say they are doing this for effect, for an ulterior motive; the ministers who have addrest them, who have met with them and studied them, will not say that. But how about this: One of their members died, leaving a widow sick in bed, with a week-old baby that afterward died, and two other helpless young children; it requires no imagination to picture the condition of this little family left suddenly without the protection of the bread-winner who earned less than $24 per week, when he lived and worked. Three million dollars' worth of churches in Wheeling did not know about it, tho, nor did $350,000-per-year worth of church-workers; the golden sun that streamed through the stained glass of the churches did not reach around the alley corners into that bare sick-room. But the teamsters knew about it, they appointed themselves their brothers' keepers, they created a benefit fund by immediate and unanimous action, and they assessed themselves $1 each, and took the cash to the widow!
>
> "The teamsters have issued a challenge to every church, to every minister, and to every member of a church in Wheeling; they can answer that challenge only by practising what they preach, by doing what the Master they follow told them to do."

THE METHODIST REUNION PLAN

AT THIS JUNCTURE OF HISTORY, "when society is rocking and reeling for lack of clean-cut leadership in the realms of religion and ethics," the 4,000,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the 2,000,000 of the Methodist Episcopal Church South do well, in the opinion of a lay observer like the Washington *Herald*, "to agree to unite forces, avoid waste, cease disputing about the old, and help usher in the worthy new." Other daily newspapers expect the reunion plan, which has been drawn up by a joint commission, to be ratified by the Conferences of the two Methodist Churches which separated in 1844 on the question of slavery, and a majority of those Methodist papers whose opinions have come to our notice seem to expect and to advocate this result. Yet there are strong critics of the plan in both denominations and ratification will not be accomplished without protest. The commission, it is interesting to note, simply passed their draft of the constitution to the churches "as the best that we have been able to agree upon." The reunited denomination is to be called the Methodist Church. To outline very briefly a somewhat complicated ecclesiastical constitution, it may be said that it provides for annual conferences as at present; six regional conferences for white Methodists with boundaries as outlined in the accompanying map, a colored regional conference, and certain foreign regional conferences, all having important jurisdictional powers, including the election of bishops; a General Conference with legislative power over all distinctively connectional affairs such as membership, ministry, ordinations, hymnal, ritual, annual conferences, property, benevolent boards, and bishops (except election); and a judicial council with duties corresponding to those of the Supreme Court in the nation. This plan, which carries provisions for its own amendment, and is worked out in considerable detail, is to go first to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference which meets next month and then to the annual conferences for ratification. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, whose General Conference meets in 1922, must ratify in the same manner, so that it will require several years to bring about the consummation of the plan if it is adopted.



From "The Central Christian Advocate."

THE UNITED STATES OF METHODISM.

The six "regional conferences" into which the new reunion plan divides united Methodism. Colored Methodism makes up a seventh "region." Sixteen minor Methodist bodies are not included.

While the sentiment of both churches as exprest by church papers undoubtedly favors unification, it is generally admitted that the compromise plan just described will not suit everybody. But *Zion's Herald* (Boston), a New England organ of Northern Methodism, believes that the plan is on the whole "honorable and just to both the churches," that it is workable, that it will really bring the two churches together, and will unite their forces and their resources in one organic body, and that therefore "we should thank God and go forward, trusting time to cure the ills we fear." The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* feels that the united church of the future may be trusted "either to mend or scrap any such machinery" as may be found useless or dangerous. "If it is not an absolutely perfect instrument, it is all in the direction of wise progress," affirms *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago). It seems to *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit) that "the interests of all seem to be carefully safeguarded," and "the outcome will be a united church." The editor of *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) predicts the adoption of the plan by the Northern Methodists. *The California Christian Advocate* "congratulates the commission on being able to unite on a plan which has so many things to commend it to the membership of both churches." The New York *Christian Advocate*, official organ of the Northern body, expects the adoption of the plan, and declares that it "is one for which we can stand with a clear conscience, and with strong confidence of its adequacy to meet the tremendous demands of the times and of the situation." Says the editor of *The Epworth Herald*, a little less confidently, "it appears that all the interests which seemed to conflict have been measurably provided for; if they have, no matter how difficult the next procedure must be, I am unqualifiedly for the plan of unification, without dodging the fact that making such a plan, tho it has proved difficult, is relatively easy compared to the task of making it fully operative." Some editors are even more guarded. *The Methodist Advocate Journal* (Athens, Tenn.), which is in a position to reflect Northern Methodist border sentiment, foresees opposition to the regional idea, the status of the Episcopacy, and the place of colored men in the new church, and concludes that "while the plan is the best yet proposed, it must run the gantlet of opposition." Dr. C. B. Spencer, who earnestly desires the reunion of Methodism, has been analyzing the plan in his *Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City), and criticizing various provisions without coming out definitely either for or against it. *The Pacific Christian Advocate* (Portland) believes this "the best plan we were able to agree upon under the circumstances," but says:

> "The plan looks like a surrender to the fears of the Church South. Regional Conferences, limited negro representation, supreme court, three-fourths majority requirement for constitutional changes, and the votes of any two Regional Conferences sufficient to nullify legislation are concessions secured under the guise of protecting the weaker church and appeal to sectional prejudices, which practically establish a tyranny of the minority. . . . The suggested plan makes in reality six white churches and one colored church. The South is kept practically intact, while the North will turn over *en bloc* 430,000 Northern Methodists in exchange for 34,000 Southern Methodists, who come within regional lines predominantly Methodist Episcopal."

In the Methodist Episcopal Church South editorial sentiment is predominatingly in favor of the reunion plan. The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, the General Conference organ, declares emphatically: "We believe in the unification proposed." The plan appeals to the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* "as being sufficiently satisfactory to enable the two churches to come together in a really unified workable organization," tho it would have preferred to set "the negro apart in a separate church." *The Alabama Christian Advocate* (Birmingham) believes that the proposed constitution "should receive the support of all who believe that it would be for the glory of our Christ for American Methodism to be reunited." In West Virginia *The Advocate Herald* heartily approves, the Baltimore *Southern Methodist* finds it "eminently fair to both churches," and the Louisville *Central Methodist* is confident that the plan "is workable and presents a feasible basis of union." *The Midland Methodist* (Chattanooga), *The Arkansas Methodist* (Little Rock), the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, *Texas Christian Advocate* (Dallas), and St. Louis *Christian Advocate* also favor the plan.

On the other hand, there are Southern Methodist papers which seem to take their stand with several Southern members of the joint commission who refused to sign the report. The editor of *The North Carolina Christian Advocate* says that "the pronouncements which the united church would be likely to make as to the negro in politics, in society, and in the public generally, would seriously handicap the work of the church in the South." *The Southern Christian Advocate* in South Carolina thinks ratification improbable. The editor of *The Pacific Methodist Advocate* (San Francisco), also thinks that unification "is yet a good way off," and the editor of the Atlanta *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* objects to the plan as unfair to the negroes, as "breaking up the identity of the churches by mixing one section of the country with another so diverse in its ideals, its traditions, and its customs," and, in omitting the word Episcopal in the name of the church and in modifying episcopal powers, as tending to "destroy the episcopacy in American Methodism."

But the sharpest criticism of the new plan comes from representatives of the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. *The Southwestern Christian Advocate*, organ of the colored conferences, declares that instead of helping the movement to get together, the Louisville plan "may give the most tremendous setback that organic union has ever had." The reason for this, it says, is "partly in the plan itself and more largely in the fact that neither church is ready for such union." The New Orleans weekly presents the colored Methodists' specific objections to the plan in the shape of a long article by that distinguished colored Methodist theologian, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen. He sums it all up when he says, in his final paragraphs:

> "The sum and substance of the legislation for the negro of the Methodist Episcopal Church is couched in the stunting, debarring, forbidding, crushing, prohibitive expression, 'Thou Shalt Not.'"

FINDING REPENTANCE IN GERMANY

THO HE HAD BEEN WARNED to expect a defiant and reckless attitude on the part of the people and some measure of insolence toward visitors from countries with which Germany had been at war, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., LL.D., one of a commission sent to study the religious situation in that country, heard in a conference at The Hague a Christian acquiescence to the charge that Germany had violated the moral law in the invasion and occupation of Belgium. Contrary to what he had been advised to expect, he "met perfect courtesy from all classes," and in regard to the German view of the war, found "frank admissions are not wanting." Courtesy had been expected from prominent Christian men with whom Dr. Brown had to confer, but he discovered that it "characterized the people on the street and in the hotels, and even the taxicab driver." As to evidence of penitence for the wrongs committed by Germany, he takes into account the well-known fact that the people were persuaded into the belief that they were fighting in a worthy cause and for the safety of the Fatherland, and that they claim that "atrocities were committed by the Russians in East Prussia and German Poland as well as by the Germans in Belgium." Yet a German delegation willingly confessed a German wrong. The story is told in *The Christian Work:*

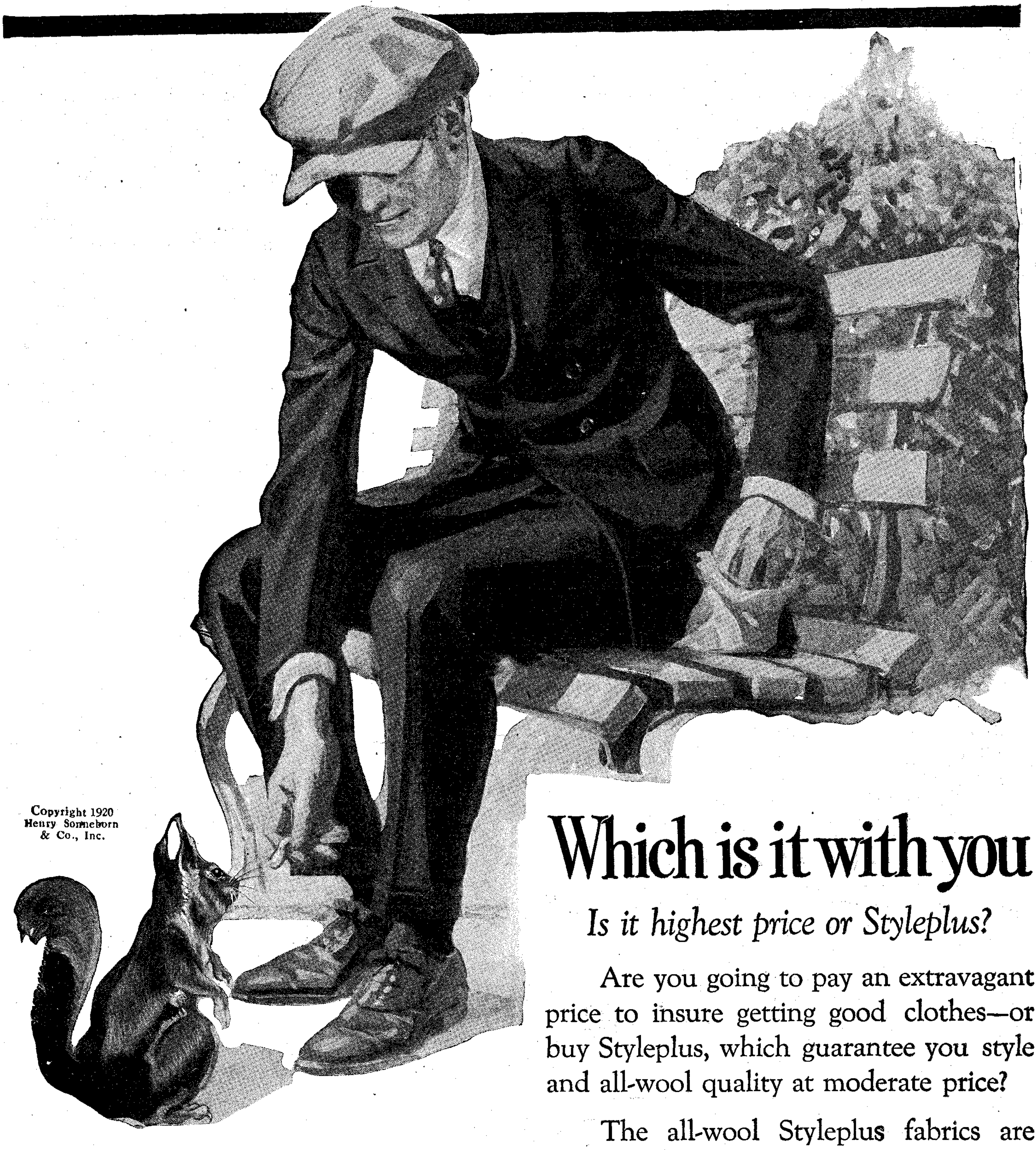
> "The Rev. Dr. Wilfred Monod, an eminent Protestant of Paris and one of the French delegates to the conference, was unable to attend on account of ill health, but he wrote a letter with a request that it be read to the conference. In this letter he stated in substance that, in view of all that France and Belgium had suffered as a result of Germany's invasion of Belgium, he felt that an expression of disavowal and regret for that act was a necessary prerequisite to the resumption of Christian fellowship. The business committee deemed it wise to deal frankly with it, showed it privately to the five German delegates, and then read it in full to the conference at the close of the evening session. The chairman then stated that if the German delegation wished to make any reply, there would be an opportunity the next morning. At that time Dr. D. F. A. Spiecker, the senior member of the German delegation, arose, and in the finest imaginable Christian spirit, frankly said that the German delegates agreed that he should state that they regarded the invasion of Belgium as 'a moral wrong.' The incident made a profound impression. The whole conference recognized that, whatever might be the personal feelings of the German delegates, it was not easy for them to make such a public confession; but they did it in a way that softened all hearts. After the adjournment of the conference one of the German delegates told an American delegate that the German delegates had gone to The Hague with the full intention of expressing their sorrow for Germany's treatment of Belgium and that they deeply regretted that the letter of Dr. Monod had prevented them from making on their own initiative a statement that they would have made anyway. Dr. George Nasmyth learned that on August 6, 1914, Pastor Sigmund Schultze had received a copy of a four-page leaflet, written by an Englishman, protesting against the war. He did not at that time know the author was Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, of London, but he was so imprest by its Christian spirit that he translated it into German and had thirty thousand copies printed and distributed in Germany. He was promptly arrested and, with seventy others, brought before a court martial on a charge of disloyalty. Most of his fellow prisoners were sentenced to be shot; but before sentence had been pronounced in his case he succeeded in getting letters to the Imperial Chancellor and to the Kaiser, to whom he was personally known. The Chancellor and the private secretary of the Kaiser promptly wrote to the officers of the court martial advising it not to punish him. The military tribunal was wrathful, but it dared not disobey, and Sigmund Schultze was released."

FRIENDS' PLEA FOR FREE SPEECH

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, which has always been a stanch supporter of free speech and liberty of action, is sharply critical of the sedition laws pending in Congress, and believes these bills to be an encroachment upon freedom and a threat to the spirit of democracy. Speaking from its yearly gathering in Philadelphia, the representative meeting of the Society sounds a warning against laws repressive of public speech and writing, and bolsters its argument against them by formidable examples from history. The action of the legislature of New York in contesting the right of five Socialist members to take their seats is regarded as a direct blow at the foundations of government, and "the menacing and pernicious interference with meetings by organized groups of private citizens in the name of patriotism is a sinister blow which should not go unchallenged." According to the official utterance as it is quoted in *The Living Church* (Episcopal), only through education can we understand and cure the present unrest, and only on the condition of individual liberty can we pursue the path of peaceable and orderly advance. The Quakers' declaration sets forth:

> "No man can measure the harm that may ensue if we continue these encroachments upon freedom of expression. History is replete with lessons of the folly of suppression. Many a religious and political martyr should have taught us long ago that you may torture and kill and silence men, but you do not silence truth. The ancient truth spoken when Christianity was the feared and hated doctrine still holds to-day: 'If this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught, but if it be of God ye can not overthrow it.' Yet while suppression can not silence truth, it can work many evils. It can produce stagnation of men's minds, and in so doing cut the tap-root of democracy. It can bring disaster to those who impose it, as it did when the Federal party passed the Sedition Law of 1798, and in the words of a leading historian, 'From the day the bill became law the Federal party went steadily down to ruin.' It can produce revolution. Let France and Russia bear witness. 'I will make them conform or I will harry them out of the land,' cried James I. of England against the Puritans, and these words, it has been said, 'heralded the struggle which within half a century was to deliver up James' son to the executioner.'
>
> "No easy indifference will suffice to maintain freedom among us. Liberty asks of us a price, the price of tolerance toward those to whom we do not wish to show tolerance. But it is only the unpleasant or hated utterance that really tests the quality of our liberty. 'The supreme test of civil liberty,' a noted English lord has said, 'is our determination to protect an unpopular minority in time of national excitement.'"

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES



Copyright 1920
Henry Sonneborn
& Co., Inc.

Which is it with you

Is it highest price or Styleplus?

Are you going to pay an extravagant price to insure getting good clothes—or buy Styleplus, which guarantee you style and all-wool quality at moderate price?

The all-wool Styleplus fabrics are splendidly tailored. The clothes have *style.* Every suit is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction. Yet you pay a moderate price! A *known* price printed on the sleeve ticket!

The big name in clothes

Styleplus Clothes

Trade Mark Reg.

$45-$50-$55-$60

"The sleeve ticket tells the price"

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.
Baltimore, Md.

AMERICA'S KNOWN-PRICED CLOTHES

Trade
Mark
Reg.

"BECAUSE I LIVE YE SHALL LIVE ALSO"

EASTER—the world's great festival of joy—is here! Heap the altars high with flowers; let the anthems swell with gladness; life has triumphed over death, and the Lord of Life has risen from the grave!

Out of the East—out of the lands of the first Easter morning—are coming NOW the sounds of lamentations, and weeping, and great mourning. "Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not."

Death and sorrow are holding carnival. Piercing cries of despair make discord with our anthems of Easter joy. In this day of glad resurrection graves are multiplying with fearful rapidity in the dead and dying lands of sacred story. So fast are those war-stricken people perishing from hunger, and cold, and disease that graves enough can not be found, tho the grave-diggers work until they fall exhausted at their task. In shallow trenches bodies are heaped together and scarcely covered; here and there an arm protrudes from the stark earth in mute appeal to heaven. "If only the refugees were starving we could make some headway," the American Commissioner cables; "but what can be done when the entire nation is starving, and that is what is happening."

But we're celebrating Easter—it is a day of gladness and new life. Do not spoil it with gruesome pictures.

"Christ the Lord is risen to-day!
Sons of men and angels say,
Raise your joys and triumphs high;
Sing, ye heavens, and earth, reply!"

Listen! A little child is crying—out there in the cold—crying for something to eat—crying for something to cover its thin, trembling little body—crying for some one to give the love and comfort the dead mother never more can give. The piteous cry is growing weaker, the puny hands, outstretched in vain, have fallen empty, and another starved little waif is dead—*while we sing.*

One little child? A pity! But that must not spoil our Easter joy.

One little child dead? One weak cry of childhood to the heart of humanity unheeded? This very day a thousand—a hundred thousand—two hundred and fifty thousand little children there in the lands of the Risen Christ are crying with hunger and cold—are crying in bitter loneliness and fear, for some one to comfort them and love them back to life and gladness. Their only hope for these things is here, with *you,* in America.

Will *you* buy food for a starving little girl or boy in Armenia?

Will *you* pay for warm garments for a naked and shivering little body?

Have *you* a heart with love enough to spare for these sad, lonely little ones, who have lost all that belongs to childhood?

Will *you* change the celebration of Easter from mere ceremonies, and flowers, and singing to a *sharing with the Risen Savior in his work of giving joy and life to the world?*

"Because I live ye shall live also." This is the promise of the Risen Christ. Make it the Easter promise of America to the stricken people of Armenia. Joy belongs to those who *make* joy. Life is for those who *give* life. Out of the overflowing abundance God has given us here in America, give quickly, give generously to these needy ones that they may *live* at this Eastertime.

Lift up your heads, you mothers of Armenia! Your little ones shall not die in your arms! Be comforted! The mothers and fathers of America have heard your cry for help; they are sending, in haste, food and clothing for you and your darlings.

Laugh, little children of the Near East! Laugh, and play, and sing! You shall not be hungry nor cold any more. Bread is coming, and milk, and warm clothes from America. Do you know about America? It is big, and full of little children, and there is love enough, and bread enough to send some to you, so that you may laugh and play, again. *Of course* we'll hurry!

Americans, thank God for the life he has given you, for now you can give life to the dying. Thank God for the homes and the joy he has given you, for now you can make homes for the homeless and fill them with joy. Thank God for the abundance of food, and clothing, and comforts he has bestowed upon you, for now you can feed the starving, and clothe the naked, and comfort the heart-broken who cry to you in their bitter need. It is your glad Easter service, your offering, in the blessed name of the Risen Christ, to these his brethren. Give quickly, the need is very urgent; give generously, the need is very great.

A cablegram from Tiflis warns America that hundreds of thousands of the people of Armenia can not exist one week without our assistance. Their salvation—their very lives—depends upon the *immediate supply of money* to keep our relief organization operating and our supplies replenished. Roads are blocked to all except American relief-workers. Four times during the past two years we of THE LITERARY DIGEST have heard and responded liberally to this urgent appeal. Yet within the past few weeks we have been privileged to see scores of cablegrams from Armenia, to look into the eyes and hear the stories of those who have seen and known the unspeakable miseries of that stricken land. And as we have read these cablegrams and looked into these eyes in which are mirrored the appealing eyes of starving mothers and children, we have felt it to be an imperative necessity to give still another five thousand dollars at this Easter season, and so to provide food and clothing for five hundred of the destitute children of Armenia. We appeal to those millions of our readers whose generous hearts never fail to respond to a real human need, to join us again at this time. Send your checks, *now,* to CLEVELAND H. DODGE, treasurer, Metropolitan Tower, New York City.

Welch's

"THE NATIONAL DRINK"

Maud Tousey Fangel

Welch's
"The National Drink"
Grape Juice
NET MEASURE ONE PINT
From Choicest
Concord Grapes
Pure & Unfermented
Serve Cold
New Label Copyright 1914 by
The WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO.
WESTFIELD, N.Y. U.S.A.

DID you ever think of the connection between pink in youthful cheeks and the purple red of Welch's? Nature had a purpose in storing such healthful richness in Concord grapes. She was looking out for her children.

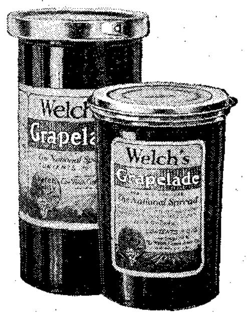
Welch's is pure—always. The juice of full-ripe, premium-grown Concords, fresh-pressed and stored in glass—nothing added, nothing taken away.

Recipes for many unusual and attractive drinks for receptions, parties, dinners and other functions are given in our booklet, "Welch Ways." A copy will be mailed on request.

Your grocer or druggist can supply Welch's by the bottle or by the case. Ask for Welch's at the Soda Fountain.

Welch's Grapelade
the pure grape spread

A Welch Quality Product made from choice selected grapes and pure sugar, without seeds, skins or acid crystals. It is smooth and rich and has the delicate, fresh-grape flavor. In 15-oz. glass jars or 8-oz. tumblers from your grocer.


Welch's
Grapelade
Welch's
Grapelade
The National Spread

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

"CREO-DIPT"

Stained Shingles

Better Industrial Housing

With Plan Treatment That Means Economy

Industrial housing is on a new plane. Various types of houses are now built—not only economically, not only durably—but ARTISTICALLY as well.

The following extracts from the description by the Architects of the Watertown Housing Project prove that, after months of intensive work by the Committee of Design and the Ordnance Department in planning the erection of three hundred houses within scheduled time, **"CREO-DIPT"** Stained Shingles were considered the best choice for side walls as well as roofs, for their *economy, durability, rapidity in laying, variety in treatment, beauty, and saving of labor and painting costs.*

"For the purpose of introducing variety in plan and design, FIVE PLAN TYPES were adopted. Each type of house has two variations in design; there are also four semi-detached groups, each formed by combining two of the above—thus providing fourteen different exterior designs. In addition, each design is reversed in plan, and an ADDITIONAL VARIETY ALSO OBTAINED IN THE COLOR SCHEME.

"The color scheme is such as will best carry out a colonial atmosphere. The **"CREO-DIPT"** Stained Shingles are 16″ and 24″ lengths in silver and weatherbeaten gray and **"CREO-DIPT"** Dixie White, trimmed with white, gray or cream, to harmonize."

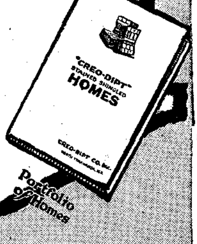
Among other housing projects using **"CREO-DIPT"** Stained Shingles are Firestone Rubber Co., Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Carnegie Steel Co., E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Timken Roller Bearing Co., The Studebaker Corp., Island Creek Coal Co., Huntington, W. Va., Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co., Ticonderoga, N.Y., Storb, Snader & Co., New Holland, Pa., Greenfield Homes Corp., Greenfield, Mass., and U. S. Government Industrial Projects at Waterbury, Conn., Newport News, Va., Indian Head, Md., and Watertown, N. Y.

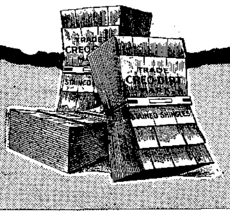
There are 30 color shades in greens, browns, reds and grays of **"CREO-DIPT"** Stained Shingles in 16″, 18″, and 24″ lengths from which to make selection. All earth pigments ground twice in pure linseed oil—carried into the thoroughly seasoned cedar shingles by a preservative creosote oil.

"CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles come bundled ready to lay without waste and do not require any additional brush coat of stain or paint. No wedge shapes—no waste. The open market does not afford such quality. They save labor, time, material, and painting costs.

Home Builders write for Portfolio of 50 large Photographs of Beautiful Homes, large and small, by prominent architects, and sample colors on wood. They offer many valuable suggestions.

CREO-DIPT COMPANY, Inc.
1034 Oliver Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.





Watertown Industrial Housing, Architects, Davis, McGrath & Kiessling, N. Y.

Developed by U. S. Department of Labor—United States Housing Corporation.

LESSONS - IN - AMERICAN - CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT'S VIEW—In the whole world no other ruler under free institutions has power comparable with that vested in the President, and while "a despotic king has even more, no constitutional monarch has as much." Thus the late Theodore Roosevelt viewed the Presidential office long before he himself became President. His picture of the man and the office was sketched during the time he was Governor of New York (1899–1900), and was contributed to *The Youth's Companion* (Boston). Compared with the President of the United States, the President in such historic republics as those of France and of Switzerland is not a very important officer, Colonel Roosevelt reminds us, while in a constitutional monarchy such as England the sovereign has much less control in shaping the policy of the nation. In such a country the Prime Minister occupies a position more nearly analogous to that of our President, but it is noted the Prime Minister "can at any time be thrown out of office by an adverse vote, while the President can only be removed before his term is out for some extraordinary crime or misdemeanor against the nation." Apart from the power of the office itself, then, in the case of each there is the enormous personal factor of the incumbent himself. Thus the power wielded by Andrew Jackson was out of all proportion to that wielded by Buchanan, altho in theory each was alike. So a strong President "may exert infinitely more influence than a weak Prime Minister, or *vice versa*," but this is merely another way of stating that in any office the personal equation is vital. We read then:

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT—"It is customary to speak of the framers of our Constitution as having separated the judicial, the legislative, and the executive functions of the government. The separation, however, is not in all respects sharply defined. The President has certainly most important legislative functions, and the upper branch of the national legislature shares with the President one of the most important of his executive functions; that is, the President can either sign or veto the bills passed by Congress, while, on the other hand, the Senate confirms or rejects his nominations. Of course the President can not initiate legislation, altho he can recommend it. But unless two-thirds of Congress in both branches are hostile to him, he can stop any measure from becoming a law. This power is varyingly used by different Presidents, but it always exists, and must always be reckoned with by Congress.

"While Congress is in session, if the President neither signs nor vetoes the bill which is passed, the bill becomes a law without his signature. The effect is precisely the same as if he had signed it. Presidents who disapproved of details in a bill, but felt that on the whole it was advisable it should become a law, have at times used this method to emphasize the fact that they were not satisfied with the measure which they were yet unwilling to veto. A notable instance was afforded in President Cleveland's second term, when he thus treated the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill.

"The immense Federal service, including all the postal employees, all the customs employees, all the Indian agents, marshals, district attorneys, navy-yard employees, and so forth, is under the President. It would, of course, be a physical impossibility for him to appoint all the individuals in the service. His direct power lies over the heads of the departments, bureaus, and more important offices. But he does not appoint these by himself. His is only the nominating power. It rests with the Senate to confirm or reject the nominations.

"The Senators are the constitutional advisers of the President, for it must be remembered that his cabinet is not in the least like the cabinet of which the Prime Minister is head in the English Parliament. Under our government the secretaries who form the cabinet are in the strictest sense the President's own ministerial appointees, the men, chosen out of all the nation to whom he thinks he can best depute the most important and laborious of his executive duties. Of course they all advise him on matters of general policy when he so desires it, and in practise each Cabinet officer has a very free hand in managing his own department and must have it if he is to do good work. But all this advice and consultation are at the will of the President. With the Senate, on the other hand, advice and consultation are obligatory under the Constitution."

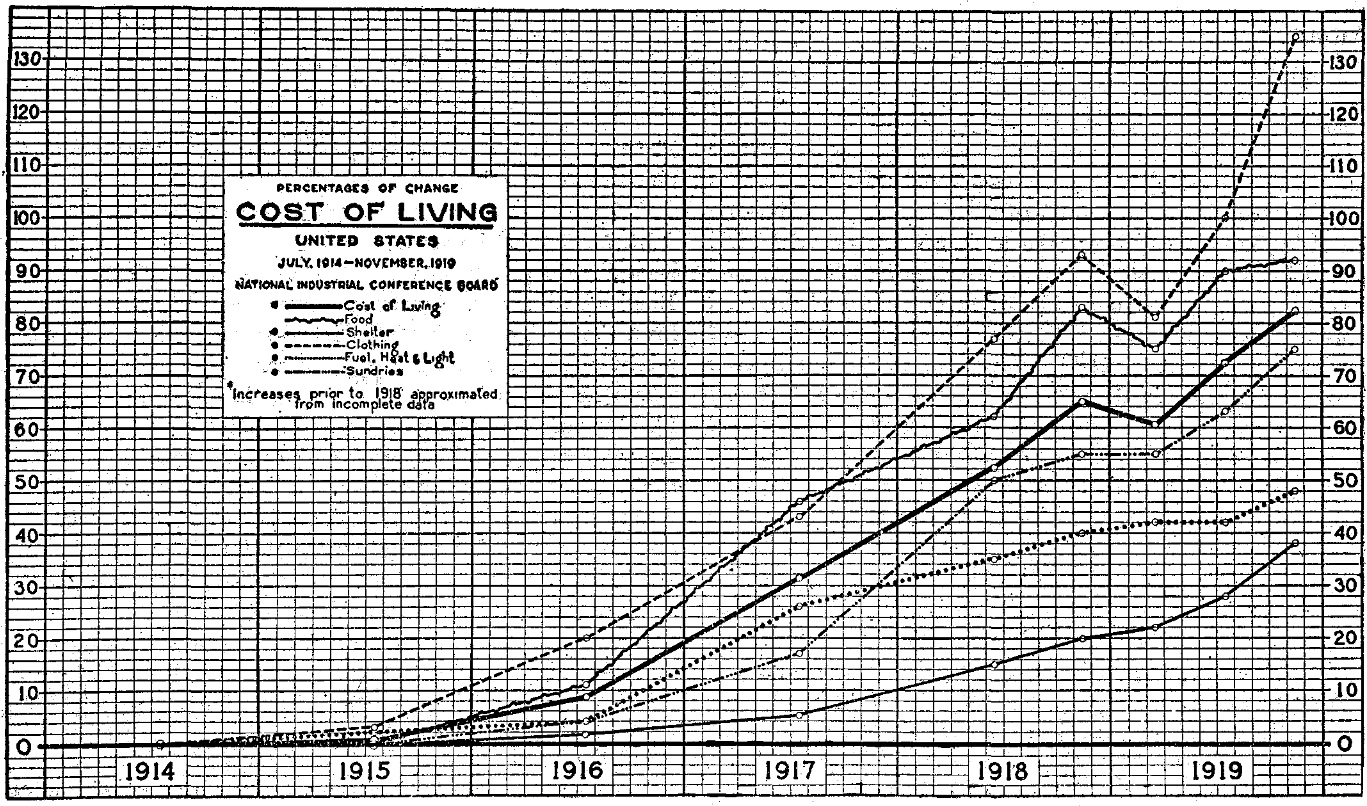
THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS—In matters of legislation the President and Congress, Colonel Roosevelt notes, are mutually necessary to each other, and in matters of appointment the President and the Senate are mutually necessary to each other. Every now and then, he tells us, men who imperfectly understand our Constitution raise an outcry against the President for consulting the Senators in matters of appointment and they even talk about the Senators "usurping" the President's functions. These men labor under a misapprehension. The Senate has no right to dictate to the President who shall be appointed, but it has a right to say who shall not be appointed, and this is their duty under the Constitution. It is then pointed out that under our party system it has come to be recognized that each Senator has a special right to be consulted about the appointments in his own State if he is of the President's political party. "Often the opponents of the Senator in his State do not agree with him in the matter of appointments, and sometimes the President, in the exercise of his judgment, finds it right and desirable to disregard the Senator. But the President and the Senators must work together, if they desire to secure the best results," and we read:

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRUST—"But altho many men must share with the President the responsibility for different individual actions, and altho Congress must, of course, also very largely condition his usefulness, yet the fact remains that in his hands is infinitely more power than in the hands of any other man in our country during the time that he holds office; that there is upon him always a heavy burden of responsibility; and that in certain crises this burden may become so great as to bear down any but the strongest and bravest man.

"It is easy enough to give a bad administration; but to give a good administration demands the most anxious thought, the most wearing endeavor, no less than very unusual powers of mind. The chances for error are limitless, and in minor matters, where from the nature of the case it is absolutely inevitable that the President should rely upon the judgment of others, it is certain that under the best Presidents some errors will be committed. The severest critics of a President's policy are apt to be, not those who know most about what is to be done and of the limitations under which it must be done, but those who know least.

(Continued on page 87)

WORLD-WIDE-TRADE-FACTS



CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING

(From Research Report Issued by the National Industrial Conference Board)

IN ASSEMBLING MATERIAL for this report, cooperation was secured from the same or similar agencies which had reported to the Board for the earlier studies of changes in the cost of living. Replies to questionnaires were received from a large and representative number of retail dealers in clothing, furnishings, and fuel; changes in rents and carfares were also ascertained through answers to questionnaires sent to persons in many sections of the country representing a wide variety of interests.

In all of the Board's investigations of changes in the cost of living, retail prices in the summer of 1914 have been accepted as the base or starting-point, and subsequent changes have been estimated, so far as it was possible to do so, with reference to the standard which then prevailed.

FOOD

The average retail price of food in November, 1919, was 92 per cent. above the prewar level. The increase between July, 1919, and November, 1919, was only 1 per cent., which is a smaller rise than usually occurs in normal years between summer and winter prices and is substantially less than occurred between July and November in either of the three preceding years. In July, 1919, food prices had reached their highest point up to that time. Altho they continued to rise in August, they fell in September, and did not change in October. The increase between July, 1919, and November, 1919, is less than the increase of any other major item in the budget.

For the separate items, the greatest price increases occurring between November, 1913, and November, 1919, were: sugar, 131 per cent.; lard, 129 per cent.; flour, 124 per cent.; cornmeal, 113 per cent.; potatoes, 105 per cent.; bread, 104 per cent.; rice, 102 per cent.

Articles which increased in price in the year ending November 15, 1919, were: onions, 73 per cent.; prunes, 64 per cent.; coffee, 55 per cent.; raisins, 44 per cent.; rice, 26 per cent.; potatoes, 18 per cent.; sugar, 16 per cent.; canned salmon and storage eggs, 14 per cent. each; butter, 13 per cent.; flour, 10 per cent.; strictly fresh eggs, 9 per cent.; fresh milk, cheese, and lard, 6 per cent. each; tea, 5 per cent.; bread, 4 per cent.; and cornmeal, 2 per cent.

Articles of which the average price decreased during the year were: navy beans, 24 per cent.; plate beef, 18 per cent.; bacon, 13 per cent.; chuck roast, 12 per cent.; round steak and rib roast, 6 per cent. each; lamb, 5 per cent.; ham, 4 per cent.; sirloin steak and pork chops, 3 per cent. each.

SHELTER

Rents continued to advance between July, 1919, and November, 1919, altho for the most part the increases reported were small. In a number of localities they remained stationary, frequently owing to the fact that leases for a year had been signed prior to the period under investigation. No decreases were reported. The average advance in rents the country over, between July, 1919, and November, 1919, taking all conditions into account, was about 8 per cent. This makes a total increase in rents of 38 per cent. since the beginning of the war in 1914. Between November, 1918, and November, 1919, the average rise was 15 per cent.

Local agencies, such as real-estate boards and brokers, chambers of commerce, social organizations, and individuals in close touch with rent conditions, reported to the Board from 156 cities. In the great majority of cities from which reports were received increases in rents between July, 1914, and November, 1919, did not average more than 50 per cent. Large and small increases occurred in all sections in response to peculiar local conditions.

CLOTHING

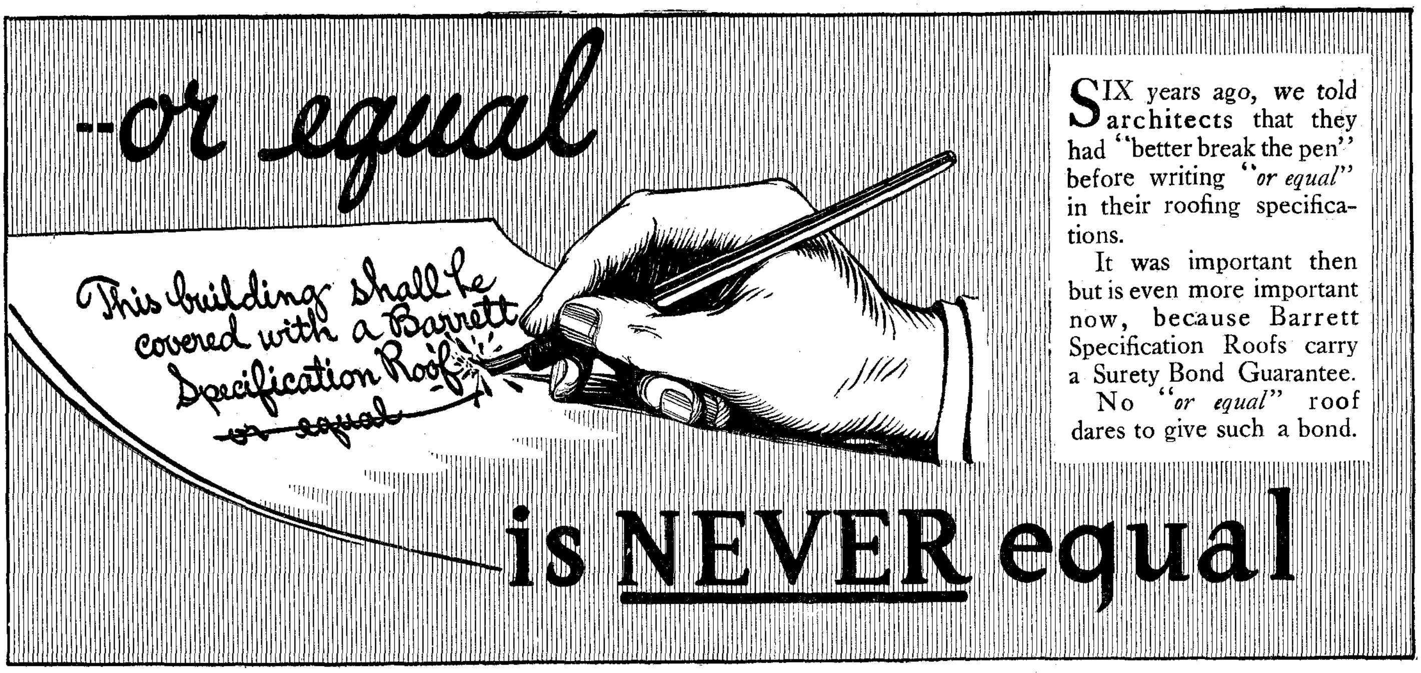
The average cost of clothing rose 17.5 per cent. between July, 1919, and November, 1919. This was a greater advance than obtained for any other item in the family budget and is, moreover, the largest increase for this item in any four months period covered by the Board's studies. Added to the 100 per cent. advance prior to July, 1919, it marks an increase of 135 per cent. for the entire period from July, 1914, to November, 1919.

FUEL, HEAT, AND LIGHT

The average cost of fuel, heat, and light combined increased 4 per cent. between July, 1919, and November, 1919. The advance in coal prices averaged about 5 per cent., but rates for gas and electricity for domestic use, which represent about one-third of the allowance for this item, had not gone up so much.

The total increase for fuel, heat, and light combined between July, 1914, and November, 1919, is placed at 48 per cent. The advance since November, 1918, was 6 per cent.

Average prices of anthracite and bituminous coal as collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show increases between July, 1914, and July, 1919, as follows: Stove anthracite, 60 per cent.; chestnut anthracite, 56.6 per cent.; bituminous coal, 48.3 per cent.—*Monthly Labor Review*, September, 1919, page 87.


--or equal
This building shall be covered with a Barrett Specification Roof ~~or equal~~
is NEVER equal

SIX years ago, we told architects that they had "better break the pen" before writing "*or equal*" in their roofing specifications.

It was important then but is even more important now, because Barrett Specification Roofs carry a Surety Bond Guarantee. No "*or equal*" roof dares to give such a bond.

IN writing your roofing specifications it is important *not* to add the loophole phrase "*or equal.*"

An "or equal" Specification puts the honest contractor at a disadvantage and leaves the way open for any less scrupulous bidder to "skin the job" by using inferior materials and construction.

If you will write into your roofing specification simply this—"The roof shall be laid according to The Barrett Specification dated May 1, 1916, and the roofing contractor shall secure for me the (20- or 10-Year) Surety Bond therein mentioned," you will be assured of several important things—

First—You will have the benefit of competitive bidding, on an equal basis, among roofing contractors.

Second—You will receive the Barrett Inspection Service *without charge.*

Third—You will have a roof that is guaranteed by a Surety Bond to be free from maintenance expense for the guaranteed period.

Fourth—You will have a roof for which there is positively no "or equal."

The Surety Bond Guarantee

THE Barrett Company is the *only* Company that has enough confidence in its roof to put back of it a Surety Bond. In fact, no other concern will guarantee a roof for so long a period, much less furnish a Surety Bond.

The Surety Bond is offered on all Barrett Specification Roofs of fifty squares or more in all cities of 25,000 or over, *and in smaller places where our Inspection Service is available.* It is issued by the U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, and exempts the owner from all maintenance expense for the life of the Bond.

Our only stipulations are that the Barrett Specification dated May 1, 1916, shall be strictly followed and that the roofing contractor shall be approved by us and his work subject to our inspection.

These roofs take the base rate of insurance and cost less per year of service than any other type of "permanent" roof.

When you have written the details of the Barrett Specification Roof in your contract, *stop there.* You will always be glad you didn't insert "*or equal.*"

Important Notice

The Barrett Specification 20-Year Bonded Roof represents the most permanent roof-covering it is possible to construct, and while we bond it for twenty years only, we can name many buildings carrying this type of roofing that have been in service over forty years and are still in good condition.

For those who desire a lighter and less expensive roof-covering, we recommend the *Barrett Specification 10-Year Bonded Roof.*

Both roofs are built of the same highclass waterproofing materials, the only difference being the amount used.

Full details regarding these Bonded Roofs and copies of The Barrett Specification sent free on request.

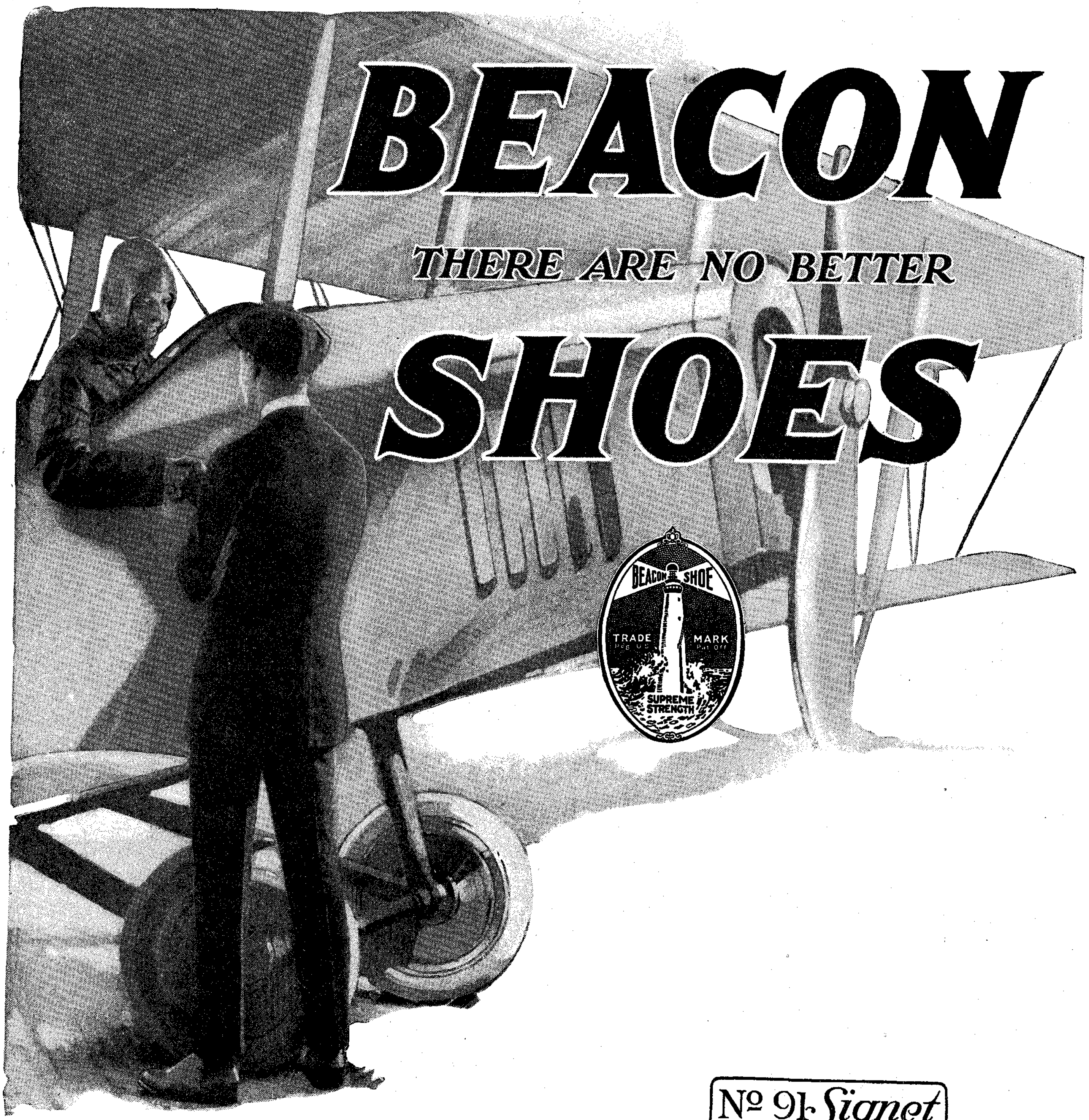
The Barrett Company

NEW YORK
BOSTON
CINCINNATI
NEW ORLEANS
MINNEAPOLIS
SYRACUSE
ATLANTA
BANGOR
LEBANON
TOLEDO
LATROBE
BUFFALO
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
PITTSBURGH
BIRMINGHAM
DALLAS
SEATTLE
DULUTH
WASHINGTON
YOUNGSTOWN
COLUMBUS
BETHLEHEM
BALTIMORE
PHILADELPHIA
CLEVELAND
DETROIT
KANSAS CITY
NASHVILLE
PEORIA
SALT LAKE CITY
JOHNSTOWN
MILWAUKEE
RICHMOND
ELIZABETH

The BARRETT COMPANY, Limited
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for 20 and 10 Years


BEACON SHOE
TRADE MARK
SUPREME STRENGTH

BEACON

THERE ARE NO BETTER

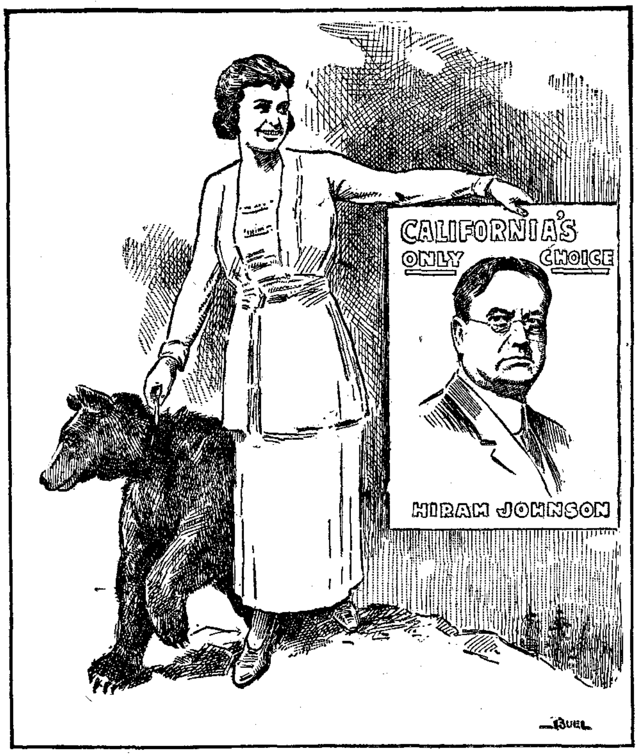
SHOES

No 91 Signet
CORDO RUSSIA OXFORD

FOR FIT FOR STYLE FOR WEAR

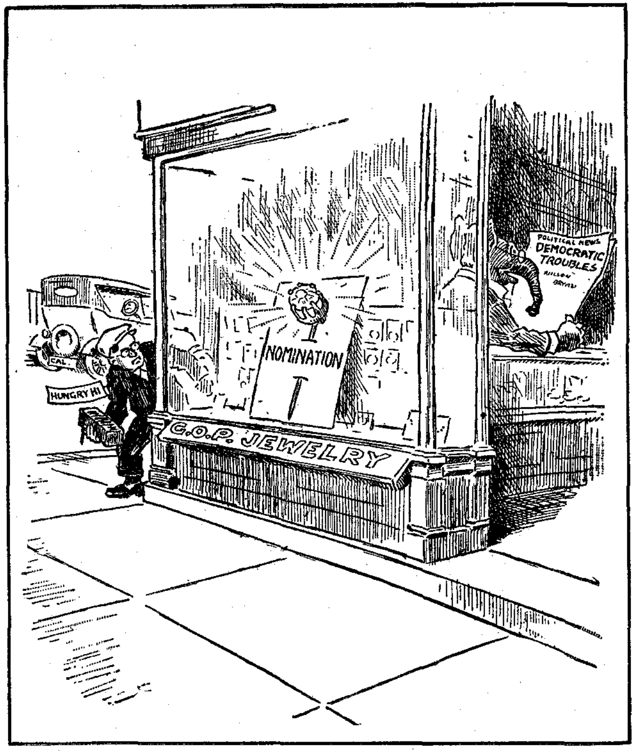
F. M. HOYT SHOE COMPANY, MAKERS, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES



"YOU CAN'T CHANGE HER MIND."

—Buel in the Sacramento *Bee.*



MORE WINDOW-SMASHING IN SIGHT.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

A HOME VIEW, AND ONE FROM THE EFFETE EAST.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN-MADE RADICALISM

(*The Sixth in a Series of Brief Articles Presenting the Claims of Possible Presidential Nominees.*)

SENATOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON, of California, certainly not the least possible of Presidential possibilities, recently summed up much of his political creed in a quotation from Lloyd George. "I do not fear revolution," he said, "I fear reaction." With the hard-fighting, radical, keen, well-balanced Welshman who now rules Great Britain, the Senator from California, it might appear, has much in common. For one thing, both of them are almost continually under fire from the camp of the extreme conservatives, on one hand, and of the extreme radicals, on the other, but both have a habit of fighting their way through. "A very downright and decisive type of individual," comments Bruce Bliven, writing of the Johnsonian physiognomy and personal characteristics in the New York *Globe.* "He has the face and figure of a typical fighting lawyer, if such a type may be said to exist. Not tall but stockily built, his round face and broad cheek-bones bespeak a north European ancestry. His thick eye-glasses, with curved lenses, are solidly anchored by gold loops over his ears; his short, black hair is parted on the side, without any foppish exactness. He speaks slowly, and with great earnestness, and is a remarkably effective platform speaker, not because he is smooth and polished, but, on the contrary, because his audience can not fail to be convinced that he means every word he says."

William Hard, writing to *The New Republic* (New York) in support of Johnson's candidacy as against the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, which that journal seems to favor, cites Johnson's advocacy of free speech and a free press even during the war, and his opposition to "our futile adventure in Russia," as characteristic of the man. Mr. Bliven brings this attitude up to date by the following quotation from a recent interview:

"There is a real possibility that in our just anger against those who advocate or justify crimes of violence, we may be led by reactionary politicians or newspapers, who are wearing the livery of patriotism, or by our own zeal, into extravagance of suppression which will imperil the very foundation of the Republic, the fundamental American principles of free speech and free assemblage.

"While the utterances of the soap-box orator will never overturn this Government, the suppression of free speech and the right of assemblage may be the commencement of our dissolution.

"If one man, or even the Government itself, is to be the sole judge of what opinions may be exprest, there is no such thing as free public opinion, and democracy has been revolutionized. The right of expression of opinion means the expression of opinions that are wrong, as well as those with which we may thoroughly agree. Ideas in prison become high explosives, while ideas unconstrained are as harmless as powder unconfined. We have become somewhat infected with Prussianism. We are like the doctor who goes into the pest-house to cure smallpox and is compelled to come home and go to bed with the smallpox himself."

Senator Johnson's director of publicity has prepared a sketch of the candidate's career, with regard both to political and personal phases, from which we quote at length. It begins with some general political considerations, thus:

Prophets of affairs political, and even those who claim to be neither prophets nor sons of prophets, but mere arithmeticians of the two-plus-two variety, are loud in asserting that the next President of the United States will be a Republican. Some there are of more conservative disposition who say that the next President will be a Republican if the Republican party makes no mistake in picking its man. They do not freely subscribe to the frequently exprest opinion that any man chosen by the Republicans can defeat any man chosen by the Democrats.

They contend that the candidate who leads the Republican party to victory next November must be a real statesman. He must be proved by past performances capable of handling the executive reins in a period that is certain to be one of the most critical of all our national history. And they contend also that he must be a militant, progressive leader, whose courage is unquestioned and whose heart and soul are in accord with the great doctrine of "America First."

It is out of the firm conviction that he is the one man combining all these essential qualities of leadership that the friends of Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, are putting him forward as the most available man for the party nomination. They say that Johnson has the courage, the intelligence, the experience, the qualities of mind and character—in short, the general fitness to be the Chief Executive and Civil Officer of this nation.

If the delegates who sit in the Republican National Convention at Chicago next June nominate Johnson, they will have no doubt in their minds as to the sort of man they have chosen, or as to the platform upon which his candidacy will be based. They will know, too, that if Senator Johnson is elected he will be a real President, owing allegiance to no individual, interest, or faction, and will carry out to the letter the fulfilment of his political promises.

At this moment Senator Johnson is on a speech-making tour in the Middle West. His is a unique method of nomination-seeking in a Presidential primary campaign—that is, it is unique to everybody except Johnson. It is the style he has always followed. He has behind him no campaign fund worthy of the name. Such "organization" work as is being done in his behalf is being done chiefly by volunteer workers, who believe in the man and in what he represents. They are inspired by Johnson's own political creed, which is that no personal sacrifice is too great to make when principle is at stake. Such an "organization" is naturally limited in the scope of its operations—at least it would be if it were supporting any man other than Hiram Johnson. But Johnson is his own best campaigner. He announced when he first determined to seek the Republican nomination that he would take his cause directly to the people. He has always done this. He believes that the voice of the people should govern always, and that men chosen for high office should be chosen not by a few political manipulators who control the machinery of election, but by the people themselves on a direct vote.

It has been wisely said that delegate-hunting, as practised among us, is the most costly of outdoor sports. Yet in many of the States the enactment in recent years of preferential primaries has made possible such lone-hand candidates as Hiram Johnson's. It was the State direct primary law that made possible his being elected twice as Governor, and finally as Senator, in his own State of California.

Johnson's political career began ten years ago. In those ten years he has been twice elected Governor of his State, once was elected to the United States Senate, and once was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Progressive ticket with Theodore Roosevelt. That is a political record which few men achieve in an entire lifetime. And, naturally, no man could be so politically prominent without his name's being a household word throughout the country. Everybody knows Hiram Johnson. And it may be said with equal positiveness that nearly everybody either likes him or dislikes him. He is the type of man who makes strong friends and bitter enemies.

In comparing him with men of his time, one naturally picks Roosevelt as his nearest prototype. He is of the same vigorous fighting type, and yet he is so different that it can only be said he is essentially of the Johnson type. Physically he is not a tall man; on the contrary, his bulk in proportion to his height gives him the appearance of shortness. Yet he has the torso and shoulders of a giant; a large, well-shaped head, clear blue eyes, a square, determined, fighting jaw, and a straight, firm fighting mouth.

Interviewers have frequently attempted to obtain anecdotes of Johnson's life with which to embellish their articles. Invariably they have failed. They have found that all his life Senator Johnson has been a serious-minded, straight-to-the-line person. It is, perhaps, because of this that so few anecdotes about him are related, rather than because none exist. Persons coming in contact with him are so imprest with the man's inborn bigness that they do not remember the lighter side of his nature. Yet Johnson is an essentially human man, with a keen sense of humor. He loves his little jest and he jokes with such a serious mien that only those who know him well and can catch the twinkle in his eye can tell when he is not in earnest.

During a recent dinner at his home, the old Calvert mansion near Washington, the account continues, one of his guests, who was from Pennsylvania, was describing with great detail the operations in a certain oil-field in his State. Senator Johnson improvised amazing statistics about the oil-fields of California, which only served to spur on the Pennsylvanian.

"Why," he said at last, "we have one small district in Pennsylvania where there is a producing oil-well every twelve feet. You can't equal that in California."

"That is nothing at all," returned Johnson. "We have a field in California so thick with wells that half of them have to be pulled up every morning so that there will be room for others to operate."

Turning to more serious considerations, the record continues:

Hiram Johnson is a native of California and is fifty-four years old. He was born in Sacramento, and it was there that he first started in the practise of law in partnership with his father and elder brother. In the early days of his practise he attracted little attention. He was known chiefly as a young lawyer who possibly had some business, but who never had enough of it to keep him away from the ball park when the league season was on.

Johnson had ideas of good government then, but he rarely gave them expression. Good-government advocates were regarded as "long-haired" reformers in California in those days, and were generally laughed at.

After practising in Sacramento for several years Johnson and his brother moved to San Francisco, seeking larger scope for their talents. In the metropolis of the Pacific coast he was merely an obscure lawyer until the famous graft prosecution, following the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. Johnson allied himself with the forces of honesty which were backing the work of Francis J. Heney and William J. Burns. He was not, however, particularly active in the prosecution, and at the time the trial of Abe Ruef, the boodling boss of the city administration, was in progress, he had tendered his resignation to the Citizens' Committee in order to devote more time to his private practise.

Judge Matt L. Sullivan called upon Johnson at his office to ask him to reconsider.

"It is out of the question," said Johnson. "I have so much business on hand that it is impossible for me to give attention to anything else."

At that instant an assistant rushed into the office and said: "Heney has just been shot!"

The next moment a telephone message confirmed the report. Johnson and Sullivan faced each other in silence. Then Johnson spoke.

"Matt," he said, "we must finish this work!"

He went into the court, took the place of the wounded Heney, and by his masterly presentation of the case brought about the conviction of Ruef and his sentence to a fourteen-year term in the penitentiary.

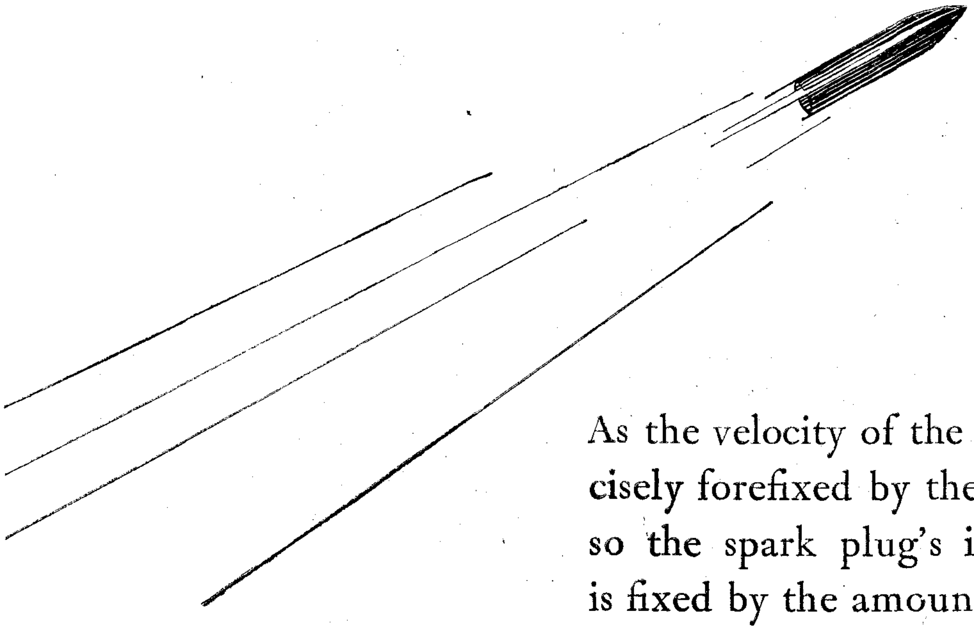
The graft prosecution in San Francisco freed the city from the control of crooked political bosses. It convinced thinking men of California that they could shake off the shackles of bossism in which the State was held. The Southern Pacific Railroad had California under its political thumb. It was absolutely shameless in its domination. It maintained a highly paid staff of political experts, who frankly and openly made and unmade governors, senators, mayors, and legislators.

There was no trick or artifice, we are assured, to which the railroad politicians would not resort to elect a man who would do their bidding. So it was that a number of men of sincere and honest political convictions, inspired by what had been accomplished in San Francisco, banded together in what was called the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, with the avowed object of cleaning up California politics. After looking over the ground for a leader—

They picked upon Hiram Johnson to make a campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor, believing that under the direct primary law enacted at the preceding session of the legislature, they could make an effective appeal to the people. Johnson at first demurred—his law business was growing rapidly, and he was in a fair way to acquire a fortune. But the appeal to Johnson's civic conscience overcame his hesitation. He dropt his law business and in dropping it demolished the work of years toward success in his profession. Back of him, with their shoulders to the wheel of good government, were perhaps a dozen men. None of them was wealthy, but all were sincere. They stood with their leader in all that he did during all of that remarkable campaign which marked the turning-point from the corrupt to the incorruptible in the political life of California.

The preceding legislature, through the influences of some of these very men, had enacted a direct primary law. This law had been mildly opposed by the railroad machine, but the bosses thought themselves safe through years of easy manipulation, and did not realize that as far as they were concerned the law was dynamite. The direct primary law enabled Johnson to win the Republican nomination. But first of all he had to have the votes, and he went directly to the people to get them, just as he is doing in his present campaign for the Presidential nomination.

Californians talking of Johnson will always tell of his "little



As the velocity of the whining bullet is precisely forefixed by the length of the barrel, so the spark plug's ignition-dependability is fixed by the amount of *firing surface.*

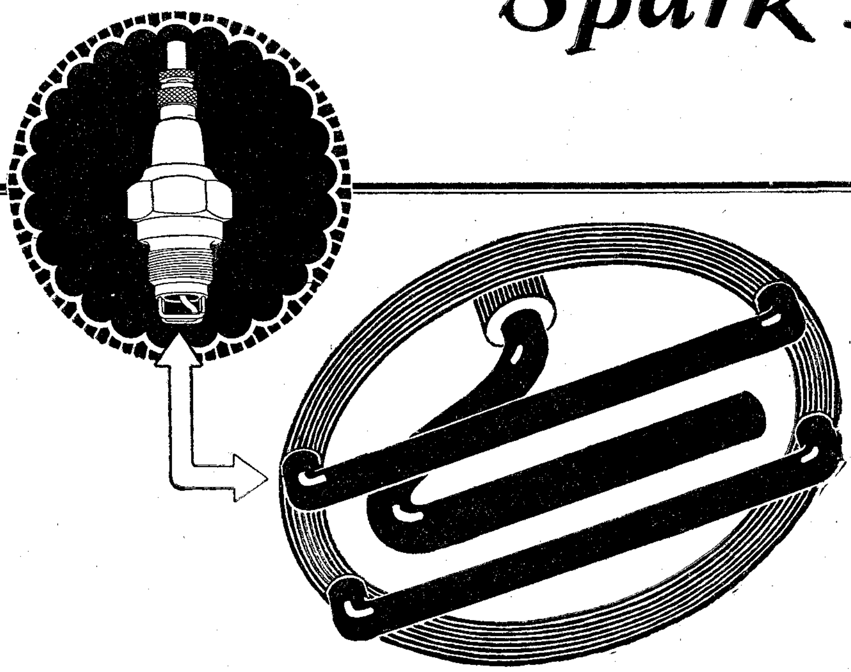
Fyracs perform their workmanlike, journeyman's job from *one inch firing surface.*

In small car or massive car, the plug that ignites instantly, day-in, day-out, is the plug that chips live, active sparks from *one inch firing surface*—Fyrac.

FYRAC MANUFACTURING CO., *Rockford, Ill.*
Export Department, Werner & Butts, 336 Whitehall Bldg., New York, U. S. A.
Canadian Department, Campbell Agencies, 350 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto, Canada

FYRAC

Durable *Spark* **PLUGS**



ONE INCH FIRING SURFACE

This shows the central electrode, from whose *one inch firing surface* sparks leap the gap to the stout right and left wires, made to live long. *One inch firing surface* insures reliable power, and prevents gasoline-formed carbon.

CADILLAC

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

It is perfectly logical that Cadillac owners should have arrived at the one conclusion—the conviction that the car had reached the stage impossible of betterment.

But in the new Type 59, pleasing surprises are in store.

Those who reveled in the soft, velvet-like action of the Cadillac, now experience a sensation which they find even more difficult to describe.

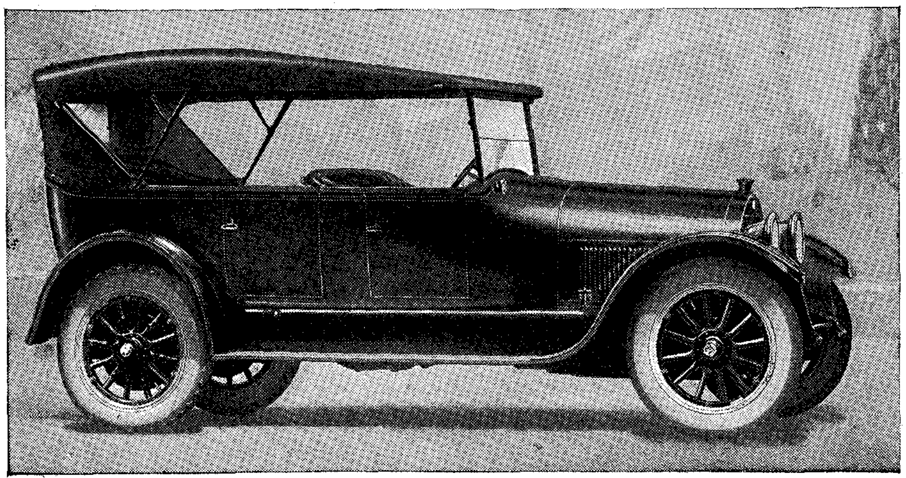
Those who enthused over the ease of handling and quick responsiveness — so nearly perfect that the car seemed almost to obey an impulse of the mind—now experience a new measure of enthusiasm.

Those who knew it for its ruggedness and endurance, for its long life and its ability to withstand punishment, will now find those qualities more forcibly impressed upon them.

Those who admired the Cadillac for its grace of contour, now see lines of even more exquisite beauty —without departing from the pronounced good taste which always identified Cadillac exteriors.

Those, in short, who have known the Cadillac as the superlative motor car, recognize in the new Type 59, a still more illustrious achievement—an achievement made possible by seventeen years' devotion to a single ideal.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.



THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

red automobile." It was the first real Johnson "band wagon." Johnson and his two sons were the entire campaign party. One son acted as his chauffeur and the other son engineered a "Lizzie" over the highways and byways of California a few hours in advance. He would stop the "Lizzie" at the principal street corner of any city, town, village, or hamlet from Sissons to The Needles, ring a big dinner-bell, and when the citizens had gathered around would announce:

"Hiram W. Johnson, who is seeking the nomination for Governor, is speaking now at Merced. He will be here in Madera two hours from now and will speak at this corner. Come and hear him and tell your friends to come and hear him."

The advance agent would then move on to the next town. Johnson would arrive in Madera, according to schedule, and, standing in the tonneau of the "little red automobile," would tell the citizens his purpose and his hope for their support.

"I am going to get this nomination," he would say, "and I am going to be elected the next Governor of California! When I am elected my first official act will be to kick the Southern Pacific Railroad out of politics and give the political control of California into the hands of these people."

The Southern Pacific bosses laughed at Johnson's campaign. Other men had occasionally bobbed out of obscurity with threats to swat the railroad octopus, but the octopus usually had the last swat and the unhappy antirailroad man dropt quickly into obscurity again. Johnson, they figured, would be merely a flash in the pan and would soon be forgotten. They would attend to his case when they got around to it.

For a time he was ignored by the newspapers, but gradually the editors, with a finger upon the public pulse, realized that Johnson was becoming the most-talked-of man in California. They started their star political writers on his trail, and the Johnson entourage became a real automobile parade. The result was, as we read:

Two weeks before the primary election the railroad bosses woke up. They knew at last that Johnson was a menace to their political security. They started to fight, but it was too late. When the votes were counted Johnson was the nominee.

The general-election campaign that fall was a bitter one, with Johnson pursuing the same tactics as in the primary campaign. His red automobile once again made the rounds of California, over mountain grades and almost unmarked valley trails. California is a big State—it is nearly nine hundred miles long and three hundred miles wide—yet there was not a town or hamlet, or even a crossroad station boasting a single store that did not listen to Johnson and applaud his promises to kick out the railroad bosses.

Johnson was elected by a majority of more than twenty thousand votes. He took office on the first of January, 1911, and immediately began the revolutionizing of California politics and California government in a fashion that demonstrated to the citizens of the State that Johnson, great as he may be as an orator, great as he may be as an evangelist of the new political integrity, was greatest as an executive.

When he took hold of the reins of government in California he was the only driver. His first public act was to make good on his promise to oust the railroad men. Six weeks after he went into office there was not one man in the employ in the State of California who owed in any manner whatever allegiance to the old Southern Pacific machine.

Johnson had always demonstrated remarkable acumen in selecting men to help him in his work. He had made a big sacrifice himself and he succeeded in convincing other men of ability that it was their duty also to make sacrifices. Business men and professional men, who had previously been, if not exactly apathetic toward State politics, at least too busy with their own affairs to take more than a mild interest in them, were persuaded by Johnson to accept posts of importance in the State administration.

During the present Presidential primary campaign much has been said of the budget system. Several of the candidates have discust it and have promised to do their utmost to introduce it into the control of national finance. High praise has been bestowed upon one of Senator Johnson's rival aspirants for having introduced the budget system into his State. Those who have bestowed this praise have apparently overlooked the fact that Johnson introduced the budget system into the financial affairs of California nearly ten years ago. He organized a Board of Control which began immediately the reformation of the State's financial system and put an end forever to favoritism in the buying of State supplies and the awarding of State contracts. The new Board of Control, superseding a purchasing commission which had for many years done no work whatever, increased the State expense about $28,000 annually. But from the first year of its organization it has saved the State $1,500,000 annually.

When Johnson went into office as Governor, California's treasury showed a deficit of about $250,000. When he resigned as Governor, to take his seat in the United States Senate, six years later, the treasury was bulging with a surplus of more than $7,000,000.

During his campaign for Governor, Johnson had made not one promise to an individual or to any special interest. He was therefore unhampered in any way in putting his policies into effect. He had made many promises to the people and he carried these promises out to a one hundred per cent. fulfilment.

Among the many reforms inaugurated during the Johnson administration the following are briefly cited:

He helped labor by having enacted the Workmen's Compensation Law, by establishing a Housing and Immigration Commission, an Industrial Welfare Commission, and an Industrial Accident Commission. These measures were bitterly opposed by a lobby backed by the united employers of California. The same employers are now heart and soul with Johnson and have put their approval upon all these laws. They say that Johnson had vision where they were shortsighted, and that they, as a class, have profited, even as labor has profited. Labor has been given satisfactory working conditions, and employers get the best results from satisfied employees.

Business—that is, legitimate business—was given protection by the reorganization of the Railway Commission, which has charge of all public utilities, by the enactment of a "blue-sky" law, and by the reforming of the State banking law.

School-teachers' pensions, widows' pensions, women's suffrage, and the initiative, referendum, and recall were placed upon the statute-books. These reform measures have since that time been adopted by many other States and are regarded as politically and economically sound. Johnson pioneered the way to every enactment. He gave to the State the finest system of highways in the country.

It was during the second year of his administration as Governor that he had his first encounter with the I. W. W. This was long before "red" terrorism had manifested itself in the East. An I. W. W. army had gathered in Oakland and had frightened the city administration into paying its way on to Sacramento. Here the leaders grew bolder and decided that they would frighten the Governor of the State into paying their way to the next State. Their mob of ragamuffins camped in a public square. The city was apprehensive, and Johnson, forwarned and determined to give the community all possible protection, had quietly assembled a militia company at the State Armory.

When the leaders of the mob were gathered in his office he recognized one of them, we are told, as a San Francisco "panhandler" to whom, only a few days before, he had given a dollar. The following interesting conversation is reported:

"I had no idea we should meet so soon," said Johnson.

"I didn't know you were the Governor of California," said the I. W. W. man, "or I would have asked for more."

"What do you want now?" Johnson asked.

"We want to work," was the reply.

"All right, I will put you to work right away," said Johnson.

"But there are two hundred of us and we all want to work."

"There will be work for all of you."

Johnson called in George Radcliffe, superintendent of the State Capitol grounds, and said to him:

"There are two hundred men here who say they want work. Can you make use of them at State wages?"

Radcliffe said that he could.

"All right," said Johnson to his visitors. "Get your men and report to Radcliffe at once."

The I. W. W. man looked at him and then at each other in consternation. There was a period of silence, and finally one of them growled:

"Aw, hell! What's the use of stalling? We don't want to work!"

"Is that the way you feel?" asked Johnson.

Each man nodded in agreement.

"I thought as much," said Johnson. "You are merely a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing bums! You should all be in jail and made to work with the chain gang! You have come here threatening to do a lot of damage. I have given you your chance to show that you are law-abiding citizens. I should not have done that much, and I will never again grant an audience to any man or any set of men who come to me in any attitude other than that of upholding law and order. I am going to give you men, with your whole dirty crew, until six o'clock to-night to get out of town. Now get out of my office!"

There was not a member of the I. W. W. left in Sacramento at 4.30 that afternoon.

Johnson was elected to his second term of office by a majority of nearly 200,000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He was elected to the United States Senate by a majority of nearly 300,000 votes, and from the day that he entered the Senate he has been recognized as one of its most aggressive and progressive men. He does not rush hastily into a battle, but it is characteristic of him that once having decided upon a line of action he can not be moved from following that line to its conclusion.

Let it not be thought that Johnson never plays. In a recent conversation in Washington he bemoaned in most sorrowful tones the fact that press of business last year prevented his attending a single ball game. In California he rarely missed a game. He was the state's Chief Executive, but at the same time was an ardent rooter for the Sacramento Club.

He is also a great movie fan. He got the movie habit from a desire to escape public attention. He found he could slip into a rear seat in a moving-picture theater and have complete relaxation without being disturbed. Now he goes to the movies because of his interest in them. He knows all the stars of filmdom and he loves to discuss the screen plays he has seen.

Any Californian will tell you that Johnson is a great statesman—greater as an executive than in any other qualification, and that, above all, he is a "regular fellow." If he knows Johnson well he never refers to him otherwise than as the "Chief." He is firm in his belief that there is no other man in the United States as eminently fit for the Presidency as Hiram W. Johnson.

And he knows that the friends and admirers Johnson has made in his career as a national figure are bending every effort toward convincing the rest of the nation that his opinion is right.

THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDERS WAKE UP, BUT STILL MAKE CORN "LIKKER"

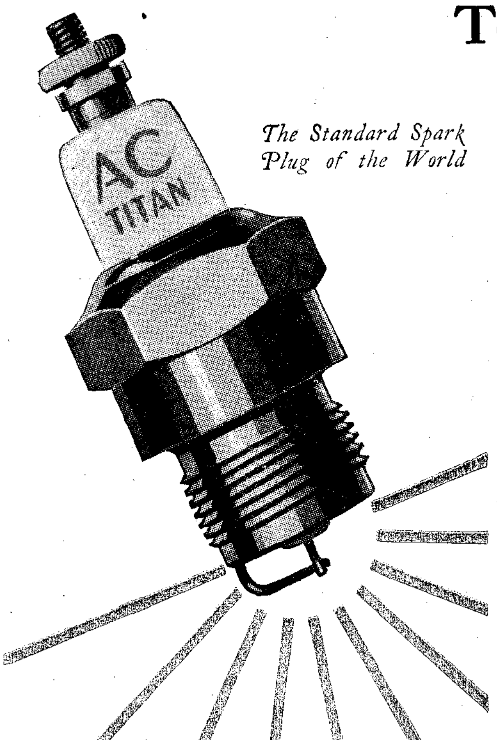
SINCE UNCLE SAM has been oiling up his somewhat ponderous machinery for enforcing Representative Volstead's Prohibition-Enforcement Act, many people have wondered what luck he would have in the enforcement business among the moonshiners of the Southern mountains. With a view to answering this question, an enterprising magazine has recently sent representatives into this section to size up the situation. The resulting information is to the effect that nationwide prohibition isn't going to affect the mountain stills to any appreciable extent. They have always been operated in violation of such laws as the Government has provided for the regulation of booze-making, it is said, and what's one more law? The attitude of the moonshiners seems to be exprest by the mountain youth who told Ralph A. Felton, the writer of an article on the Southern Highlanders appearing in *World Outlook* (New York), that "we can't haul our corn out over the mountains, so we make it into whisky and fight it out." In addition to discussing prohibition in the moonshine country, Mr. Felton furnishes a general view of the life of that section. Among other things, it is said the tribe of Rip Van Winkles in those parts, after a nap lasting a century or more, are now beginning to yawn and stretch themselves preparatory to getting up. Already a lot of them are fully awake, we are told, and have gone out into the world to mix in the hectic events now taking place on this planet. It seems that railroads going into the mountains are to some extent responsible for this awakening, and the late war did much to jolt the mountain folk out of their peaceful slumber. There are said to be two and a half million of these mountain people living in a section included within a radius of one hundred and twenty-five miles of Knoxville, Tennessee. We are told that they are the largest body of native Americans to be found anywhere in America—Americans of the stamp that left the Old World for their religious and political principles, and have remained almost untouched by outside forces. To quote Mr. Felton:

> It is the grossest insult to call these people the "mountain whites." Of course, they are white. Some mountain people have never seen a negro. The mountaineers have a better claim to the title of "real Americans" than anybody except the American Indians. The slur that goes with the name "mountain whites" is pardonable only because it is a sign of the ignorance of the speaker.
>
> The mountaineers are Americans of the kind that left the Old World and braved the unknown dangers of the New for religious and political convictions. They are of the same stock as the Pilgrim Fathers and the First Families of Virginia.
>
> Numbered among the early mountaineers are Daniel Boone, David Crockett, George Rogers Clark, John Sevier. These men were not "degenerates" certainly. They were as fine ancestors as any one could hope to claim. But their descendants got "side-tracked" off the road of progress.
>
> From the coasts of the Carolinas and the historic valleys of Virginia they climbed up into the mountains to get cheaper land and larger farms. The plantation system of farming along the coast, with large holdings and cheap "indentured"—and later cheap negro—labor, crowded them out and up.
>
> As the tide of population flowed westward, these people stopt "where the axletree of the wagon broke down," to quote John Fox, Jr. Their descendants became as isolated up there in the Appalachians as tho they were surrounded by a Chinese wall.
>
> "East of them along the coast manufacturing sprang up. South of them the cotton industry developed. West of them, in the Mississippi Basin, the wheat-lands were cultivated, and the prairie-dwellers rode forward on a wave of prosperity and progress.
>
> "But in the mountains nothing changed. The people found themselves beyond the reach of mails, schools, churches. They were stranded above the tides. Every great movement that swept over the country swept around the mountains. The educational wave, which gained impetus from the work of Horace Mann, accomplished great advances in the matter of public education—everywhere but in the mountains. The religious revivals of 1811 left the mountains unchanged. For generations the mountaineers experienced not evolution, but involution."
>
> The greatest handicap of the mountaineers has been their isolation. The railway systems follow the long valleys and creek beds, leaving many counties "off the railroad." Low taxes—and taxes must needs be low where poverty is so grinding—low taxes won't pay for expensive road-building up peaks and down dales. Poor transportation means home-made products, houses, clothes, tools, machinery, religion, whisky.

Having been side-tracked into a gratefully tranquil corner of a world that in most other spots is feverishly agitated, the mountaineers seem to have fallen right in with their surroundings. The woods were full of game, the creeks teemed with fish, sheep and hogs waxed fat on the provender of the wilds, and everybody was happy. Nothing was needed from the outside, and the mountain men wasted no nervous energy worrying about the rest of the world. They didn't care for progress. They believed firmly in predestination, says Mr. Felton:

> Their attitude toward destiny was much like that described in the verse,
>
> You can or you can't,
> You will or you won't;
> You'll be damned if you do,
> You'll be damned if you don't.
>
> Such a cramped outlook was responsible, probably, for the reckless disregard for law which prevailed in the mountains. If a man was "predestined" to kill his neighbor, he would murder him. If one was "predestined" to have a still, he would have a still, revenue officers to the contrary notwithstanding.
>
> This moonshining habit is not excusable, perhaps, but we can understand it more sympathetically when we realize that in the narrow lives of the mountaineers there were no news, no travel, no visitors, from outside, no recreation, no vent for any upreaching thought or emotion—except moonshine whisky and fights.
>
> How do the mountaineers get a living? In many instances "get a living" is correct. For some of them do not earn money even to-day.
>
> They plant corn and potatoes, year after year till the soil is exhausted. Their sheep graze on fields tipped almost vertical. They raise some razor-backed hogs, and cure their own pork over hickory logs in a smoke-house. There are some mountain farmers using the same sort of wooden plow the first pioneers did. There are families still who grind their own corn-meal and saw their own logs.
>
> On the other hand, there are water-mills springing up everywhere. The railroads bring work. Work in the lumber-camps, in the coal-mines and coke-ovens, and on the railways themselves. The railroads bring a market for timber, railroad-ties, drest lumber, ax-handles, wooden furniture. Farmers are building silos and breeding better cattle.

To Owners of AC-Equipped Cars



The Standard Spark Plug of the World

This advertisement is directed especially to the owners of those motor cars which are factory-equipped with AC Spark Plugs.

Our dealers tell us it is usually the new motorist who is prevailed upon to experiment with various plugs—that the veteran driver insists on getting AC's when he asks for them.

The chief engineer who designed your car did not specify that *some* cylinders should carry AC's and other cylinders other plugs.

He equipped your engine with a full set of AC's.

A special AC Spark Plug has been carefully designed for the car you drive. This plug has the full approval of the factory which produced your car.

Isn't it logical that you will secure the best results if you take care that your engine is always full-equipped with AC's?

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

These manufacturers use AC Spark Plugs for factory equipment

Acason Trucks
Ace
Acme Trucks
Advance-Rumely Tractors
Ahrens Fox Fire Trucks
American Beauty
American-La France
Anderson
Apex Trucks
Apperson
Appleton Tractors
Argonne Four
Associated Engines
Atco Trucks
Austin Mfg. Co.
Available Trucks
Avery Tractors
A & T Tractors
Bates Steel Mule Tractors
Beck-Hawkeye Trucks
Bellanger Freres (France)
Bessemer Trucks
Betz Trucks
Birch
Bour-Davis
Braddon
Bradley
Briggs & Stratton Motor Wheel (formerly Smith)
Brockway Trucks
Buda Motors
Buffalo Motors
Buick
Bullock Creeping-Grip Tractors
Cadillac
Cameron
J. I. Case T. M. Co.
Chandler
Chevrolet
Chicago Trucks
Clark Tractors
Cleveland
Cole
Collier Trucks
Comet
Commonwealth
Conestoga Trucks
Continental Motors
Curtiss Aeroplanes
Daniels
Dart Trucks
Davis
Defiance Trucks
Delco-Light
Denby Trucks (Canada)
Diamond T Trucks
Diehl Trucks
Dodge Brothers
Doman Engines
Domestic Gasoline Pumping Engines
Dort
Duesenberg Motors
Dynelectric Plants
Eagle Tractors
Economy
Elmira
Essex
ExcelsiorMotorcycles
Fairmont Ry. Motors
Federal Trucks
Flour City Tractors
Frontmobile
F-W-D Trucks
Galloway Engines
Gary Trucks
Genco Light
Glide
G. B. S. Motors
G. M. C. Trucks
Golden West Trucks
Gramm-Bernstein Trucks
Gray Dort (Canada)
Hackett
Hahn Trucks
Hall Trucks
Harvey Trucks
Hatfield
Haynes
Hendrickson Trucks
Herschell-Spillman
Highway-Knight Trucks
Holt Tractors
Howell Tractors
Hudson
Hupmobile
Hurlburt Trucks
Independent Trucks
Jackson
JohnsonMotorWheel
Jordan
J.V.B.MarineMotors
Kalamazoo Trucks
Kearns Trucks
Kent Concrete Mixers
Keystone Trucks
Kissel Kar
Kleiber Trucks
Klemm Trucks
Knox Tractors
Koehler Trucks
Lalley-Light
Lawson Tractors
Leach Power-Plus Six
Liberty
Locomobile
L. M. C. Trucks
Maccar Trucks
Maibohm
Marmon
Master Trucks
Maxim Fire Trucks
Maytag
McLaughlin (Canada)
Menominee Trucks
Meteor
Midwest Engines
Milwaukee Gasolene Locomotives
Minneapolis Motors
Mitchell
Monroe
Moreland Trucks
Napoleon Trucks
Nash
National
Nelson
Nelson Tractors
Nelson & Le Moon Trucks
Netco Trucks
New Britain Tractors
Noble Trucks
Oakland
Old Reliable Trucks
Oldsmobile
Oneida Trucks
Owens Light & Power Plants
Packard
Paige
Pan
Parker Trucks
Paterson
Patriot Trucks
Perfect Power Sprayers
Phianna
Pierce-Arrow
Pilot
Pioneer Tractors
Pittsburgher Trucks
Porter
Premier
R. & V. Knight
Ranger Trucks
Red Wing Thorobred Motors
Reo
Re Vere
Reynolds Trucks
Riker Trucks
Roamer
Roberts Motors
Robinson Fire Trucks
Rock Falls
Rowe Trucks
Rutenber Motors
Samson Tractors
Sandow Trucks
Sanford Trucks
Sawyer-Massey Tractors (Canada)
Saxon
Scripps-Booth
Scripps Motors
Signal Trucks
Singer
Speedway Motors
Standard "8"
Standard Trucks
Stanwood
Stearns-Knight
Stearns Tractors
Sterling Engines
Sterling Trucks
Stevens-Duryea
Stewart
Stewart Trucks
Stockton Tractors
Stoughton Trucks
Straubel Engines
Sullivan Trucks
Super Trucks
Swartz Lighting Plants
S-S-E-Co.
Texan
Tiffen Trucks
Tioga Tractors
Titan Trucks
Tower Trucks
Trego Motors
Turner-Simplicity Tractors
Union Marine Engines
Universal Trucks
United Trucks
Van Blerck Motors
Veerac Motors
Vim Trucks
H.J.Walker Motors
Wallace Tractors
Walter Trucks
Ward La France Trucks
Westcott
White
White Hickory Trucks
Whitney Tractors
Wichita Trucks
Wilson Trucks
Wisconsin Motors
Wolverine Tractor
Woolery Ry. Motors
W. S. M. Motors

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917, Other Patents Pending

What the mountain country needs most is education, according to Mr. Felton. Owing to the lack of taxable property, county revenues have been insufficient to maintain an adequate school system. In many Southern counties the people have had to get along with an annual school term of only four months. Usually the teacher has been a product of the local school—

> One such teacher was asked if it is necessary to know long division to teach school.
>
> "I know short division," she said, "and I'm getting along all right."
>
> Another such teacher located New York City "On the mouth of the Amazon River."
>
> Still another teacher, on an examination paper, wrote, "The Strait of Gibraltar is an insurance company." Which answer would no doubt have been approved by an English diplomat.
>
> In answer to the question, "How and where is the food digested?" a candidate wrote, "The food is digested in the stomach by the gymnastic juice."
>
> In one county there was a man who taught school, farmed, managed a crossroads store, and "preached around" on Sundays. Another preacher-teacher asked if the English people speak the same language that we use. Such a question is proof of their isolation rather than of their ignorance.
>
> Lest you get a wrong impression, it is only fair to say that these are not the average but the exceptional teachers, and in the more isolated mountain counties. The higher up you go into the mountains, the lower down are the school standards. Sixty per cent. of the schools in one section are taught by people without a teacher's certificate. The county superintendent issues a "permit" rather than leave the schools without any teacher.

Rapid improvements are now taking place in the valley schools in the Appalachians, says Mr. Felton, adding that what is probably the best rural high school in the United States is in that part of the country. The churches have established a number of mission schools, of which we read:

> The mission schools are of all kinds. Little one-room cove schools, and academies, agricultural and manual-training schools, domestic science and normal schools. And they are of all denominations. There are at least a dozen mission boards supporting work in the Appalachians, and those schools represent the most worth-while work that has ever been undertaken by church missions. Because they teach the young people how to live in the mountains; how to raise the level of their environment; how to better their surroundings.
>
> One of our church-workers said: "The call of the Southern mountains to me is something I can't get away from. I see the picture everywhere—a mother standing in the door of her little two-roomed cabin, holding her baby under her arm with her other children pulling at her skirts. I feel she needs me."
>
> A preacher tells the story of stopping at a mountain house for the night. He asked the mother how many children she had.
>
> "Five girls and eight boys."
>
> "Nice large family," the preacher commented.
>
> "We had good luck with our girls," the mother answered. "Raised all of them. But we have only raised one of our boys."
>
> At this point the father took the stranger's bag into the "spare room."
>
> "I hope you won't catch cold to-night," the host said apologetically. "There's a pane gone out of the window." I wonder what he thought in the morning when he saw the windows all open!
>
> At the table the mother fed her thirteen months' old baby green corn, ham, greasy gravy, turnip greens, and hot biscuits. (They had had bad luck with their boys.)
>
> Of course, it must be remembered that many of these mothers have not had a chance to learn the simplest hygiene. Doctors live far away and trained nurses are nowhere to be found. A woman worker of one of our mission boards estimated that two out of three of the women in her county did not have medical attention at the time of childbirth.
>
> "What are you doing for Annie?" a preacher asked in a home where the daughter was sick.
>
> "I can't find a bit of medicine in the house of any kind," the mother said, "but I'll look again."
>
> Finally, on a shelf near the fireplace, in a brightly colored cup, she found some medicine. She didn't know what it was for, but as it was the only medicine in the house, it was given to Annie, for what ailed her.

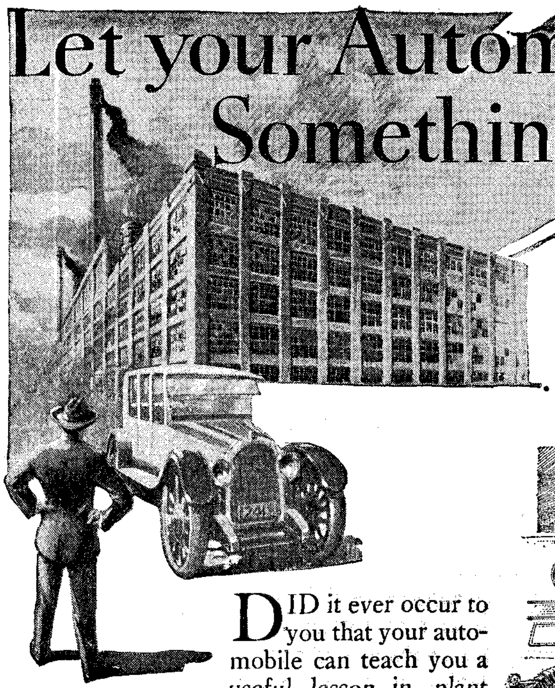
In addition to the mission schools there is conducted throughout the mountain section missionary work of various other kinds. This is described:

> A visiting nurse sent by a mission board has organized a "Health Campaign" for a whole county. She is giving "Health Talks," conducting a "Better Babies Campaign," promoting "Baby Shows" at community fairs, and planning the hot lunch at rural schools for undernourished children.
>
> A young Ohio school-teacher was sent to the Cumberland Mountains, to a small community seven miles from a railroad, seven miles from a grocery-store, from a doctor, a post-office, from everything but loneliness and need. In the homes of that "settlement" now you will see canned vegetables and fruit that she has taught them how to save, to vary the winter diet.
>
> A rural route, which she secured, brings the daily mail. A good road runs through the community. She is also responsible for a weekly religious service and a six months' school. There is no way of knowing how much an educated and consecrated young woman can accomplish in one of these communities.
>
> The primary interests of the "Community Workers" sent there by our churches is to give the people a chance to help themselves. One missionary imported some pure seed-corn for the farmers. Another made the neighborhood yeast to induce the people to use "light bread." One missionary walked over eleven mountain counties carrying a stereopticon-lantern giving illustrated lectures on the harmful effects of the house-fly and persuading the people to screen their homes. A minister in Kentucky helped his community to pave the roads to his church. A pike road to church is an invitation that any one can understand.
>
> One missionary, in response to the requests of the voters, is the auditor of the public money of this county. He has installed a new financial system, and during the past two years has saved his county seven thousand dollars in maintenance expenses. He has signed checks for the spending of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of county money for road improvement. He also has a chance to improve the schools and secure well-prepared teachers.
>
> It was a missionary of the church who raised the salary for the first county agricultural agent in the mountains of Tennessee. Now the thirteen adjoining counties have county agents paid out of State funds. It was another missionary who started the Canning Clubs in the mountains of North Carolina and promoted them for four years until the State took over the projects. It was under the auspices of the church six years ago that Community Fairs, now quite popular, were started.
>
> Mission Boards are trying to help each community to secure a well-equipped resident pastor. When this has been done people unite with the church. In one section of the mountains where the churches have recently been well equipped by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, one of the foremost agencies in this field, the membership is increasing 10 per cent. a year.

Sergeant York, who performed the most notable individual feat of valor during the war, is pointed out as an example of the stuff the mountain men are made of. He was stimulated by the war, but no more so, we are told, than many others from the mountains. Hence:

> This generation will witness great changes in the Appalachians. The men of soldier-age were snatched out of the narrow environment of their homes, and thrown in contact with men from everywhere. The physical training and medical attention cured many of them of hook-worm, a scourge of the South. Some men got their first schooling in cantonments. They saw the wonders that motors and tractors and road-building machines can accomplish.
>
> "I hope I get discharged before November 1," an overseas veteran complained, "'Cause if I don't, I can't get home till next spring. I'll have to walk fifty miles from the railroad, and you can't get over the roads in the winter."
>
> How long will he live in the mountains before urging good roads? And schools? And all the other institutions of civilization and democracy he saw "out in the world"?
>
> The mountain people only need a chance. When given it they succeed. One day a preacher proposed to a house full of young people that if any of them would save money enough for their railroad-fare to get them to college and provide for their clothes for the year, he would get the money for their tuition. A bright young woman soon accepted the offer. She began making her clothes and getting ready to enter Berea Academy ten months hence. Her enthusiasm became contagious. At the end of those ten months of preparation seven young people from that one community entered Berea, five went to a college in Tennessee and one to a normal school in North Carolina. Thirteen young people from one community in one year "working their way through college" shows that these people appreciate a chance to improve. The big work of the church in the mountains is to give the young people a chance.

Let your Automobile teach you Something about your Factory—*It can!*



DID it ever occur to you that your automobile can teach you a useful lesson in plant management? Your automobile is really a "power plant on wheels."

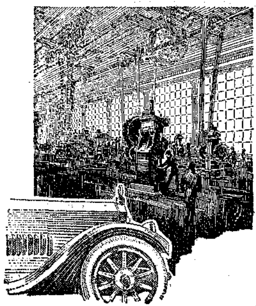
The body of your car is like the four walls of your factory. The engine of your car serves the very same purpose as the power producing units in your factory. The transmission of your car does the same work as the shafting through which the power in your plant is transmitted. The differential and rear wheels of your automobile may be compared to the lathes, looms or other machinery which turn out your finished product.

The only big difference is that your automobile manufactures mileage while your plant manufactures product.

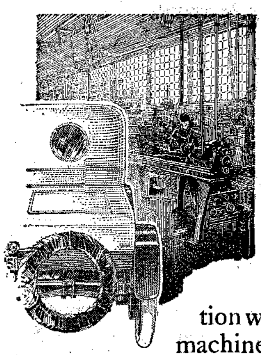
You know that scientific lubrication is the most important single item in the upkeep of your car. That same fact holds true in the case of your manufacturing machinery.

And with the present high cost of production, scientific lubrication was never so important.

Speed up production



ONLY SCIENTIFIC LUBRICATION will keep at its lowest



point your production cost per unit of output—per dozen, per yard or per ton. Only scientific lubrication will keep your costly machinery running with a minimum time-loss that comes from shutdowns due to troublesome bearings.

At the right we print a list of Gargoyle Bearing Oils. Gargoyle Bearing Oils are mentioned specifically because American industry as a whole has slighted the importance of bearing lubrication. To the executive who thinks lightly about the importance of bearing lubrication, we say this: You know what would happen to the bearings of your car if they were incorrectly lubricated. You know the cost of new bearings. You know the time it takes to put them in. You know their relation to the conversion of the engine's power into useful work.

Lower Production Costs

YOUR PERSONAL INTEREST in your automobile engine results in your choosing the correct grade of oil for its lubrication. *Does not the same reasoning hold good for the lubrication of your plant machinery?*

If you want lower production costs, fewer shutdowns, greater output, only the best lubrication will do. Gargoyle Bearing Oils include a grade of oil which is scientifically correct for every bearing condition. The cheapest oil per gallon is usually the most expensive in the long run. Results more than justify the use of high-grade bearing oils.

We recommend that you write today to our nearest Branch for our paper on Bearing Lubrication.

GARGOYLE BEARING OILS

The following oils are prescribed by our Board of Engineers for the correct lubrication of all types of bearings.

Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils

The correct oils for circulation and splash systems of Turbines, Diesel, Gas and Reciprocating Steam Engines. These oils separate readily from moisture and other impurities which accumulate in these systems. Recommended for *both cylinders* and *bearings* of *Diesel* and *Gas Engines.*

Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil, Extra Heavy
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil, Heavy
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil, Heavy Medium
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil, Light

Gargoyle Etna Oils

Heavy bodied oils, manufactured for the lubrication of machinery bearings in general:

Gargoyle Etna Oil, Extra Heavy
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Heavy
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Heavy Medium
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Medium
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Light

Gargoyle Vacuoline Oils

Medium bodied oils for the lubrication of bearings of light high speed engines, machines and shafting:

Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, Extra A
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, Extra B
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, B
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, C

Gargoyle Velocite Oils

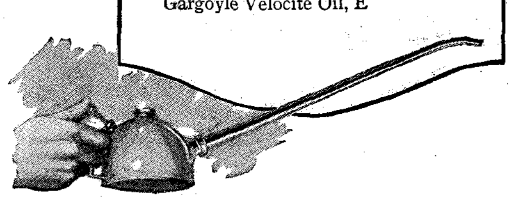
Light bodied oils for the lubrication of textile machines:

Gargoyle Velocite Oil, Bleached
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, A
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, B
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, C
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, D
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, E

GARGOYLE

Lubricants

A grade for each type of service



Domestic Branches: New York Boston Philadelphia Pittsburgh Detroit Chicago Minneapolis Indianapolis Kansas City, Kan. Des Moines

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* **NEW YORK, U.S.A.**

A WONDERFUL ANTISEPTIC FOR COMBATING GERMS
A scientific preparation for the MOUTH, TEETH, GUMS, THROAT, NOSE SKIN AND MUCOUS SURFACES
A valuable aid in the treatment of PYORRHEA
KLENZO LIQUID ANTISEPTIC
ALCOHOL 5%

Mothers—
Klenzo Protects!

DON'T live in fear that your children may contract influenza or other contagious diseases. Teach them the protection that guards *against* sickness.

See that your children's mouths are cleansed regularly—twice a day at least—with Klenzo Liquid Antiseptic. Spray their throats before sending them off to school.

Used as a spray, Klenzo Liquid Antiseptic penetrates into every recess of mouth and throat, cleansing thoroughly and destroying germs.

You will have no difficulty in getting every member of your family to use Klenzo Liquid Antiseptic. The stimulation and cleanliness which it leaves are delightful. *You can feel it work.*

Get a bottle of Klenzo Liquid Antiseptic *today*. Use it regularly—with Klenzo Dental Creme, the dentifrice that imparts natural *whiteness* to the teeth. Sold exclusively by

The Rexall Stores

throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain. 8000 progressive retail drug stores united into one world-wide, service-giving organization.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
Boston Toronto Liverpool Paris

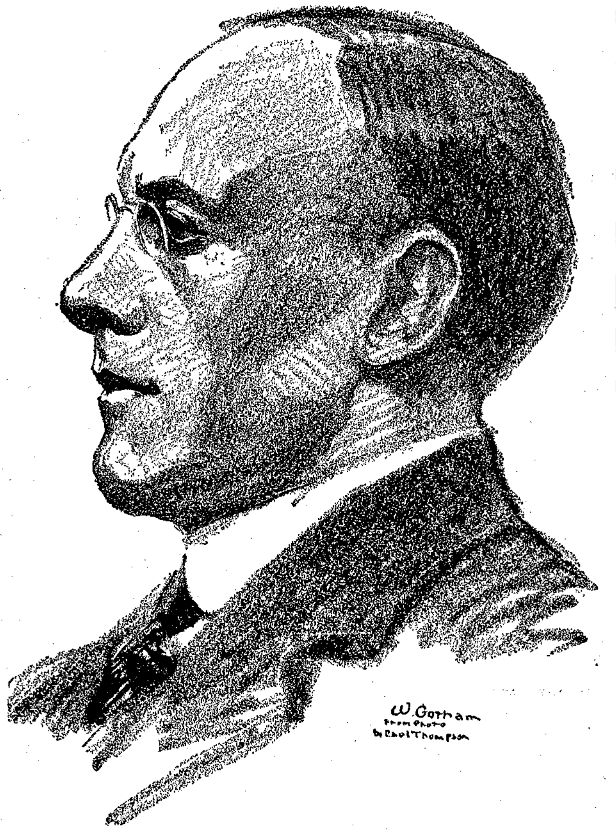
KLENZO
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC
25¢

In Canada, 35 cents

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, ANOTHER "PROFESSOR IN POLITICS"

SINCE WOODROW WILSON entered the White House much has been said both pro and con about the professorial mind as applied to the field of politics. Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, the new British Ambassador to the United States, is a living commentary on the question—a commentary, it appears, especially favorable to the "pros." A few months ago Sir Auckland, a brother of the Sir Eric Geddes, who won his spurs in England as a resourceful administrator during the war, accepted the presidency of McGill University at Montreal. At this institution he formerly occupied the chair of anatomy, a position which may or may not be considered a proper preparation for his present concern with the body politic. He succeeds Viscount Grey, who, in turn, succeeded Lord Reading, and comes to America at a time when the duties of his embassy admittedly involved a vast amount of tact and skill. John. H. Anderson writes of him in the New York *Evening Post:*

> Considering the public record of Sir Auckland, or Campbell, as he is more widely known in England, it might seem a bit forced to stress his academic training, and yet he is essentially a scholar, a man of letters, whose popularity, aside, of course, from his ability, is based largely on the combination of a genial, affable, and humorously inclined personality with the outlook of a student.



Courtesy of the New York "Evening Post."

THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Among his recommendations are an American wife, and much experience as a college professor.

> To many Americans Sir Auckland has suffered a loss of personality because he is the brother of Sir Eric Geddes, but in the Empire the entire family is a source of continued wonderment and admiration. It seemed to spring fully equipped to the nation's assistance at a time of great stress, and now is helping to steer it through a turbulent period of reconstruction. Sir Eric is Minister of Ways and Communications; Auckland, before his appointment to the embassy at Washington, was Minister of National Service and Reconstruction and later President of the Local Government Board; a sister, Mrs. Chalmers Watson, is commandant of the Woman's Royal Air Force, and the youngest of this astonishing quartet is Ewan, who is known as the family's "merchant prince" because he operates a large steamship company in the Mediterranean.
>
> Both Sir Eric and Sir Auckland, despite their titular honors, appeal to the imagination of the average American largely because their careers have been so closely analogous to the careers of hundreds of successful American business men. The family is Scotch. Eric was born in India, Auckland in Edinburgh in 1878. The latter was educated at Edinburgh University, London Hospital, and Freiburg.
>
> The father was an engineer whose work and contracts carried him to many parts of the Empire. Perhaps through these outdoor associations his sons became ardent sportsmen, and in college distinguished themselves and on the London Scottish football team. Sir Auckland reveals less the physique of an athlete than Sir Eric, for there is little resemblance between the two. Sir Eric, better known to Americans because of his more recent visit to this country, is remembered as a tall, heavily built man, radiating physical power and mental vigor from every inch of his well-knit frame. Sir Auckland is tall and is rather thin, tho tough and wiry. His spectacles accentuate his high forehead and add to his appearance as a student.
>
> Temperamentally, the two reveal an equally wide difference. Sir Eric is the high-powered locomotive type who is never content with less than top speed. He is the man of business, direct to the point of abruptness, whereas Auckland is more leisurely, but equally efficient. He has a genuine sense of humor, one that is vouched for by American associates who know him of old, and he invariably finds time for a joke. It is whispered that he enjoys singing Scottish songs, tho Americans who witness his career in this country probably will have to be satisfied with the testimony of others who knew him when he had time and comparatively few cares.
>
> After leaving college Auckland Geddes was demonstrator and assistant professor of anatomy at Edinburgh University and later became professor of anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, going from there to McGill University at Montreal.

In the course of his professional moving about Sir Auckland suspended other interests long enough to enter the South-African War as a lieutenant in the Third Highland Light Infantry. The experience gave him a great interest in military affairs, which he pampered as a hobby and literally rode it to France in 1914 with the rank of major. He served on the Adjutant-General's Staff, where he won almost immediate distinction for his executive ability, and in 1916 was sent home with the rank of brigadier-general to take charge of the recruiting department at the War Office. During his war-service he was severely injured by a fall from a horse and was invalided home for six months. Mr. Anderson's account continues:

> For his successful work in the War Office Auckland Geddes received the C.B. and subsequently the K.C.B. Further recognition of his efforts came in 1917 when the late Lloyd George Ministry came into office and it was decided that the mobilization and distribution of the nation's man-power should be taken out of the hands of the War Office and intrusted to a responsible minister. Auckland Geddes was then chosen for his appointment and became Minister of National Service.
>
> As a minister of the Crown it was necessary that he should have a seat in Parliament, and he accordingly offered himself as a candidate in the Unionist interest for a vacancy which occurred in the Basingstoke Division of Hampshire. His election opened the door to his new service, which continued until the signing of the armistice made the work unnecessary.
>
> Few of those who remember the crisis of 1918 can have forgotten the call for man-power and the mobilization of the great industrial forces in every country to back up the military forces at the front. The accomplishment of that task in Britain is considered Sir Auckland's greatest achievement, and the appreciation of his Government was shown in his appointment to the Privy Council.
>
> Upon the reconstitution of the Government after the last general election Sir Auckland was made Minister of Reconstruction, and after organizing the work he decided to quit his public offices and accept the offer to assume the presidency of McGill University. At the urgent request of the Premier, however, he postponed his departure in order to become President of the Local Government Board and carry out a number of changes, among them the establishment of a Ministry of Health as a separate department of the Government and the separation from the Local Government Board of most of the functions which pertain to such a ministry.
>
> From the positions he has held it is obvious that Sir Auckland has come into closer contact with the public than many other Cabinet officials. Invariably he has been obliged to ask the public to do something, and it has not always been something that the public has wanted to do. This in itself is a tribute to his persuasive ability, a gift that is certainly not oratory, for neither he nor Sir Eric displays the polished rhetoric

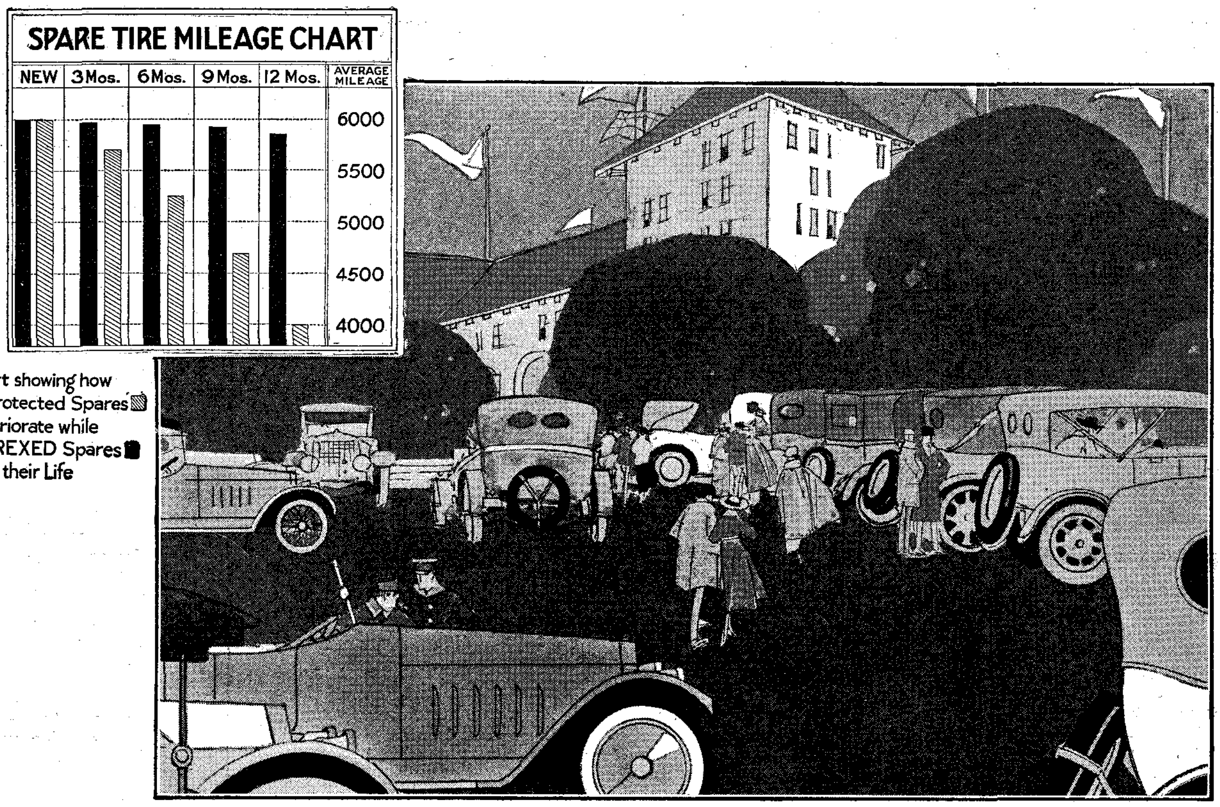


Chart showing how Unprotected Spares ▨ deteriorate while NITREXED Spares ■ hold their Life

Why there will be less roadside tire changing this year

Will your spare tires "go bad"?—How scientific discovery protects mileage

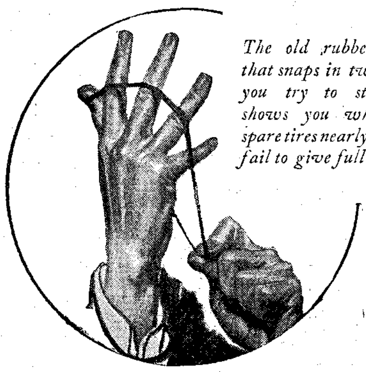
THIS year thousands of motorists will get full mileage from their spare tires. A remarkable scientific coating will protect their spares against the things that attack rubber.

Rubber is a vegetable product, and is subject to disintegration by strong sunlight, heat and moisture, especially when not in actual use. Oxygen and light are the natural enemies of rubber.

Wear by exposure to sunlight

A tire that is carried unprotected as a spare, when it is once put on a wheel, very often *wears away rapidly* or *blows out long before its time.*

All high grade tires come in durable wrappings because tire makers know that rubber must be protected to prevent loss of mileage. See the mileage chart on this page.



The old rubber band that snaps in two when you try to stretch it shows you why your spare tires nearly always fail to give full mileage

Scientific development protects spare tires

NO ILL EFFECT ON THE RUBBER

Various coatings for spare tires have appeared in the past, but all have had some fault.

Nitrex, the new coating, does two things—it gives *real protection* against sunlight, heat, moisture and oxygen in the air and is absolutely free from any substance that can injure rubber.

Nitrex was developed in the laboratories of the Sterling Varnish Co., Pittsburgh, Penna. This company was established in 1894, and is known throughout the world for its coatings used to insulate the vital electrical parts of automobiles, trucks, tractors, airplanes and airships.

FINE APPEARANCE: Nitrex gives a tire a smooth, jet-black, patent-leather finish that adds to the appearance of your car. Applied with a brush, it dries instantly.

REPLACES TIRE CASES: No wrinkles rips, or tears. Never looks weather-beaten. Rain and wash water cannot seep in and damage the tire.

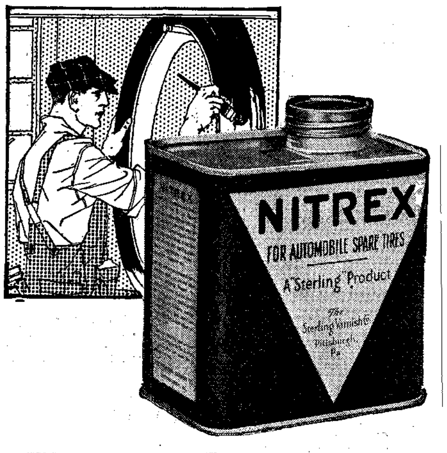
QUICK TIRE CHANGES: When a Nitrexed spare is put on the wheel the Nitrex flakes off quickly and completely. No dust-covered tire case to get off and on.

Endorsed by car owners and tire dealers

Nitrex has made good wherever it has been used during the past two years. It is cheaper, easier to use, looks better and gives perfect protection.

Get Nitrex from your automobile supply dealer.

Sales Department
EDWARD A. CASSIDY COMPANY
23 West 43rd Street New York
The Sterling Varnish Co.



NITREX

For Spare Tires

or parliamentary strategy of a politician. Because of his ability to get things done through the simple expedient of making them popular he became the mouthpiece of the coalition, and was often called its "advance agent" because he frequently forecast the Government's policy in industry, finance, and food administration.

His "uttermost-farthing" speech, wherein he called for the trial and punishment of those found guilty of starting the war, is a good example of his style in public utterance.

"Men, guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands must stand trial and if they are condemned must suffer death," he said. "To-day is the day of reckoning for our enemies, and they will have to pay the uttermost farthing that it is possible to bring out of them."

A more recent example, and consequently one of more immediate interest, is to be found in an address delivered before the House of Commons last fall in which he said: "Every nation is short of something that Great Britain can supply. British manufacturers have a bugbear of American rivalry, but America is not well placed for world-trade. Besides, she has her own troubles, while the exchange is hindering American exports. America can not drive British trade from the world markets if we only make up our minds to work together."

So Sir Auckland is wanted in Washington to promote the cooperation which he sponsored in that speech. He brings with him an American wife, who was Miss Isabella Gamble Ross, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ross, of Livingston, Staten Island. She was born at Dobbs Ferry, of Scotch ancestry, and is the sister of Percy H. Ross, now president of the firm of W. A. Ross & Son, of 11 William Street. Sir Auckland met Miss Ross in 1905 on a voyage from England to this country and the wedding took place at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church on Staten Island. Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes have five children, one daughter and four sons.

A "MOVIE-THRILLER" OF ONE WEEK'S EVENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

EVENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN have become too sudden and too unique to be classified in the old manner. To one observer the daily press seems "a film of disconnected pictures that are flashing into view too quickly to be related to each other." This movie serial has many of the startling qualities commonly associated with the popular "thriller."

"The old, stately, dignified, well-rehearsed drama of British life has come to an end," observes this American critic, Herbert N. Casson, writing from London to *The Wall Street Journal* (New York). "In its place has come a 'movie'—a rush of amazing pictures that would need a Carlyle to describe and appreciate." For instance, in one recent week these pictures, "every one of them worthy the brush of a great interpretative painter," were flung on the screen in London:

Scene 1. In a large room in the Shaftesbury Hotel there are twenty-five serious and rather frightened men. All around them, heaped on tables, are fancy goods—$250,000 worth. They are the first trade delegates from Austria. They have come to buy leather, ivory, copper, tin, nickel, and aluminum. As Austrian money and credit are worthless, they have brought goods. They have come to barter, as tho they were savages from the banks of the Kongo.

Scene 2. In an automobile salesroom in Great Portland Street, London, there is a small crowd of excited men. They are looking at twenty automobiles, of a rather old appearance, that have just been driven up from the docks. There is a clatter of words, and in a jiffy all the twenty cars are sold. Out they go—the first cars from Germany, sold at $3,750 apiece.

Scene 3. There is a large crowd of red-faced men in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. All are talking at once. They are talking about the rate of exchange—$3.23 for twenty British shillings. It is a tax of thirty-four per cent. Suddenly a man rises with a written resolution—"We will buy no more cotton from America until our money is taken in fair exchange." Carried with a roar.

Scene 4. A surly crowd of three hundred workmen stand outside the door of a London piano-factory. The door is shut. The men have been discharged. These workers had decreased their output fifty per cent. and increased their wages 250 per cent. They had utterly destroyed profit, and now the factory has shut down.

Scene 5. An old man is making a speech outside the door of a mill in Paisley. He is surrounded by working girls, with shawls over their heads and by grimy, contemptuous mechanics. They heckle him. They hurl bitter questions at him. He faces them like an old lion at bay. He is a British citizen named Asquith, who was for eight years the Prime Minister of these islands; and he is now begging the working people of Paisley to send him back to Parliament. [And they did.]

Scene 6. A group of five men are standing in a Dublin street. They are looking at a strange flag floating from the top of the City Hall. An excited guide is telling them that it is the Sinn-Fein flag. "We have elected Kelly as our Mayor," he says. "Kelly is now in a London jail. That is our only flag. We have seceded." The five men listen in stupefied wonderment—they are English Labor members of Parliament, who wish to give the Irish people Home Rule.

Scene 7. There is a quiet conference in a London Hall. The delegates are from thirty-six societies. There are actors, journalists, law clerks, engineers, architects, and doctors. A pale labor-leader with an Oxford accent is addressing them. He proposes that they shall recognize themselves as workers and cooperate with trade-unions. They consent, and for the first time in the world a trade-union is formed under the name of "The National Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative, and Supervisory Workers."

Scene 8. Two men are leaving 10 Downing Street—the home of Lloyd George. They have just wished the Premier good-bye. They have resigned from his Cabinet. They are the two Labor members—Barnes and Roberts. They have left the coalition to return to their mates in the Labor party.

Scene 9. A messenger hands Lloyd George three letters and a telegram. He opens them. The first is from the secretary of 1,100,000 coal-miners; it says: "We demand the immediate nationalization of coal-mines." The second is from the Dockers' Union; it says: "We demand $50,000,000 more wages and a levy on shipping to provide for our unemployed." The third is from the secretary of 2,250,000 war-pensioners; it says: "We want $500,000,000 a year more." The telegram is from Paris; it says: "Germany refuses to give up her war-criminals." Curtain falls on Lloyd George thinking: "Shall I do as Clemenceau did—resign to come back later with full power, or hold fast to the inevitable end?"

Such is the film of British events that unrolls before our eyes. It is only a curtain-raiser, no doubt. The new Great Play, whatever it is to be, is in the making.

AMERICAN WIVES OF PROMINENT FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

CAN AN AMERICAN WOMAN KEEP A SECRET? The joint verdict of the powers that rule the great nations of the earth seems to be a decided affirmative. American women are trusted in the secret places of the most mighty diplomats of both hemispheres; they have the weightiest problems of statesmanship and international diplomacy imparted to them, either in fragments or in voluminous quantities, by their confiding husbands. The best evidence of how well other nations of the earth think that the American woman can keep secrets affecting the affairs of nations is to be found in the fact that a majority of the Powers represented in the élite diplomatic family at Washington now have American women, the wives of diplomats, at the head of their embassies. France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Sweden of the European nations, Mexico and Brazil of the Latin-American countries—each has an ambassador whose wife is a native American. Great Britain, in sending Sir Auckland Geddes to take the place of Lord Grey, will add another American wife to the diplomatic circle at Washington, for the wife of Sir Auckland is of the Ross family of New York. Charles W. Duke, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is inspired by this situation to survey the whole matter of American wives in foreign diplomatic circles. According to Mr. Duke:

It seems to have become the fashion abroad to send to Washington an ambassador whose wife is an American. The credential-in-chief of him who is welcomed by the Department of State and established in any of the embassy buildings appears to be the smile of an American girl. If he who comes courting the good graces of Uncle Sam has in his entourage a winsome lady who sings "On the Banks of the Wabash" or "My Old Kentucky Home," then he seems destined to a hearty welcome and a long stay under the stately dome of the Capitol in that city which Senator Sumner was wont to call "more beautiful than ancient Rome."

But this was not always the fashion. Until the time of the twenty-sixth President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, it was not "diplomatic" to send a diplomat whose wife was an American. It is said in Washington "that when a certain diplomat from France became involved in social turbulence in the early part of the last century the European governments universally concurred in the dictum made by an illustrious prime minister that it was the height of folly to send to the capital of the presumptuous young republic an envoy who had wedded a daughter of the States."

Colonel Roosevelt, foe of convention and obsolete customs, changed the view-point of Europe, and put the American girl upon a new pinnacle. It all came about through several unfortunate episodes in American diplomatic circles. Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador, incurred the ire of T. R. because of some criticisms anent social life in Washington. The German Ambassador, von Holleben, "got in bad" in connection with ceremonies attendant upon the launching of a yacht for erstwhile Kaiser Wilhelm. Mr. Roosevelt spoke plainly. The ice was broken. Europe got a new angle on social life in Washington, and thereupon notable changes were apparent.

Great Britain was the first to smash tradition and set a precedent. James Bryce came over, and he was more intimately connected with America than his many predecessors by reason of the fact that his mother-in-law was an American. Not to be outdone by John Bull in the suave art of diplomacy, the then Kaiser sent over President Roosevelt's intimate friend, Baron von Sternberg, and upon his death dispatched Bernstorff, who was fortified as a climber by his marriage with an American. (This asset failed to stand him good, however, upon a memorable day in April, 1918.) Other nations followed suit. In quick succession, as vacancies occurred, came ambassadors from France, Russia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, and Greece at varying intervals.

Bismarck used to say that ambassadors' wives were often more useful than their husbands. Even if that idea may be a bit too suggestive of German *Kultur*, comments Mr. Duke, the popularity of American women in diplomatic circles is a wonderful tribute to American womanhood. "Miss America is clever, she is witty, and she is beautiful." More specifically, he writes:

At the head of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps stands the much-beloved dean of them all, Mr. Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, Ambassador from the French Republic, who has represented "La Belle France" uninterruptedly for the last eighteen years. By his side stands Madame Jusserand, an American woman. Who will deny that she has been one of the instrumentalities in binding America and France ever close through the greatest crisis that ever confronted her adopted nation? Madame Jusserand was before her marriage Miss Elise Richards, daughter of the late George T. Richards, of New England, and one of the founders of the banking-house of Munroe & Co., of Paris. Through her mother, who was a Miss Kernochan, she is related to the New York family of that name. Of brilliant intellect, madame has been of invaluable aid to her distinguished husband in the many exacting duties that have confronted him during nearly two decades of service in Washington.

Going from the extreme of the oldest member of the corps to the youngest, in point of American wifehood and tenure of office, Baroness Avezzano, wife of the new Italian Ambassador, represents the "baby" member of the group. The baroness was Miss Marie Jacqueline Taylor, daughter of the late Amos Taylor, who went up from Kentucky to St. Louis more than forty years ago and made a name and fortune for himself in the field of law. Miss Taylor grew up in St. Louis. She met Baron Avezzano while he was serving as an attaché of the Italian embassy under Baron Fava. They were wed in 1901.

After her marriage the baroness spent most of her time abroad. The baron served in virtually every large capital in Europe, and the baroness thoroughly liked this life, that brought her in contact with the peoples and customs of many lands. She was particularly happy at last when the baron was sent to her own native land. She hopes he will stay here a long time. The Baron and Baroness Avezzano have a beautiful daughter, Miss Yolanda Avezzano, a "bud" much sought among the capital younger set.

Preceding the Italian baroness to Washington came the statuesque Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, wife of the Belgian Ambassador and one of the most picturesque among all the wives of foreign diplomats in the American capital. A power in American society for twenty years, the baroness seems to have found in her third marriage the very acme of all her aims, a leading position in the very capital of her own country. It is only six months since the former Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, former wife of Elihu B. Frost, of New York, married Baron Cartier de Marchienne in Paris and came with him to his new post of diplomatic and social prestige here; yet in this time she has found a position quite in keeping with the dreams that she first cherished as Marie Dows, a Boston girl of no fortune but many ambitions. When Elihu Frost, a New England multimillionaire, brought his bride to New York twenty years ago, unheralded and unknown, the petite beauty set out to win her way into the exclusive smart-set circles then dominated by the Astors. Eventually she won out, but not until the more liberal Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish became the recognized leader of "The Four Hundred."

As Mrs. Frost she became known as "the best-drest woman in New York." She met Hamilton Wilkes Cary, kin of Col. John Jacob Astor, racing enthusiast, yachtsman, and popular in New York society. In April, 1900, Mrs. Frost went out to Reno and secured a divorce from Frost. By the first of the year Mrs. Frost, the divorcee, and Mr. Cary, widower, were wed. Two years later he died. When his affairs were straightened out she went to France and engaged in war-work. It was while there that she met the Belgian baron.

Their wedding occurred last July in Paris. Herbert Hoover and the American Ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace, were among the guests. King Albert of Belgium, in honor of the marriage, revived the ancient title of Baron de Cartier, which had fallen into abeyance at the time of the French Revolution. It was a splendid triumph for the Boston girl, who to-day finds her ambitions realized in the rôle of a titled nobleman and leader of American society.

It is just three years since the Mexican Government sent Ignacio Bonillas, then Secretary of Communications in the Government at Mexico City, to Washington. General Carranza may have made many mistakes since his ascendency to the executive leadership of a turbulent state, but there are few to admit that he made a mistake when he designated the astute Señor Bonillas as the envoy of his Government to his big neighbor republic. Señor Bonillas has absorbed American atmosphere all his life. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When it came time to marry he took as his wife an American girl, the sister of former Governor Safford, of Arizona. The Bonillas have two daughters, who have been very popular in the Washington smart set. Turning to the Spanish embassy:

To look upon the fair Señora Alicia Ward Riano y Gayangos, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, is to vow that this is some fair Castilian beauty. She is fair, but not Castilian, despite her dark hair, deep blue eyes, and dark skin. Every one, says Señora, is amazed when she acknowledges the United States her birthplace and fatherland. From the day of her arrival in Washington she has proved one of the most popular and efficient chatelaines of the entire diplomatic corps. Youthful enthusiasm for all the gaieties is tempered with an inherent interest in the serious things of life. She is an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently half a dozen different languages. Her hobbies are pets and antiques, but not suffrage. She is very athletic, going in for swimming, long-distance walking, motoring, and traveling. At diplomatic functions she is a popular and prominent figure.

Next to Madame Jusserand, the honors of having remained for the longest time as American wives of foreign ambassadors in Washington are divided between Mme. W. A. F. Ekengren, wife of the Swedish minister, and Señora da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador. Their husbands became ministers in 1912. In the case of Madame Ekengren, however, she had already been in Washington six years. Her husband was first secretary of the Swedish Legation in 1906, and then was appointed chargé d'affaires, which position he filled until his elevation to the ambassadorship in April, 1912. Madame Ekengren is a daughter of New Jersey. Her father was the brilliant lawyer, John P. Jackson, for many years counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. She was educated in Paris and Dresden, and when it came time to introduce her to society, her mother took a home in Washington. There she was courted and wed by the Swedish Ambassador. Madame Ekengren is of real American descent. Her mother came of the illustrious Gregory family in New Jersey. Her great-grandfather was Maj.-Gen. Roger Wolcott, first Governor of Connecticut, and further back in the family tree stands Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

From a wedding ceremony in the New York home of Elbert H. Gary, the steel king, came Señora da Gama, fresh to the diplomatic family in the same season that Washington society welcomed Madame Ekengren. The Señora was the widow of George A. Hearn, dry-goods merchant prince. She is a Texas

WINCHESTER

1866 1920

NEW PLANS FROM OLD PRINCIPLES

by J. E. OTTERSON

PRESIDENT WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY

HALF a century ago the Winchester Repeating Arms Company brought out the first completely successful repeating rifle. A rifle so far advanced and so well manufactured that it hastened the settling of the American West and quickly became known and sought throughout the world.

Winchester has never departed from the sound principles which laid the foundation of that first success.

Guns and ammunition bearing the Winchester name have always been as fine as Winchester could make them.

Fairness to customers and competitors has always been an outstanding characteristic of Winchester business methods.

And in an age of tremendous industrial development, Winchester has never lost the place it so long ago won as one of the world's leading manufacturers.

So today, while continuing to manufacture guns and ammunition, Winchester is entering new fields of endeavor:

We are now manufacturing Winchester Cutlery, Tools, Fishing Tackle, Skates, and Flashlights.

We are marketing these new products through Exclusive Agents, and through Winchester Retail Hardware Stores.

The manufacturing skill and equipment which for so many years have earned so much esteem for Winchester Guns and Ammunition, assures us that the public will find unusual merit in these new Winchester Products.

And our trust in Winchester methods of organization leads us to believe that these methods will build up in the stores displaying the Winchester Sign a retail service which has not been known before in the merchandising of hardware and sporting goods.

In this Winchester development the American people will enjoy economic advantages. For the Winchester plan will diminish production and distribution costs, to the substantial benefit of the public.

The leading retail hardware stores are now displaying the **WINCHESTER** Sign. It represents the same principles which for fifty-three years have been making friends for Winchester. We invite you to patronize the Winchester Store in your community.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. ··· NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

Kardex Your Business

Delays Waste Costly Time

IF the teller had the depositor's signature on a Kardex, he could verify it in four to ten seconds instead of as many minutes. Don't allow your customers' time to be wasted by obsolete filing methods.

Your record cards—old or new—can be made to answer your questions as soon as they are asked if kept in Kardex.

Each record card is held in an individual transoloid pocket, with index item exposed to view, yet fully protected from dust, dirt and constant handling.

Both sides of every card are available for instant use without removing from holders. Automatic "OUT" signal warns of cards removed. Transparent color signals, easily applied, permit any desired classification. No other system gives you as many advantages.

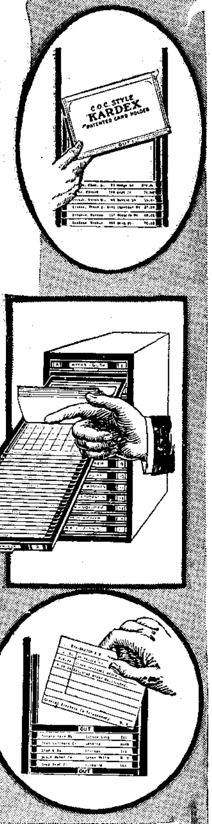
Any records in any business can be "Kardex-ed." Steel cabinets are available for any number of cards, from a hundred to a million.

Write for Kardex Catalog
An authority of cards-in-sight systems. It explains exclusive features of Kardex. Find out how easily you can convert your present system to Kardex and the big savings in time and clerk cost that result at once. Enclose samples of the cards you now use.

KARDEX SERVICE MEANS PROMPT DELIVERIES

American Kardex Company
2003 KARDEX BUILDING TONAWANDA, N. Y.

Branch Offices and Representatives in Principal Cities



Cards and holders can be removed or added singly or in groups.

Kardex
CARDS IN SIGHT

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

girl. Her husband died in 1910. Señor Domicio de Gama has represented the South-American Republic since 1911, having seen much of Washington since 1903, when he was appointed secretary of a special commission to Washington in connection with the settlement of a dispute between Brazil and Argentina in the Palmas territory dispute.

Who will be the next? There are several ambassadors now in Washington quite unattached. And—it is leap year.

A HUMORIST'S BURLESQUE ON STRIKES AND STRIKERS

STRIKES and rumors of strikes have been furnishing the newspapers so much material lately that the subject has been worn threadbare and one may now read column after column thereof without feeling a single thrill, but it occurred to the redoubtable Don Marquis, of the New York *Evening Sun*, that the possibilities of the situation in the way of literary production were not being utilized to the fullest extent. He therefore set about writing a strike story which, if it never happened, at least easily might happen. Incidentally, it contains a more or less facetious and felicitous suggestion as to what will be the ultimate outcome of all the strike turmoil which now prevails at various places on this planet. The hero of the tale is an unfortunate party of the unlovely name of Boggs, who belongs to a union by virtue of being employed as an illustrator, and who is also a member of an association of employers because he hires a cook. The Boggs cook goes on strike, and the illustrators' union of which Boggs is a member is ordered out in sympathy. Boggs doesn't want to go on strike, but he finds himself menaced on the one side by the devil of being branded as a scab if he disobeys his union, and on the other by the deep sea of getting in bad with the employers' association if he meets the cook's demands. As Mr. Marquis tells it:

> Boggs belonged to the Illustrators' Union, Local No. 1, of New York City, which was affiliated, through the A. F. of L., with the plumbers, the cooks, the dock-wallopers, the sculptors, the prune-peelers, the truck-drivers, the oyster-openers, the waiters, the actors, the street-sweepers, the authors, the bank clerks, the horse-shoers, the preachers, and all others who win their bond coupons by the sweat of their brows, whether the sweat runs down on the outside and makes their whiskers luxuriant or runs down on the inside and helps grease the brain.
>
> He was fairly prosperous, more so than he had ever been, was Boggs; he was making payments on a cottage in the country, he had his own whisky still in the kitchen and his own bed of mint at the back door; the family ate meat several times a week, and it looked as if there would be enough of the wooden garage, split into short lengths, to give a little bit of fire every now and then right on to spring.
>
> He liked his employers, and his em-

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

ployers liked him. They paid him a great deal more than he was worth, because the public liked his work, and he knew that he was overpaid, and wished to keep on being overpaid.

But one day he walked into his boss's office and said with a sigh:

"Mr. Juggins, I am through."

"Through? What's the matter?"

"I'm finished. I'm off the job."

"But, Great Scott, Boggs! Aren't we paying you enough?"

"No kick on the salary, boss."

"Are you overworking? If you are, we'll get you an assistant to do some of the rougher work, such as laying the heavy pigment on to the canvases and signing your name in big letters. I have always thought that you signed your name so large that it must tax you physically, even altho it never seemed to hurt your nerve."

"No, Juggins, I'm not overworked at all. I employ all the assistants I need, and they have been doing the heavier part of it for the past year."

"What is it, then, Boggs?"

"I'm called out, Juggins. I don't want to go out. But if I don't go, I'll get kicked out of the union, and then I'll starve to death. The illustrators have been called out on a sympathetic strike."

"In sympathy with whom?"

"With the cooks."

"But where did this thing start?"

"In my own home, Juggins, I'm sorry to say. We have had a cook for almost a year; now . . . it seems strange, but it's true. Last week my wife asked her why she always served boiled potatoes with the skins on. She replied that she was a cook, and not a potato-peeler. She said that she had no objections to cooking potatoes with the jackets off, if my wife or some one else would peel them; but as for her, peel them she would not.

"My wife refused to accede to her demands. My wife held, and I backed her up in the contention, that it is the duty of a cook not only to cook the food, but to prepare the food for cooking . . . to do such things as stringing the beans, washing the spinach, singeing the chickens, and so forth.

"The cook replied that, fortunately, this was not a matter of opinion at all; but that it had been settled. The Cooks' Union had recently voted on the matter, and had decided that a cook was to cook, and was to do nothing but cook.

"And the consequence was," continued Boggs, "that three days ago the cook went out on strike. And to-day I have been ordered out on strike in sympathy with my own cook, who is striking against me."

"Why don't you accede to the cook's demands, get that strike called off, get the sympathetic strike called off, in turn, and stay at work here?" asked Juggins.

"Unfortunately," said Boggs, "I am not only an employee of yours, belonging to the Illustrators' Union, but as an employer of labor I belong also to an association of employers. This association will not permit me to yield to the demands of my cook. If you will look through your mail carefully to-day, Mr. Juggins, you will find a letter from this same union of employers taking up this very case of the Boggs cook—for you are yourself a member of this same employers' union."

"I see," said Juggins.

"I have been declared unfair by the

Foldwell
TRADE MARK

"Just See How It Holds at The Stitches"

"When that catalog was planned we took into account what many advertisers overlook—the strain on the center page fold. Foldwell was chosen to withstand that strain. Examine it. Not a sign of a crack there—nor on the cover.

"Open and close it all you please. The strain will not loosen the cover ***and no pages will fall out.*** The stitches will bend before the paper breaks between the holes."

The printer's confidence in Foldwell is well placed. For Foldwell's rag base and extra strong fibres insure it against cracking or breaking.

By using Foldwell in your catalogs you too can be certain that your sales messages and illustrations will do every bit of work you intend them to do. For Foldwell catalogs, though severely handled and repeatedly thumbed back and forth, alwavs come up smiling.

Our booklet, "The High Cost of Taking a Chance," on request.

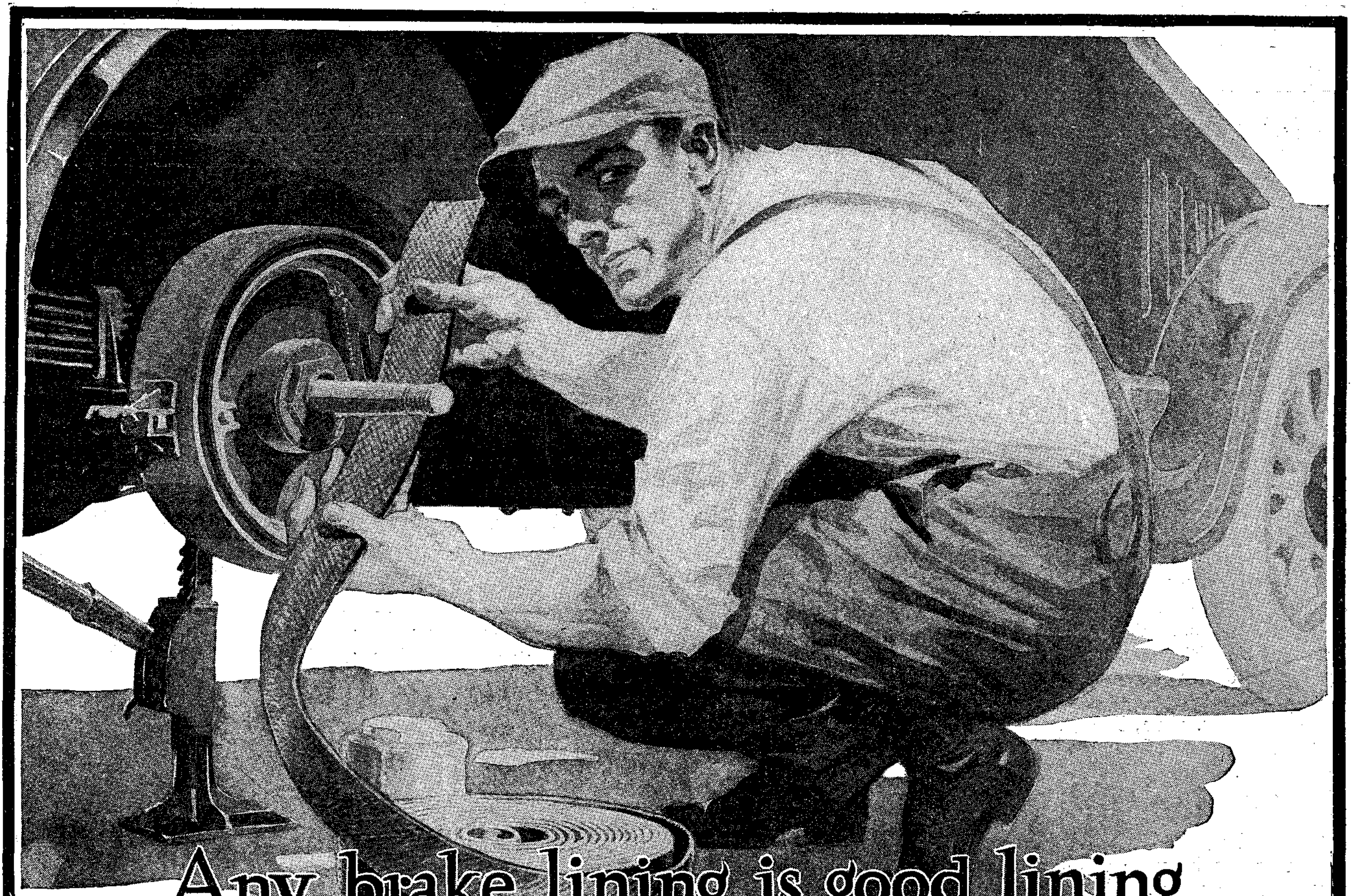
CHICAGO PAPER CO., Manufacturers
801 South Wells Street - - - - CHICAGO, ILL.

NATIONALLY DISTRIBUTED BY

Lasher & Lathrop, Inc.,
29-33 Lafayette St., New York City
Whitehead & Alliger Co.,
8 Thomas St., New York City
John Carter & Company, Inc.,
100 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Alling & Cory, Rochester, N. Y.
Alling & Cory, Buffalo, N. Y.
Alling & Cory, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. L. Ward & Co.,
28 S. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Phelps & Lasher, Bridgeport, Conn.
McClellan Paper Company,
700 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
McClellan Paper Company,
Duluth, Minn.
Acme Paper Company,
115 S. Eighth St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Carpenter Paper Company,
106 Seventh St. Viaduct,
Des Moines, Iowa
Cincinnati Cordage & Paper Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Spokane Paper & Stationery Co.,
Spokane, Washington
Tacoma Paper & Stationery Co.,
Tacoma, Washington
Carpenter Paper Company,
Ninth & Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb.
Kansas City Paper House,
Kansas City, Mo.
Carpenter Paper Company,
143 State St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Commerce Paper Co., Toledo, O.
Commerce Paper Company,
Columbus, Ohio

St. Paul Paper Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Allman-Christiansen Paper Co.,
131 Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Cincinnati Cordage & Paper Co.,
535 E. Third St., Dayton, O.
John Martin Paper Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg and Calgary, Can.
Chope-Stevens Paper Co.,
Detroit, Michigan
Blake, Moffitt & Towne,
242 S. Los Angeles St.,
Los Angeles, California
Blake, Moffitt & Towne,
45 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
Blake, McFall Company,
Portland, Oregon
American Paper Company,
Seattle, Washington

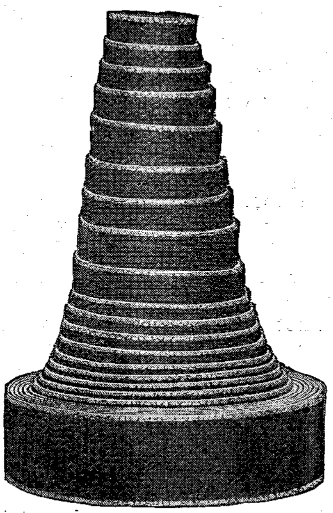


Any brake lining is good lining when you first put it on –

Most any brake lining gives satisfactory service when you *first* put it on your brakes. Even the cheapest holds for a month or two. But it isn't long before *grind, grind, grind* at the brakes begin to wear away the fabric. Brakes lose efficiency, refuse to hold and fail to grip.

Good brake lining wears well—down to the last strand. It stands up. As dependable at the end of 10,000 miles as when first installed. Raybestos is good lining. It is the *original* asbestos lining. It has the hardness of stone and it WEARS and WEARS and WEARS. It's guaranteed to WEAR one year—no matter how far you travel.

Raybestos
BRAKE LINING



For your own sake; for safety's sake; for your car's sake, avoid cheap lining. Remember that Raybestos is built to wear, will wear and is guaranteed to wear at least 12 months.

Look for the Silver Edge

THE RAYBESTOS COMPANY **BRIDGEPORT CONN.**

Cooks' Union," said Boggs. "The Illustrators' Union, to which I belong, has ordered me out in sympathy with my cook, and they are prepared to declare me a scab if I don't strike against you. If I do strike against you, or if I do yield to the cook, the employers' union will bend something over my crown."

"It looks to me," said Juggins, "as if you were ruined, no matter what you do or what you don't do. What do you think you'll do for a living?"

"There are two courses open to me," said Boggs, "and I am wavering between them. One is to violate a lot of the injunctions against me and go to jail and stay there. The other is simply to quit work entirely and become dependent for support upon charity, government pensions, and all that sort of thing."

"But if you stop your work, my business will be ruined also," said the publisher. "My magazines sell largely because you illustrate them."

"Your business is ruined already," said Boggs, "but you haven't found it out yet. All your authors have been called out in sympathy with my cook already, and the advertising solicitors, compositors, pressmen, and so forth, are preparing to go out."

"Boggs," said Juggins, "let us just leave the damned business and get us a couple of tomato-cans and hobo."

"Juggins," said Boggs, "it isn't that easy. There is a hoboes' union, too, nowadays. You can't hobo unless you belong to it."

"Then what shall we do?"

"Do? Nothing. The millennium is here, if you only understood it. The great day for which the ages have waited has arrived. Nobody at all is ever to do anything any more."

NOW FOR THE DRAFT-DODGERS AND DESERTERS—173,911 OF THEM

NOT IN ANY SPIRIT of wholesale vengeance, but in justice to the 2,800,000 American men who entered the Army under the Selective Service Act, the Government is now engaged in rounding up the comparatively small portion of men listed as wilful deserters. Of the more than 23,000,000 called up by the draft only 173,911, according to present figures, refused to observe the rules of the game. One of the first steps in the Government's round-up will be the publication of the names of these men. Discharges have already been issued to many who were unjustly accused, and trial by courts martial will follow for those deemed guilty of real desertion. In pushing these trials, says Philip von Blon, writing in *The Home Sector*, the War Department feels that it is keeping faith with the great majority who obeyed the law. The writer offers in evidence this little incident as typical of a situation on which much of the official view may be based:

> Three young men who had been lifetime friends met in reunion one day last autumn in a North Carolina town not far from Tar Heel Mountain.
>
> It was not an ordinary meeting, a case of friends happening to come together at the same street-corner on a Saturday afternoon, for these three young North Carolina men had not seen one another for two years—since the early autumn of 1917.
>
> They had parted in doubt after that former meeting. Two of them had gone one way, and the third had gone another—the opposite way. The Draft Law had enrolled the young men of the North Carolina town, and two of the three friends had boarded a train for one of the great new army cantonments in a neighboring State. The third, who by the records of the Draft Board should also have been on that train, had traveled a mountain road that brought him at length among strangers.
>
> Before they had parted, he had tried to convince his friends that the mountain road was the better, for it was in his nature that he did not wish to go alone.
>
> So, when the three met again last autumn it was certain, even before a word was spoken, that the choice of roads was still open for argument. It happened that the two men who had gone the one way together had come back to the starting-place with empty sleeves—they had but one good pair of arms between them. The man who had traveled alone had come back sound. He had both his arms and a confidence that was even greater than his assurance of the autumn of 1917. And true to his nature he said.
>
> "I told you so."
>
> Within a stone's throw of the Potomac River on the outskirts of Washington there is a low, one-storied building with a roof of many skylights, and under the skylights are many acres of floors on which filing-cases stand end to end, row on row in long perspectives. Somewhere in one of these filing-cases is an envelop bearing the name of that man who said, "I told you so." Before very long that envelop will be taken out of the filing-case, and shortly thereafter the man who said, "I told you so," will be appearing before an army court martial.
>
> "Desertion" is the charge that will appear after his name on the court-martial records. And it is reasonably certain that after that court martial reports, the man who said, "I told you so," will be serving a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary—Leavenworth, Atlanta, or one of the others.

The War Department has pledged its word to keep faith with all the men who traveled the same road with the comrades of the man who said, "I told you so." It has not forgotten the men who slipt out of sight after they had been registered under the draft and had been started into the Army. They may have gone to Mexico, or South America, or elsewhere, but, we are assured:

> In the building along the banks of the Potomac at Washington it has been keeping account of all of them. Every filing-case in that building is filled with the records of unfaithfulness, and the Adjutant-General at the present moment has cataloged 173,911 names of those classified as "wilful deserters" under the Selective Service Law.
>
> There are actually far more than 173,911 names in the records of this building, known as the "Desertion Section." Originally 325,260 men were classified as draft delinquents and deserters and their records all came to this Washington building last March when the Local Draft Boards ceased to operate.
>
> But the War Department, realizing the delicacy of its task and knowing that a great many injustices would result should all the records be taken at their face value, has been busy tracing the records of all these men. The result has been that 151,354 men have been classified as non-wilful deserters—deserters only technically—and these men will be given clean slates after certain formalities.
>
> Most of the 151,354 classified as non-wilful deserters actually were in the service, having enlisted pending the action of local draft boards. Many of them died in action while they were still listed as "deserters" in War Department records. For the most part their fault was purely of omission. They failed to notify the local board with which they were enrolled that they had enlisted. Many others died at their homes while they were waiting to go to cantonments, and the local boards never learned of their deaths.
>
> Many even of the 173,911 now listed as "wilful deserters" were actually in the service, altho searchers were unable to verify their service from the records of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. It is the desire of the War Department to refrain from acting against the non-wilful deserter that has caused a delay of eight months in the action against the men who deserted knowingly and wilfully. For eight months all records of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps have been searched, and every day the searchers have eliminated from the lists of deserters hundreds of names of those found to have been in service.

Those Americans who went to various near-by retreats on foreign soil had a comparatively good time while the war lasted. Nostalgia is seldom the cause of death, even granting that all of them suffered from that difficulty. By the time Armistice day arrived they had acquired a thoroughly hardened conscience and a familiarity with Spanish dialects. But from that day on, says Mr. von Blon, their lot has not been so easy, for the following valid reasons:

> In the first place, the sensation of being hunted has stayed with them. It increases as the days wear on and other Americans come from up North and grow mildly inquisitive. Life in the tropics has by this time taken on a real monotony, but it is endured by men whose fear tells them that the hot sun is more to be desired than the perpetual shade of a rent-free room in one of Uncle Sam's barred-window hotels.
>
> A reward of $50 is offered for the arrest and delivery of all deserters. Under Section 140 of the Selective Service Act it was the duty of all police officials, whether municipal, county, State, or Federal, to arrest all draft-deserters and take them before a local board. The same reward, under Army Regulations, holds for the arrest and delivery of draft deserters to the nearest army post, camp, or station.
>
> The order of President Wilson on November 11, 1918, directing the suspension of mobilization and induction under the Selective Service Act provided specifically that it did not operate

to relieve from consequences any draft-deserter or delinquent. As early as February 10, 1919, the War Department issued orders directing commanders of all army posts and camps to receive alleged deserters and delinquents and to examine into circumstances to determine whether they should be held for court martial or discharged. The final report of the Provost-Marshal General on the Draft Law showed that between September 15, 1918, and June 30, 1919. 95,000 alleged draft-deserters had been apprehended and delivered to the Army for disposition.

The same Provost-Marshal's report showed how really small had been the percentage of delinquents and deserters to the total number of men enrolled under the draft and inducted into service. Up to July 15, 1919, there had been reported 489,003 cases of desertion, of which 151,354 were accounted for by enlistment in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or in the forces of the Allies, or by death or clerical errors, so that the total of net desertions was reduced to 337,649. Of these 173,911 were classed as wilful deserters. When it is considered that the total enrolment under the draft was 23,908,576, the percentage of outstanding draft-deserters appears as seven-tenths of one per cent. of the total, and the percentage for all, including the non-wilful, is 1.41.

The hunt for deserters and delinquents has been largely a matter of searching the complete collection of the records of the 4,648 local draft boards, 155 district boards, and the 52 State headquarters which have been brought together in Washington. All these records are now contained in a dozen or more large buildings at Washington Barracks on the outskirts of Washington. Adjoining the buildings which hold the complete draft records of all the 23,908,576 men who registered is the building which contains the desertion records which were separated by the local and other boards and forwarded as separate shipments to Washington.

By taking each record of desertion and hunting through the names of those actually in service and checking them against the records of local boards, the wilful desertions were separated from the non-wilful. This separation is still going on, and as fast as alleged deserters and delinquents report at army posts or stations throughout the country the files in Washington are drawn upon to check up individual statements. In one department of the Adjutant-General's record system, forces of clerks are engaged in making and sending out photostat copies of records needed by men to prove themselves not guilty of wilful desertion, and other photostat copies of records which are the basis of court-martial proceedings against alleged deserters.

On February 18 the Secretary of War issued to the Adjutant-General instructions governing certain conditions in the disposal of alleged draft-deserters and delinquents. Summarized, these provide that:

> In the case of registrants who were in service at the time set for their induction charges of desertion will be set aside.
>
> Registrants who were ordered inducted, but failed to obey the induction order or in any way failed to proceed to camp as ordered, but subsequently served honorably prior to November 11, 1918, shall not be considered as wilful deserters. Charges of desertion will be set aside in such cases.
>
> Men originally classified as draft deserters but later given deferred classifications by their draft boards to free them of liability are still technically guilty of desertion, but the War Department desires to ratify the action of the draft board, so far as legally possible, and the desertion will be considered as non-wilful.
>
> Where men who died between the date of registration and induction have been classified as deserters, their records will be changed to show they were not deserters.
>
> Those who failed to obey the induction order and died after the day and hour set for them to report for military service have their recorded draft status unchanged by the fact of their death. However, their names will not be included in the list of draft-deserters to be published.
>
> Charges of desertion will be set aside in the cases of those so certified through clerical error.
>
> Special forms of discharge shall be given those discharged upon the showing they had been given deferred classifications after being certified as deserters, and to those certified as deserters through technical errors. The same special discharge form shall be given to those who enlisted after the time set for their induction.
>
> The Adjutant-General may furnish discharges by mail to those who submit statements showing their cases fall under one of the foregoing classes, when the records at Washington substantiate the claim.
>
> Those men classified as wilful deserters and not specifically excepted in one of the foregoing classes will continue to be disposed of as prescribed in War Department circulars, involving ordinarily trial by court martial.
>
> Where men classified as deserters performed honorable service in the Army or Navy of an Allied Power and their names have been included on the lists of non-wilful deserters, they will remain in this classification without further action. Should they wish to obtain discharges, they may do so by reporting to the nearest military camp, post, or station, where their cases will be disposed of on their merits.
>
> Registrants classified as deserters but appearing to be enemy aliens or non-declarant aliens will remain classified as non-wilful deserters without further action.

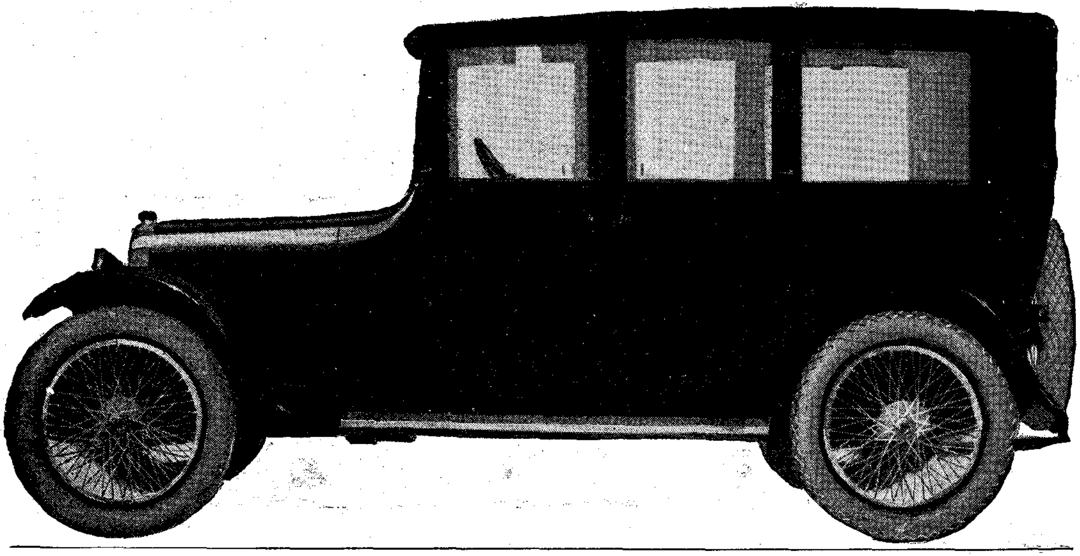
THE GERMAN DISLIKE FOR AMERICA AS OBSERVED BY COLONEL ROOSEVELT

"THE GERMANS DID NOT LIKE ME, and did not like my country," wrote Theodore Roosevelt in October, 1911, to Sir George Otto Trevelyan, the English historian, in a letter describing his experiences and observations at various European courts, following his African sojourn. And not liking the Colonel and his country, it seems the Teutons made no effort at pretense in the matter. They were civil, but that was all. They displayed none of the enthusiasm with which the distinguished American was met in other countries. The stiff, domineering, formal Germans with every phase of their lives ordered by a machinelike system of organization, disliked the Americans with their loose, democratic methods, according to Roosevelt. It exasperated them to think that a country governed in what they considered such a slovenly manner should be a formidable industrial rival of their own. Moreover, we learn that the German upper classes did not like the social type to which Colonel Roosevelt belonged. When they were informed that his eldest son, after completing college, had gone to work for a year in a mill, with blouse and tin dinner-pail, just like any other workman, and had then gone out selling carpets, the Teutonic mind just couldn't grasp the situation, especially when assured by the father that he should consider it an everlasting disgrace if any of his sons failed to work hard in some honest occupation for a livelihood. The disciples of *Kultur* felt that such theories of life were entirely wrong and that the man who entertained them and the country where they prevailed must be equally erroneous. This feeling, naturally, was strongest among the German aristocracy, but the Colonel had no more luck in winning the favor of the lower classes. The workingmen were all Socialists, who looked upon Roosevelt as an out-and-out enemy, while the middle classes regarded him as a representative of a country where all people were middle class, and hence business rivals of themselves. The whole attitude of the German people is summarized by Colonel Roosevelt in the following language as set out in *Scribner's Magazine:*

> It was curious and interesting to notice the contrast between my reception in Germany and my reception in the other countries of Europe which I had already visited or visited afterward. In Germany I was treated with proper civility, all the civility which I had a right to demand and expect; and no more. In Paris the streets were decorated with French and American flags in my honor, and when I went to the theater at the Français every one rose and applauded so that I had to get up in the box and bow repeatedly, first to the actors, who had stopt the piece, and then to the audience. In Berlin the authorities showed me every courtesy, and the people all proper civility. But excepting the university folk, they really did not want to see me. When I left Sweden I left a country where tens of thousands of people gathered on every occasion to see me; every station was jammed with them. When I came into Germany a few hundred might be at each station, or might not be. They were courteous, decorously enthusiastic, and that was all.

Colonel Roosevelt went on to say that the feeling he described was not universal, and in that connection he recalled his pleasure in meeting a number of African explorers and scientific men in Berlin. He also enjoyed meeting the professors at the university and the able men at the head of politics and the Administration, and became much attached to Major Korner, who was appointed his special aid during the Colonel's stay in Germany. His chief interest at Berlin, however, was in the

OAKLAND OWNERS REPORT RETURNS OF FROM
18 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE
AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS NEW OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX FOUR DOOR SEDAN IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER, OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

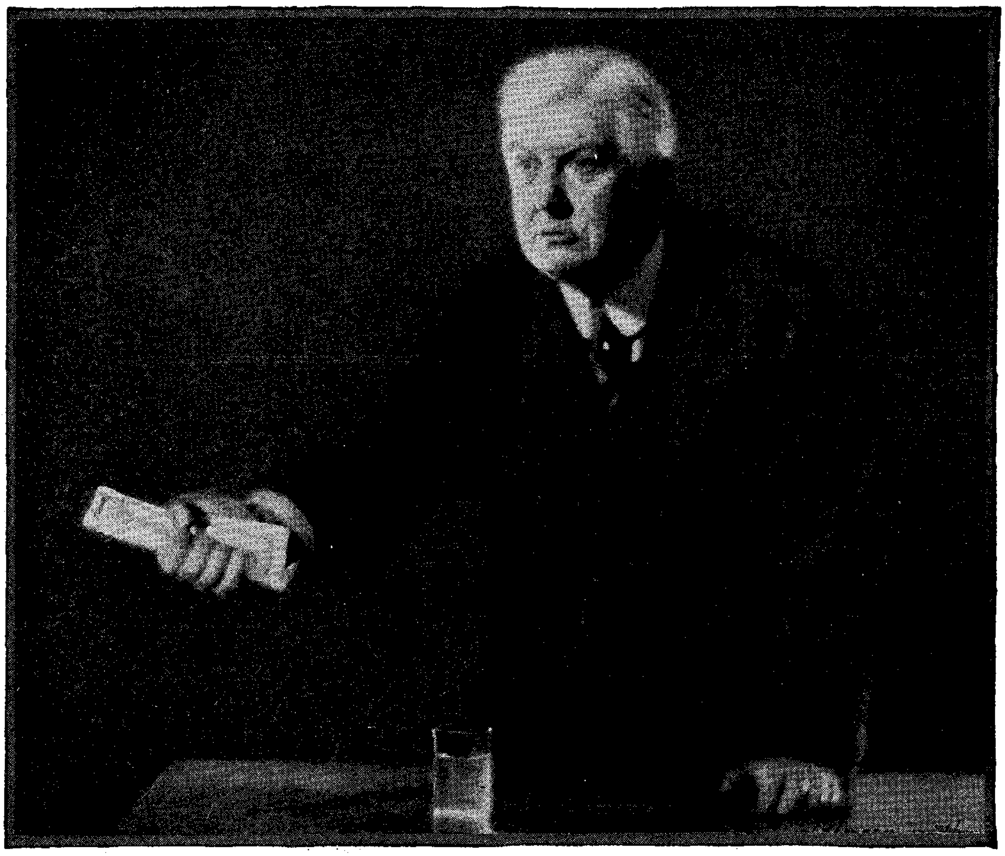
OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

THE essentially practical character of the transportation afforded by this new Oakland Sensible Six Sedan is evidenced in every field in which this able car serves. Farmers, merchants, traveling and professional men are employing this Oakland not merely as an enjoyable possession, but as an indispensable and economical means of serving their daily needs. To efficient mechanical action, to reliable and spirited performance, this model adds the permanent comfort and shelter necessary to satisfactory year-round service. It is the kind of car that meets equally well the demands of business or pleasure, and its moderate cost commands a value unique in the present market.

MODEL 34-C: TOURING CAR, $1235; ROADSTER, $1235; FOUR DOOR SEDAN, $1885; COUPE, $1885. F.O.B. PONTIAC, MICH. ADDITIONAL FOR WIRE WHEEL EQUIPMENT, $85

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Pontiac, Michigan

"You read this for yourselves
and then you'll agree with me"



The Southern Goliath

HE was an important business man of Alabama whose power extended far beyond his own city. As President of the School Board he had stood against Automatic Sprinklers for two years to "keep down expenses."

Suddenly he changed.

Standing before the annual School Board meeting with a pamphlet in his hand, he said, "This was handed to me by a Boy Scout. That boy was a David, this booklet was the pebble and," with a good natured smile, "I reckon I'm the Goliath."

"Last July I read about the University fire over in Selma. I happened to be in Birmingham that Saturday night and *saw* Tuggle Institute burn to the ground. A few weeks later I heard details concerning the orphanage fire in Huntsville in October—but it took this book sent out by the U. S. Commissioner of Education to show me why we have these fires so steadily! And the only thing that's going to stop it is installing Automatic Sprinklers."

Several men were on their feet in a second.

"The town can't afford it," one of them shouted.

"Nothing of the kind," shot back the President—"You don't know what's in this book. Every page shows the necessity of protecting the lives of our school children. How would any one of us feel if just one child burned to death in a school fire here?"

He carried the meeting unanimously because he knew conditions and knew the cure. That town equipped the basement and other danger spots of its schools with Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Systems just as Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Erie, Binghamton, Waterbury and scores of others have. They followed the Waterbury plan of safeguarding several of the most hazardous schools first and then equipping one school every year until ultimately all the school children will be protected by this best known type of fire fighting equipment.

If you are an official in any orphanage, school or hospital, use your influence to have Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Systems installed. They safeguard human life as nothing else can because they are on duty day and night. Whenever the fire starts—the water starts.

Or if you are just a father or mother, and want to gain a victory over any Goliath that opposes sane protection for the helpless of your city, we will send you a copy of the same book that the U. S. Bureau of Education is distributing. Write today to Grinnell Company, Inc., 274 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

GRINNELL COMPANY

FOUNDED 1850
INCORPORATED

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND

Complete Engineering and Construction Service on Automatic Sprinklers.
Industrial Piping, Heating and Power Equipments. Fittings, Pipe, Valves.

GRINNELL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM—***When the fire starts, the water starts.***

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Kaiser, to whom he referred as "an able and powerful man." The German ruler showed the American around, at one time riding with him for about five hours and talking steadily all the time. Among other things, the Emperor was curious to know how he was regarded in America. The Colonel replied: "Well, your Majesty, I don't know whether you will understand our political terminology; but in America we think that if you lived on our side of the water you would carry your ward and turn up at the convention with your delegation behind you—and I can not say as much for your fellow sovereigns." When this was explained to the All-Highest, it pleased him immensely. The Colonel credited the Kaiser with a real sense of humor in some things, but said he found him painfully deficient in that pleasing quality when it came to a discussion of things regarding which the Kaiser thought he knew a lot, but in fact knew nothing, such as matters artistic and scientific. He and the Colonel agreed on the fundamentals of domestic morality, but not on dogmatic theology. It seems they discust many things, including the relations between England and Germany, the Kaiser expressing himself with the utmost freedom. Mr. Roosevelt told Wilhelm he thought a war between England and Germany would be a calamity—

> He answered eagerly that he quite agreed with me, that such a war he regarded as unthinkable; and he continued: "I was brought up in England, very largely; I feel myself partly an Englishman. Next to Germany I care more for England than for any other country." Then with intense emphasis: "*I adore England!*" I said that this was a stronger statement than I myself would be willing quite to make, but that I was very glad he felt so, because I believed that the English, Germans, and Americans ought to be fundamentally in accord; and that nothing would so make for the peace and progress of the world. He answered that he entirely agreed with me; and then continued to speak of England with a curious mixture of admiration and resentment. From an experience I had had with him at the time of the Russo-Japanese peace, of which I think I wrote to you, I had grown to realize, very much to my astonishment, that he, the head of the greatest military empire of the day, was as jealously sensitive to English opinion as if he were some parvenu multimillionaire trying to break into the London social world; and this feeling was evident in his talk. He complained bitterly that Englishmen of high social position never visited Berlin, but, when they came to the Continent, always went to Paris, or some watering-place, or else to the Mediterranean. I could not well answer by telling my real thoughts, which were that Berlin, tho admirable in the same sense that Chicago and Glasgow are admirable, was not much more attractive than either to the people of whom he spoke. I am convinced that it would make a real difference in the Emperor's feelings if occasionally some man like Londonderry, who has done something, at least, titularly, in politics, and possesses great wealth and high social position, would take a house in Berlin for six weeks during the season.

RING LARDNER TELLS PROSPECTIVE AUTO-OWNERS ALL THEY NEED TO KNOW

WITH the advent of the auto show season, as his inspiration, Ring Lardner, magazine writer, recently took his typewriter in hand and tore off a few paragraphs of the jazzy, misspelled variety of philosophy for which he is known, the subject of his remarks being the automobile and motoring, with sundry incidental references to the drought now prevailing in this land. Mr. Lardner says he expects to "tend" at least one of the shows, but has no "tension" of buying a machine, as he already has the fastest car in the world, "the speedometer on it reading five miles per hour even wile you're standing still." He says he understands there are many innovations in the 1920 cars, and while it appears that he has no clear knowledge as to what these are, he suggests that he himself can think of several changes that he believes would be all to the good. He opines that bumpers and emergency brakes will not be necessary under the Eighteenth Amendment, because there will be neither emergencies nor anything to bump into. Chains will be useless, for "who is going to go driving in a storm cold sober?" Locks may be eliminated, for "who is going to steal your car, if they's no place for you to stop and get out of it?" Instead of elaborate locks, Ring expects to see cars in the future equipped with elaborate lockers. Much of his article is devoted to valuable advice to prospective car-owners, and we quote therefrom the following, as it appears in *Motor Print:*

> 1. If possible buy a car that is bright red and have the monogram F. D. painted on it and people will think you are the fire dept. and get out of your way.
>
> 2. If you have children buy a car that won't start without you crank it as wile we was up in Michigan 1 summer we drove up in front of the cottage and went in, leaving 1 brat playing in the car and when we come out again the car had moved down in front of 1 of the neighbors and was facing X ways of the road like Hobson's *Merrimac* that blocked the Spanish traffic at Santiago or wherever it was.
>
> 3. Buy a car that hasn't got no oil pressure gage on the dash board as it will drive you nearly crazy wondering what it means.
>
> 4. If you are going to drive it yourself be sure and set in the drivers seat before hand. For instants they was a well known standard car for sale out in old Chi last summer that had been drove a couple of 100 miles and was a big bargain and I was going to buy it on the hoof but I finely decided to set in it first and come to find out when my ft. was on the accelerator my knee was down my throat and made a kind of third adenoid.
>
> 5. Don't pay no tension to what the

When you need fuses remember that

ECONOMY
renewable
FUSES

—were the first line using an inexpensive bare link for restoring a blown fuse to its original efficiency to be *Approved In All Capacities*—0 to 600 amperes in both 250 and 600 volts — by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

—bear the "Und. Lab. Inspected" label. Economy "Drop-Out" Renewal Links are stamped with the "Inspected" symbol.

—cut annual operating costs 80% as compared with the use of one-time fuses.

—are used wherever efficiency and economy are chief considerations — in steel mills, manufacturing plants of all kinds, buildings, and in every branch of industry.

—are used wherever safety is the prime consideration—in powder mills, hospitals, schools and the United States Navy.

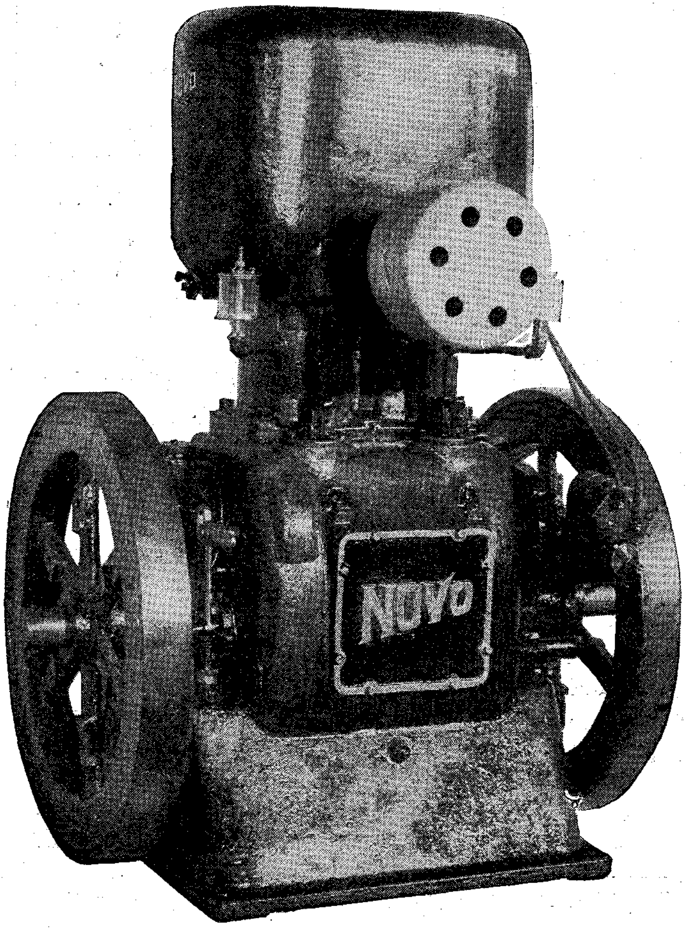
—are absolutely accurately rated, made of the best materials and by the most skilled and careful workmen obtainable.

—are sold by all leading electrical jobbers and dealers.

Insist on getting Economy renewable Fuses

Economy Fuse & Mfg. Co.
Chicago U. S. A.

Economy Fuses also are made in Canada at Montreal



Novo 15 H. P.
Gasoline Engine

When They Locked Our Coal-Bin

During the coal strike the local fuel administrator ordered us to shut down our plant.

In one day, we geared up our factory to Novo Reliable Power—and went on running, full force, with gasoline as fuel, until the coal ban was lifted. We're just a little proud of that stunt.

NOVO ENGINE CO.
Clarence E. Bement, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
408 Porter Street, Lansing, Michigan
New York Office: 1617 Woolworth Bldg.
Chicago Office: 800 Old Colony Bldg.
London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., London, Ontario
Canadian Distributors

Novo Engines, 1½ to 15 H. P. Outfits for Pumping, Hoisting, Air Compressing, Sawing. Furnished to operate on gasoline, kerosene, natural or artificial gas.

NOVO
RELIABLE
POWER

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

different salesmans tells you about how their marvelous moter makes other moters look like a sucker and their engines use less miles per gal of gas and so 4th. Cars is just like people. They are good and pure when very young but later on most of them begins to cut up.

However I don't want nobody to think I am adviceing them to not buy a car. They's nothing more fascinating than buying a car and specially now days when they's so much of the element of suppries and suspence mixed up in it. It's a good deal like a good play on the stage. In the 1st act you don't know exactly what is going to happen in the last act, but you know what you wished would happen. And when you sign up a order blank for a car you don't know what you are going to get but you know what you ordered and sometimes what you finely get is pretty near like it and that is where the surpries comes in.

For instants, last summer, when I had past up the car that I would of boughten if I hadn't tried to drive it first and pretty near choked to death on my knee, why then I went in 1 of the show rooms of 1 of the best makes, a car that is bilt so that a man over 5 ft. tall can drive it, and I signed my name on the blank and payed so much down in advance and they ast me what special features I wanted and I says I want a kind of a light blue body and tan brown wire wheels and tan brown upholstery to match the wheels and so and so tires. Well you haven't no idear how surprised I was when I finely got the car with a stock color body and black wooden wheels and black upholstery to match the wheels and such and such tires. The suppries layed in the fact that the car was the same make as what I ordered. Those is the kind of things that renders buying a car so interesting as it is just like the old days when you set down and wrote Santa Claus a letter and said what you wanted for xmas, but when it finally come time to look into your stocking you was sure to find something that tickled you to death but nothing like what you ast him for.

As for me giving my readers advice on how to lern to drive your car after you get a hold of it, why they can't be no fixed rules layed down as the laws is so different in different parts of the country. For instants where I live in Connecticut before you can get a license you half to take a drivers examination and you are supposed to study up in a book and find out what is the penaltys for different violations of the law and be able to tell them when they question you. Out in Illinois you don't take no test, but the judge gives you all that information a piece at a time.

Out west you stop at a garage and say "Gimme 10 gals of gas and a qt. of oil." But in New York state you stop in front of a grocery store and say "Can you spare me 10 gals of gas and a qt. of oil if it isn't too much trouble?" On the eastern roads in cold weather you can drive with 1 hand and keep the other in your pocket, but out west you have to drive with 1 hand and hold onto the wheel with the other to keep it from bouncing out of the car.

However east or west they's nothing like it and they will be more cars than ever on the roads this comeing yr. what with all the millionaire I. W. W. buying them, but don't let that scare you out of buying 1 for yourself because wile the increased number of cars may jam up the roads a little, it won't be no harder to drive because as I say most of us is going to be sober.

Besides witch it has been this bird's experience that most of the smashes comes when they's the lease traffic abroad. About 3 mos. after I had boughten my first horselest carriage I got the cute idear at 2 o'clock 1 morning that it would be nice to drive out to the Wayside inn witch was a place about 15 miles out side of Chi and I don't know how to describe it only it wasn't a church. Well when I landed out there the inn was all lit up like a cemetery but I went up and banged on the door and finely a waiter let me in and lighted a candle in the parler and went back to sleep while I enjoyed a few hours practice on the piano. Well I got back in Chi between 7 in the morning and come back to Lawrence's ave. and they was only 1 vehicle besides myself on the sts. and this was a Lawrence's ave. st. car and you would think when they was only 2 vehicles romeing around in a town as big as Chi why the odds would be about a million to 1 that they wouldn't hit each other. But on this occasion the long shot win and when I regained consciousness and ast for my car they showed me the chassis with no more on it than Aphroditey. The body and the top and so forth was all on the st. car going west.

On another occasion I was out taking the air on Mich. av. somewheres between 5 in the morning and this time they wasn't nothing else on the st. but the lamp posts sticking up in the middle of it but the one at the intersections of Mich. and 13 st. jumped right out in front of me and bit off a wire wheel. So you see it isn't the jams witch causes the danger but it is just some piece of carelessness like on the part of the st. car or the lamp post that had their mind on something else.

They's no special advice I can give new beginners on how to avoid these accidents only to say use your head like the fellow I remember reading about in Chi that was driveing 1 night tords 1 of those bridges acrost the river that when they's a boat coming through it razes up in the middle witch is split open to give the boat a chance to go through without bumping its bean. Well this guy didn't hear the bell ring or something and he was pretty near the middle of the bridge before he seen that the section he was on was getting pretty hilly but it was to late to stop himself so he give her all the gas she would take and she lept over the gap and lit on the other section and then he throwed on the brakes and stoped before he got to the bottom of the down hill side. Some of his friends kind of hinted afterwards that when he steped on the gas going up he realy meant to step on the brake witch would of been kind of fatal but any way he got away with the story in the papers. Critics may point out that this guy used his foot instead of his head but some people's brains is located in different places the same as their diseases.

One of the first things that the new beginner should out to do when you get a hold of your car is throw a lot of things out of it like the tools and the curtains that don't do no good and just weight the car down and make it heavier. The curtains is one of the best practical jokes connected with motor life. If you want to have the factory put them up when

Use More Water—Hot or Cold

I don't mean as a substitute.

Being what you might call a chronic guest of Mr. Pullman, I am able to study the shaving technique of a lot of men, and not one in ten uses enough water.

One of the chief virtues of Mennen Shaving Cream is, that the lather will absorb about three times as much water as ordinary shaving soap. Only a good, moist lather will really soften a beard.

I know it's your beard and you have a right to suffer in your own way, but I am making a good living persuading men to enjoy shaving, and I am going to keep at you until you try it my way once. After that it will be your way.

First, go easy on the Cream. It's potent, and half an inch is enough for most men; three quarters for extra-sized faces. Likewise the Cream costs money but water is cheap.

When the lather fluffs out on your chin, add more water, hot or cold. Don't break down the lather by rubbing it with your fingers.

That is mussy, unnecessary, and inflames the skin. Keep adding more water, and "brush it up" into the lather. Don't be afraid that the lather will drizzle the way it does with ordinary soap.

Work in the lather with the *brush* for three minutes. Perhaps you think that is too long and is foolish and everything, but try it once.

The rest is between you and your razor. If the beard sort of melts away—if that blade that was ready to resign takes a new grip on the job—if your skin is smooth and happy—why just come through with a confession that Jim Henry knows what he is talking about when it comes to the superiority of Mennen Shaving Cream.

My 15-cent demonstrator tube is still at the pre-war price of 15 cents.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A.

MENNEN
MENNEN
SHAVING
CREAM

The greatest
in the e

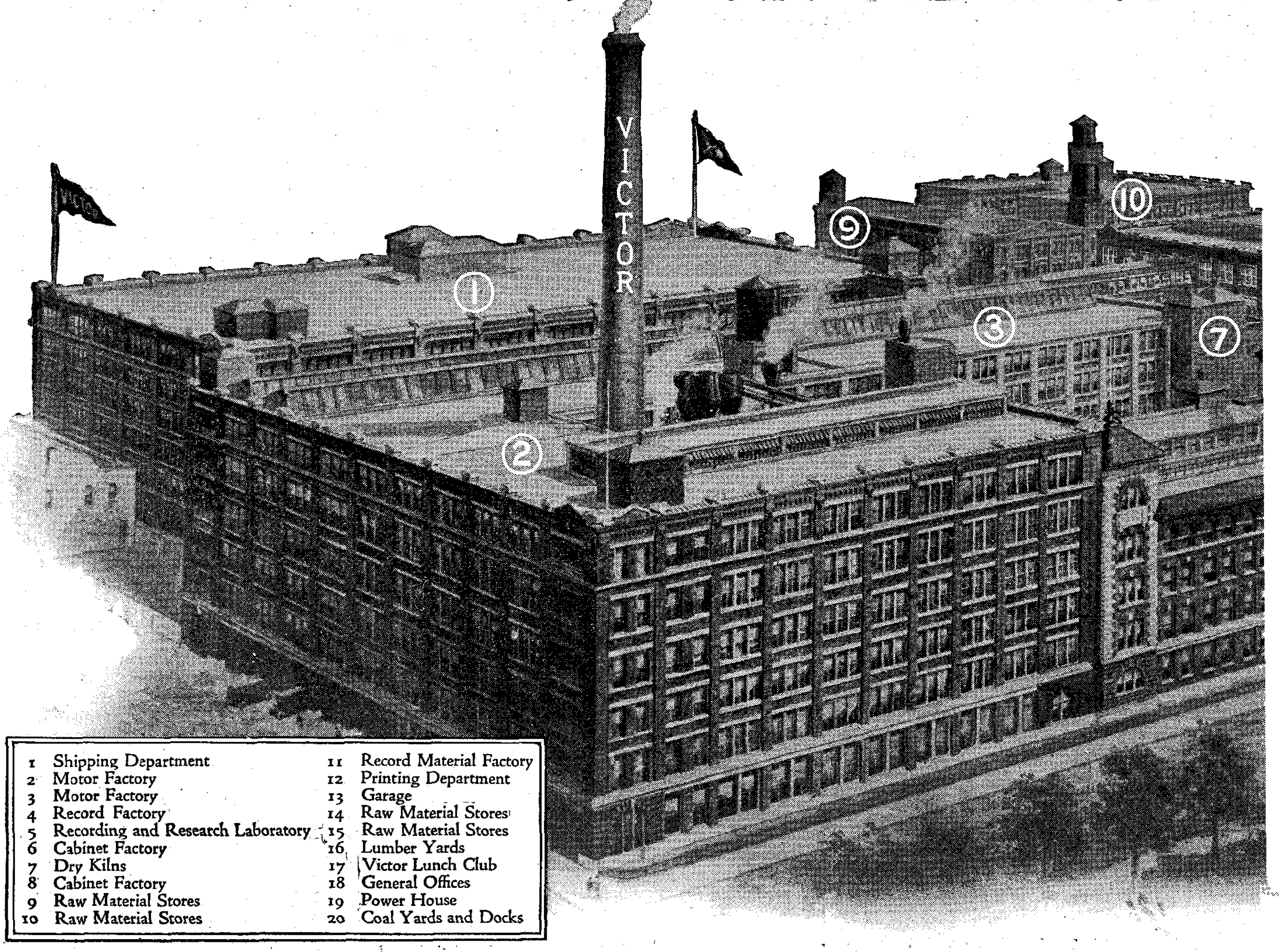
The mighty structures of steel and concrete which constitut
immense Victor factories at Camden, N. J., are a living, ever-grc
monument to the pioneers who blazed the way in the talking-ma
industry, who developed the talking-machine from a mere toy int
greatest musical instrument the world has ever known.

Their lifework is talking-machines, and all the experience
knowledge gained in nearly a quarter-century devoted entirely t
talking-machine art is summed up in Victor products.

The Victor Company not only completely revolutionized tal
machine construction by the invention of the cabinet-style instrum
the Victrola but every worth-while accomplishment in the h
development of the talking-machine art is the result of Victor skill
progressiveness, and its artistic achievements have been one unbr
series of successes.

While thus leading the way in the talking-machine field, the V
factories have grown from a small one-room workshop into the grc
musical industry in all the world. They stand absolutely uniqu

VICTOR TALKING M



1	Shipping Department	11	Record Material Factory
2	Motor Factory	12	Printing Department
3	Motor Factory	13	Garage
4	Record Factory	14	Raw Material Stores
5	Recording and Research Laboratory	15	Raw Material Stores
6	Cabinet Factory	16	Lumber Yards
7	Dry Kilns	17	Victor Lunch Club
8	Cabinet Factory	18	General Offices
9	Raw Material Stores	19	Power House
10	Raw Material Stores	20	Coal Yards and Docks

sical industry
re world

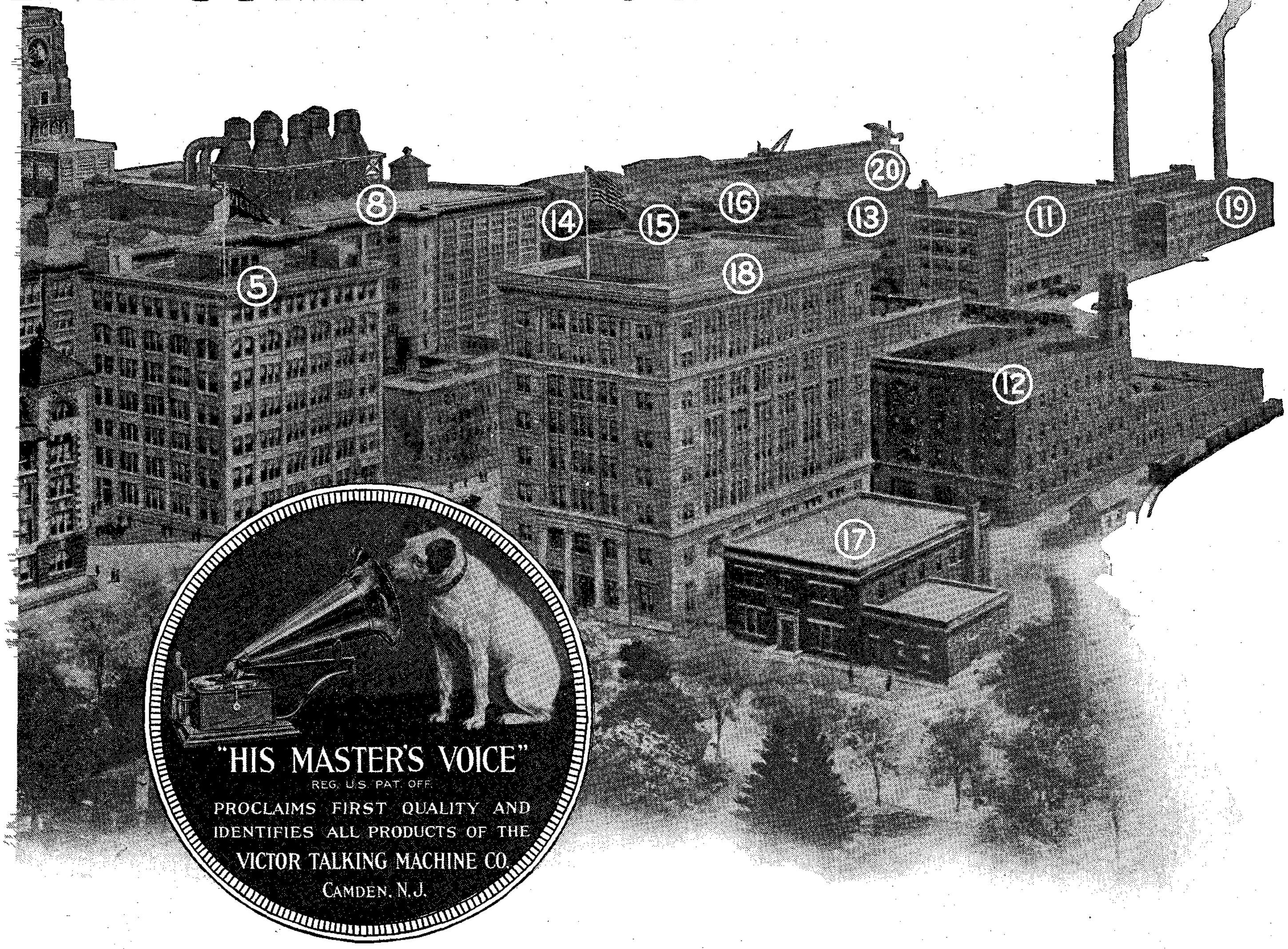
talking-machine industry. The Victor plant is the largest, the
t modern, the best equipped plant in which complete talking-
hines are built. Its immense buildings were specially planned and
ted solely for the production of talking-machines, and represent an
stment of many millions of dollars.

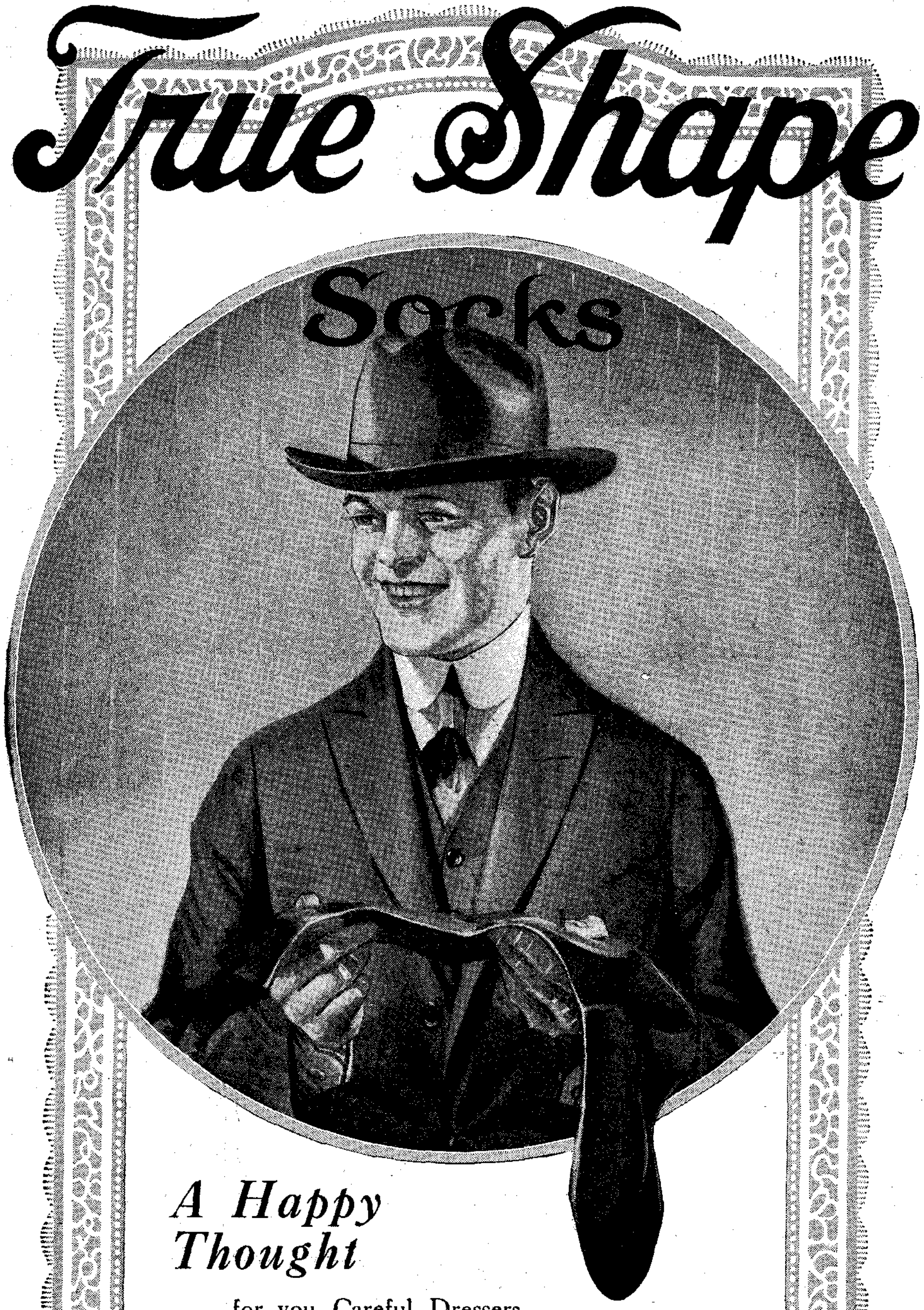
To the music-loving public these facts mean more than a mere
ment of size. They mean musical quality. They mean that the
rola stands alone as the supremely satisfying musical instrument.
y mean that the Victrola is made by the most completely trained
ialists in the most completely equipped talking-machine plant
e world.

It is due to this experienced, highly efficient organization, and to
perfection of its products, that the Victrola has achieved its
ld-wide supremacy, that it is universally recognized as the one
dard talking-machine.

There are Victor dealers everywhere and they will gladly play any
ic you wish to hear. Victrolas in great variety of styles from $25
1500.

INE COMPANY Camden
N.J.


⑧
⑭
⑮
⑯
⑳
⑬
⑪
⑲
⑤
⑱
⑫
⑰
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PROCLAIMS FIRST QUALITY AND
IDENTIFIES ALL PRODUCTS OF THE
VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO.
CAMDEN, N.J.



A Happy Thought

.... for you Careful Dressers who know the importance of a sleek, neat ankle in the appearance of a gentleman.

.... for you Thrifty Men who consider long wear for yourself, less mending for her.

.... for you Comfort-loving Fellows who realize that bodily ease cannot be had without foot ease.

.... a happy thought to know that you can have all these by merely mentioning *TRUE SHAPE* Socks to your dealer.

Easy to remember, easier to say, easiest to wear—*TRUE SHAPE* Socks.

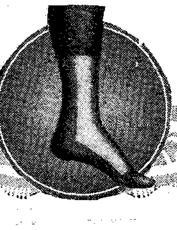
Ask for No. 152—a silk sock with built-in sturdiness of toe, heel, sole, and ankle.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct

Wherever you are, you'll be sure of hosiery satisfaction if you insist on the TRUE SHAPE diamond on each pair.

TRADE MARK TRUE SHAPE REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

TRUE SHAPE HOSIERY COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

you first get your machine and then leave them up why well and good. People that rides in the car won't be able to see none of the scenery but if they been over the same roads before why what is the differents? But don't never get the idear that curtains is going to help you out for a emergency like in the case of a storm because if the storm don't last longer than the one Noah was out in, why you won't get the curtains hung up till either the sun is shining again or else its time to buy a new car. Houdini might be able to understand a set of curtains but if you ain't him why all they will do for you is wear out your temper.

Finely, they's always a elaborate Kit of tools comes with a new machine and as I said above, the first thing to do with them is toss them into the first river you drive acrost, otherwise the first garage you take the car into is going to get them. But even if they didn't what good are they as the jack will break the first time you try and change a tire and the other tools is no good without a jack and besides if you use your head like I advise, why you will always manage to have your tire trouble and other trouble in front of a first class garage.

THE MAJOR WHO "CLEANED OUT" A DUGOUT IN CONNECTICUT

CONDEMNED to sit in a Washington "swivel-saddle" during the war, Maj. Alden McMurtry, of the General Staff, chafed because he couldn't be a real soldier, and envied his brother, second in command of the "Lost Battalion," who served with distinction and won the Congressional Medal of Honor. A "swivel-saddle" affords an easy seat, but it is no place for a man who wants to go out and show his mettle. Major McMurtry ached for a sound of the guns, the glare of a Véry light, the hurly-burly of battle, and the sight of gore. But there was not even a bombing-machine over Washington; nothing more exciting than to sit in the club in the evenings and read of Château-Thierry and the Argonne. Why couldn't he go? Perhaps that question puzzles the War Department now. But, whatever the reason, the Major sat and sat in that swivel until the Germans became tired of fighting a losing battle and asked for a breathing spell. But one never knows what the morrow may bring forth, as some philosopher once said as he turned into bed after a rainy day; and peace, too, hath its victories. The Major's time was coming, even tho he had no forewarning that a night begun with a fire-drill and a meeting of the volunteer fire company at Sound Beach, Connecticut, was to wind up with two men dead from his pistol and his friend and himself wounded and gory. The Major and his boon companion, Addison M. Bacon, volunteer driver of the fire-truck, finished swapping yarns in the engine-house and were preparing to wend their way homeward when the telephone-

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

bell tinkled, and a woman's anxious voice whispered that a house next to her own was being robbed at that very moment, and that from the sounds a large expeditionary force was looting after the manner prescribed by the late Crown Prince. Mrs. William Dreyer told them that the noises were proceeding from the home of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Morris, who was then in her city home at Seventy-second Street and Broadway, New York City. Was she sure? There was nothing of which she was more sure. Had she not seen a light flitting behind cellar windows? Was there not a large truck drawn up a little way from the house, and was not the truck already well loaded down with what the burglars had burgled? And what did they think the sound of crashing glass meant if it didn't mean that some one had accidentally broken a window? But the Major and his friend didn't lose time in asking all these questions. Major McMurtry strapt on a heavy automatic, and Mr. Addison had to content himself with a stout wooden club. They jumped into an automobile, and in a trice that machine was humming along the road like a bombing-plane careening over Cologne. The volunteer policemen followed the tactics laid down for an unexpected meeting with an enemy patrol in No Man's Land. They approached the house warily, automatic unhitched and ready and the club held aloft the better to crack down on some too proximate skull. Not far from the house was an automobile piled high with plunder. The Crown Prince would have ejaculated with pleasure had he seen all that booty. Here we will let a reporter for the New York *Evening Sun* continue the story:

> As they approached flickering lights were visible in the cellar. They were bobbing here and there, and upon closer investigation the two burglars, carrying candles, were discovered. McMurtry and Bacon observed the men through a cellar window for several minutes and finally Bacon said: "Let's go and get them."
>
> Proceeding to the front porch, McMurtry discovered the broken window through which the burglars had entered and he and Bacon climbed through. Part of a pane of glass crashed to the floor and the burglars below were warned. The house was in darkness and neither man knew where to find the cellar entrance. A search through the pantry disclosed a door and the two, McMurtry leading, started down a stairway.
>
> Major McMurtry had just reached the bottom and had his hand on the doorknob when he was commanded to "halt." Instead of obeying, he pushed the door partly open, and there in the candle-light found himself facing a man with an automatic pistol.
>
> "Twice I ordered him to lower the gun," said Major McMurtry, "and when he refused I opened fire. My first bullet must have done the trick, for he fell to the cellar floor and his candle went out.

MALLORY
FINE HATS

Do you know why they say "As Mad as a Hatter"?

MEN'S hats are made of fur that comes from the Balkans, from Russia, and from Australia. Needless to say, this fur has been scarce and high these last few years.

This season, with the war over and ships moving again, we congratulated ourselves. Fur would be easier to get, and not so expensive.

But—Dame Fashion stepped in and decreed that women's clothes be fur-trimmed this winter.

So hatters' fur is scarcer and dearer than ever!

Some merchants believe that men aren't interested in this.

We think differently. Men *are* interested in the high cost of hats—and a man ought to know *why* it is impossible to get a good hat nowadays at the price he used to pay. For one thing, the knowledge may keep him from buying a cheap hat this Spring—which will be a good thing for him.

Mallory Hats are *good* hats. We've been making them here in Danbury for nearly one hundred years—and price has never been a factor in the business. *Quality* always has come *first*.

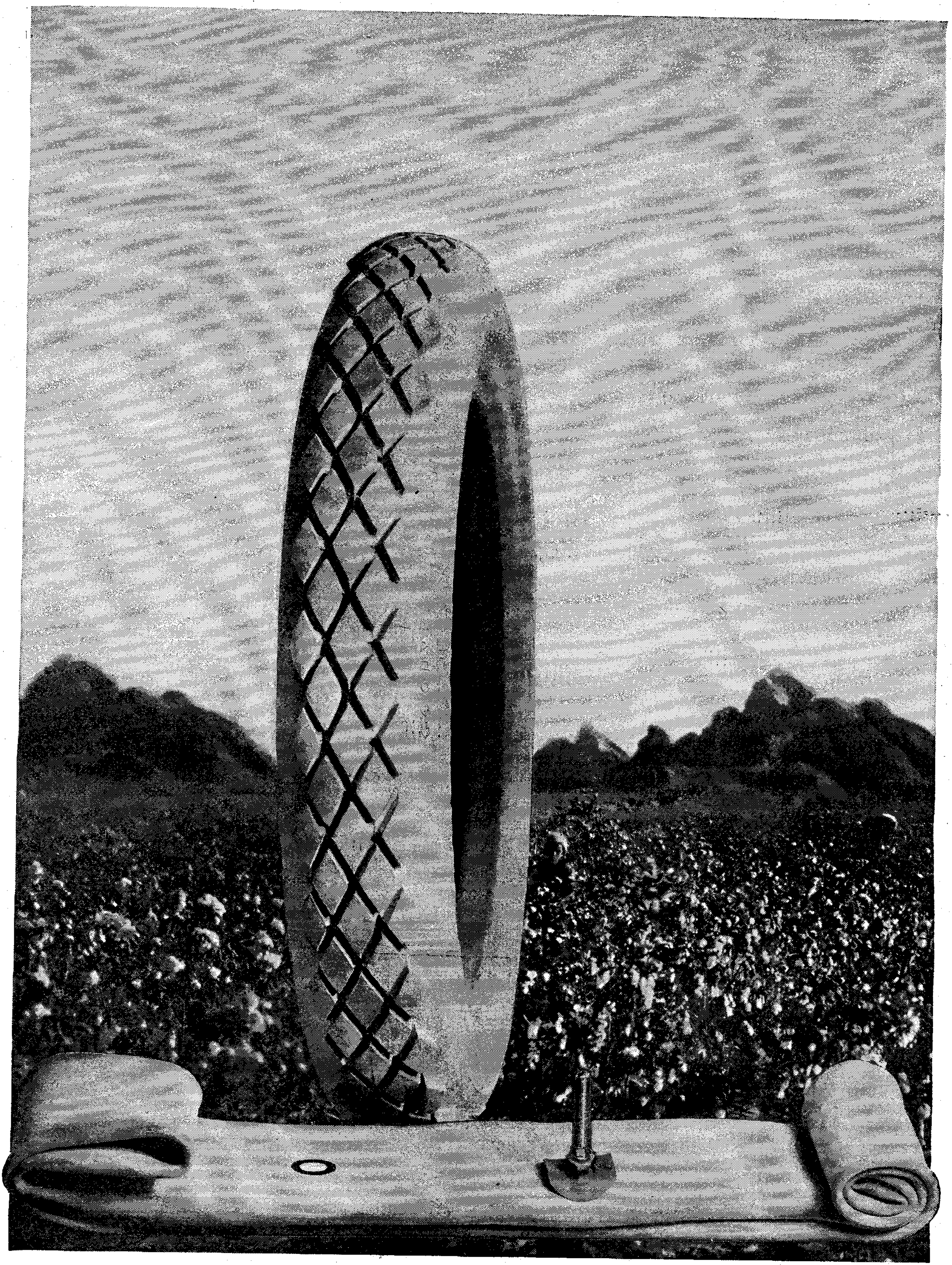
We've had to pay war prices for hatters' fur before. But we didn't lower Mallory quality—and always our customers were glad to pay the price that brought them that quality. The sale of our hats has steadily grown until today over a million men are wearing them. People invariably, in the long run, stick to the product that does not compromise on quality.

Buy a Mallory this Spring—and no matter what you pay, you won't be sorry.

Mallory Hats are the only hats with the famous "Cravenette" finish that resists weather

The MALLORY HAT COMPANY, Inc.
234 Fifth Avenue, New York Factory at Danbury, Conn.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



This actual photograph shows former desert land in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, now producing the finest variety of commercial long-staple cotton obtainable

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

Growing Greater Mileage On Desert Land

ON several thousand acres in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, this company today is producing the finest variety of commercial long-staple cotton in the world.

While this accomplishment is of general interest as beginning the reclamation of an immense agricultural empire, it is primarily important to users of our tires.

Cotton is an indispensable element in modern tire construction; superior cotton enhances the strength, flexibility and endurance of the product it enters.

In converting the immemorial wastes of the desert into fertile and profitable acreage, Goodyear is really growing greater mileage on hitherto abandoned land.

Through every stage of their development Goodyear Cord Tires have benefited by work of such a character as is represented in this Arizona enterprise.

Not one element of their composition, not one principle of their construction, but has been carried steadily forward by invention, experiment and toil.

Today the harvest of such endeavor is seen in the capacity of Goodyear Cord Tires to deliver a kind of performance unapproached in any earlier type of tire.

Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford unmatched satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

CORD TIRES

Excess TRUCK WEIGHT
means wasted dollars

Every excess pound of truck weight takes its excess toll on gas, oil and tires, whether the truck is loaded or *empty.* To save this unproductive expense is the big idea behind

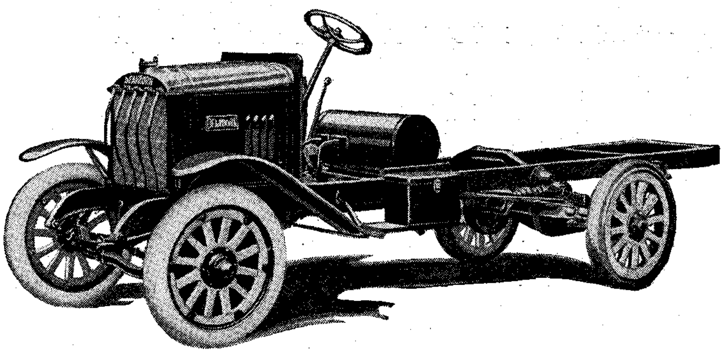
DEARBORN
TRUCKS

The Model 48, Worm-Drive, 2-ton Dearborn truck is from 500 to 2000 lbs. lighter than any worm-drive truck of the same capacity. Just that much less for the motor to work against, just that much less strain on clutch, axle and every working unit.

And these decided advantages are gained as well as extra strength maintained by a quality steel construction scientifically designed. So that the full efficiency of *Dearborn* construction might be assured, the following World Standard Working Units are employed: Buda Motor, Bosch Magneto, Stromberg Carburetor, Stewart Vacuum Feed, Fuller Clutch and Transmission, Standard Worm-Drive Axle, etc.

It costs nothing to investigate. See our Dearborn dealer or write for book on "Hauling Expense." It points the way to Economy.

THE DEARBORN TRUCK COMPANY
Dept. L. 2015-17 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago



THE "MERCURY"—an airy Spring *Stetson* for young-minded men. Distinctly in the mode—yet light as a cap. The traditional *Stetson Quality* embodied in a smart soft hat for informal occasions.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Immediately the other burglar blew out his candle, throwing the place into darkness."

Mr. Bacon, armed with his club, followed McMurtry into the cellar and the second burglar opened fire. He had two automatic revolvers, but apparently one was not working well. Major McMurtry called to Bacon to keep low and fired at the flashes from the burglar's gun. Bacon advanced with his club and in the light of a flash dealt the burglar a blow on the head. In return the burglar placed his gun flush against Bacon's mouth and fired. Bacon fell, badly hit, but not unconscious.

Major McMurtry continued to fire cautiously. A bullet ripped past his left side, and, passing through his clothing, pierced his right arm below the elbow. He fired at the flash once more, and this time he received no reply. Advancing to where he believed his man to be, he heard a deep groan. Lighting a match he was suddenly struck in the face by the butt-end of a revolver. The burglar was out of ammunition.

Lighting another match, the Major went to assist Bacon and began carrying him toward the stairway. The wounded burglar kept clutching at his feet. Depositing Bacon at the top of the stairs, McMurtry went searching for the electric switch, and after finding it went to the telephone and called the Sound Beach fire-house. In the meantime the wounded burglar attempted to crawl up the stairs, but was kicked down again by Bacon, who in his weakened condition lost his balance and tumbled to the bottom also.

Charles C. Summers, Mr. Bacon's partner in the garage business, answered the telephone when Major McMurtry called.

"Come at once, we have both been shot," said the hoarse voice of the Major. And Summers, stopping long enough to strap on a revolver and summon Dr. A. E. Austen, drove to the Morris house in the fire-patrol.

Upon examination, Dr. Austen found that the one burglar, who was later identified as John Nacci, had been killed almost instantly by the first bullet from Major McMurtry's automatic. The second, Anthony Florenzo, was found to have four bullets in his abdomen and one in his head, but was conscious and full of fight. There was one bullet remaining in Major McMurtry's gun, showing that every shot he had fired found a mark.

Examination of Mr. Bacon showed that the burglar's bullet had passed through his mouth and down into the left side of his body, passing through the neck close to the jugular vein.

Bacon, McMurtry, and Florenzo were taken to a hospital in a fire-patrol. Florenzo died several hours after reaching the hospital. An *x*-ray photograph was taken of Bacon, and the bullet was located in the left side. He was reported to be not mortally injured, and his recovery was expected. Major McMurtry wrapt his arm in a sling, and went home. Now he can tell a yarn as highly flavored as any that has come out of Château-Thierry or the Argonne.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

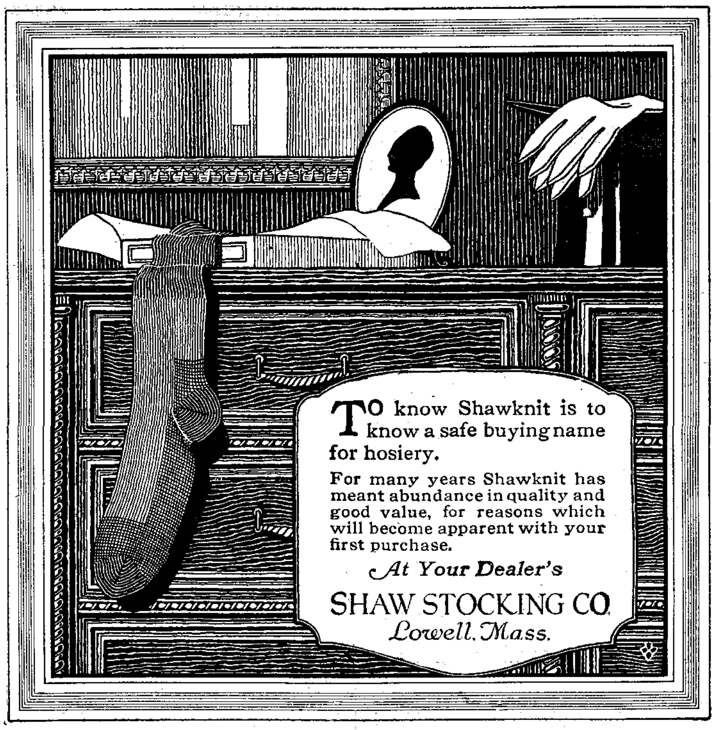
THE SHARK THAT ATE THE PAPERS OF THE "NANCY" BRIG

ANY one who doesn't believe this fish-story is privileged to go to the United Service Museum in London and see the shark's head. Unlike most classics of this dubious nature, it is authenticated, we are told, and vouched for by official documents, even if it does sound like a curious product of overstimulated imagination. The tale begins far from the shark. On the 28th day of August, 1799, when England was at war with most of the Powers of the New World, the British ship *Sparrow* was cruising off the south coast of Haiti. The British tars, says F. L. Pearce, in *Forest and Stream* (New York), were "keeping their eyes skinned, on the lookout for whatever booty Dame Fortune might think fit to put in their way." A strange craft was sighted in the offing. The *Sparrow* put on all sail, overhauled the vessel, and boarded her. The account runs:

> The skipper of the captured vessel, whose name was Thomas Briggs, produced papers purporting to show that she was the brig *Nancy*, of British nationality, but the English officers, stubborn after the manner of their kind, and convinced from the brig's build that she was an American ship, decided to take her as a prize into Port Royal in the neighboring island of Jamaica. This was done notwithstanding the master's protests, and in due course suit was instituted in the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Kingston, Jamaica, seeking a decision that the *Nancy* was a lawful prize seized on the high seas, as the property of persons being enemies of the realm.

The suit was contested, and the *Nancy's* captain would probably have succeeded in his escape, but at the critical moment a British naval officer appeared with incriminating papers and a most astounding tale. His deposition is reproduced in its full legal verbiage:

> "Michael Fitton, Esquire, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith that the tender of His Majesty's ship of war *Abergavenny*, then under the command of this deponent, being on a cruise off Jacmel in the island of San Domingo, on the thirteenth day of August last, discovered a dead bullock surrounded by sharks, which he had towed alongside the said tender for the purpose of catching the said sharks, and this deponent saith that having caught one of the said sharks and hoisted it on board the said tender, he ordered some of the seamen to separate its jaws and clean them, as the said shark was larger than common, which the said seamen did, whilst others opened its maw, and therein discovered in the presence of this deponent a parcel of papers tied up with a string. And this deponent saith that on perusing the said paper he discovered a letter of a recent date from Curricoa, and as it occurred to this deponent they might relate to some vessel detained by some of His Majesty's cruisers, he had them dried on deck; and this deponent saith that having been informed that His Majesty's cutter



TO know Shawknit is to know a safe buying name for hosiery.

For many years Shawknit has meant abundance in quality and good value, for reasons which will become apparent with your first purchase.

At Your Dealer's

SHAW STOCKING CO.
Lowell, Mass.

Shawknit TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
HOSIERY
for MEN

Cut it out of

"Viyella"
or
"Clydella" (REG'D)

Unshrinkable Flannels

Soft and rich looking

Sold in the piece and as made up garments by first class shops

WM. HOLLINS & CO., Ltd.
45-C East 17th Street New York
62 Front Street, W. Toronto

DAY & NIGHT WEAR
Trade Mark Regd.

The Mark of Fine Merchandise

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> *Sparrow* has sent down to this island as prize a certain brig, a vessel called the *Nancy*, and supposing the papers so found as aforesaid might be useful at the trial of the said vessel called the *Nancy*, hath caused the same to be sealed up, and delivered them to one of the surrogates of this honorable court without any fraud, alteration, addition, subduction, or embezzlement whatsoever."

These papers proved that the *Nancy* had sailed from Baltimore some time previously, and that—

> She was owned by Germans who had become naturalized citizens of the United States. Three years before that she had been captured by a French privateer and carried into the port of Guadelupe, where she was condemned as American property. The production of these papers in the Jamaica Court, of course, at once proved the case for the British officers, and the *Nancy* was accordingly condemned as a lawful prize.
>
> The original packet of papers together with Lieutenant Fitton's affidavit are kept in a glass case in the Institute of Jamaica, where they may be seen by visitors to Kingston.

A PHYSICAL CULTURIST WHO STEADIES "JUMPY" NERVES BY "TREATING 'EM ROUGH"

WHEN Colonel Roosevelt wanted to be whipt into fighting trim just before an arduous campaign, he used to go out to a "health farm" near New York City and let its stern, two-fisted proprietor take him in hand and put him through the fearsome series of physical-culture stunts which the latter has devised for making over bankrupt constitutions. When one has read what happens to men at that farm, it doesn't seem at all strange that the Colonel, after completing a course there, should recklessly, and even hilariously, enter upon the pursuit of lions, throw his hat in the ring or issue a challenge to all the nature-fakers in the world to attack him in a body. The physical-culture farmer, whose name is Muldoon, has a reputation for "treating 'em rough." He has no use for molly-coddles, and the mere thought of his system of training makes the blood of anybody who loves soft ease run cold. Muldoon's heart is tender, say those who know him, but apparently he doesn't let a little thing like that deter him from making the health-seekers toe the mark. He orders them out of bed at an unearthly hour, compels them to take chilly baths, hikes them great distances in the country, and whips them through back-breaking setting-up exercises. If they object, he is reported to speak to them in the well-known language of a "Dutch Uncle." It is related that a time ago he ordered a preacher taking his course to get his hair cut. The man of the cloth demurred, saying he was bald and combed his hair over the top of his dome to keep his congregation in the dark regarding his advancing years. "You are a miserable hypocrite," said Muldoon. "You are not on the level with God or man. And it is ridiculous to think you can fool any one by combing that absurd little fluff over a head that looks like a dinner-plate. Now go and have your hair cut."

To Herbert Corey, representing *People's Favorite Magazine* (New York) Muldoon talked about some of the wrecks that are shipped to him for repair. "They try to sit around with folded hands and take their exercise in limousines," he said. "Their friends give them seats in crowded cars and fussy women hang mufflers about their necks. Of course, they go to pieces, nervously." Mr. Corey goes on:

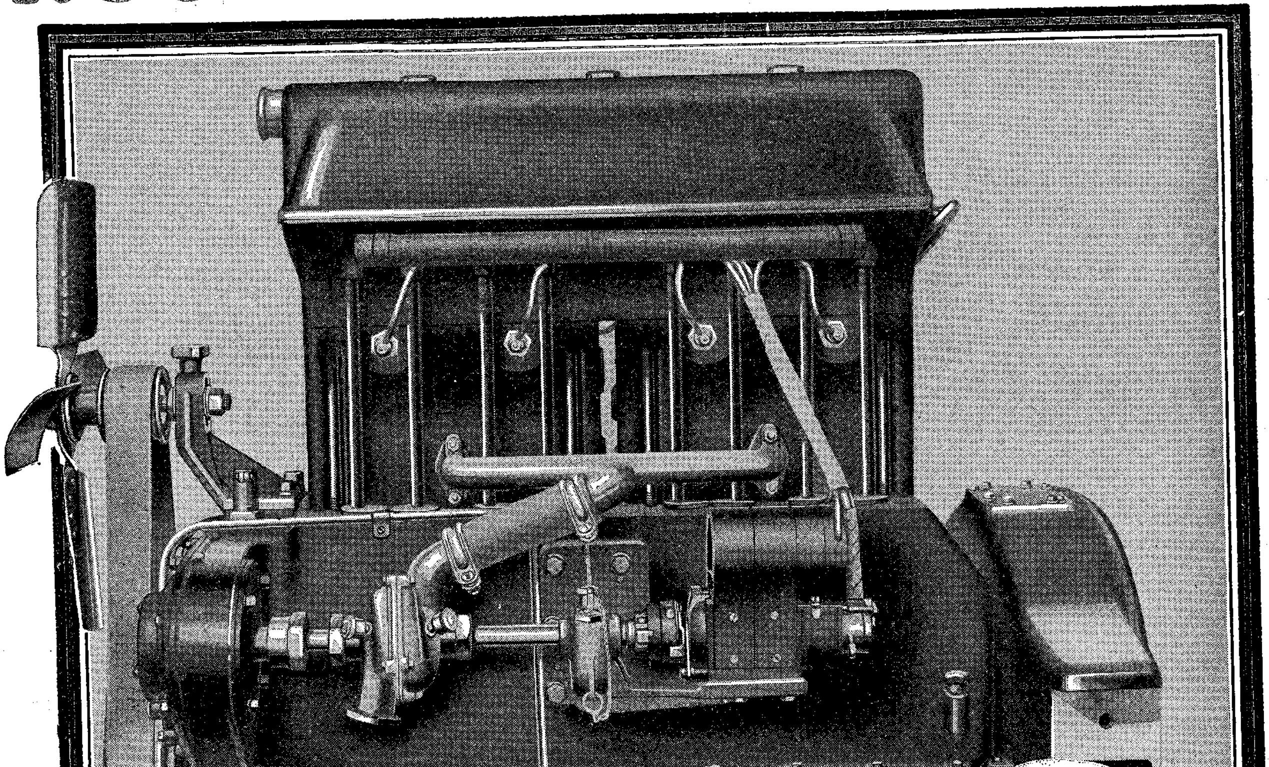
> Sometimes they come to Muldoon. Then he treats 'em rough, as the war-made phrase has it. Instead of coddling them he makes them get up in the morning and go to bed at night. He tells them to sit on the porch—"and don't cross your legs." If a leg is crosssed a neurasthenic old gentleman is talked to as tho he had committed the first four deadly sins. "Don't read," said Muldoon. "Don't jiggle your feet. Don't waggle your fingers. Don't rock. Don't think. I'll do all the thinking that is done on this place. Just relax. Give yourself over absolutely to rest."
>
> Most of the neurasthenic gentlemen, young and old, wear a high color for the first few days at Muldoon's farm. They go through the exercises with a certain enthusiasm because they hope to get well and strong enough to kill Muldoon. They have been provided with a new set of grievances in place of the worn-out ones they have been nursing. Their doleful reminiscences find the channel mined. They have been given an entirely new set of thoughts.
>
> That is why the discipline at Muldoon's is not merely severe but eccentric. No reasoning being can be persuaded that there is but one right way in which to dry a wet body after a cold shower. But the patient who does not towel himself according to the Muldoon ritual is on his brisk way toward trouble. If one gets all of one's underclothing on, it would seem that the necessities had been met. But Muldoon insists that underclothing be put on in a complicated and ingenious fashion. Men who have been wearing underclothing for years find themselves confused in trying to follow instructions.
>
> "Everything in this world is based on order," says Muldoon. "A failure to be orderly is one of the first symptoms of neurasthenia. When the man who has always shaved each morning begins to let the razor alone, look out. When the natty man ceases to keep his clothes prest or his neck-tie clean there is danger ahead. He is failing in his ability to concentrate. He 'doesn't care.'"
>
> It is in the effort to enforce habits of order that Muldoon compels obedience to these rules of discipline. Every man must dispose of his clothes "just so" when he goes to bed. His room must be "just so." There is a place for everything and there are moral pains for the man who does not see to it that all of his things are in their ordered place. The patients rise at a certain hour. They rise, too. There is no snuggling down in the blankets for one more wink. They go to bed by the clock. They go to the table at fixt hours and they eat fixt amounts. Each must clear his plate to the last gram and no one may have another spoonful. Life is regulated and meted and bounded for them. Insensibly they abandon their habits of disorder and begin to straighten up mentally and physically. They find in discipline a brace and an incentive. Eventually they become as prompt and orderly as so many old soldiers of the regular army.
>
> Often the old men—the men who have retired—try to stay on long after a cure has been effected. They dread a return to luxury and warmth and sitting with hands folded. So Muldoon talks to them. He is a believer in work. The idle man is a twisted cog in nature's mechanism. No man can be happy unless he is busy. There are so many things the old trainer wants to do that he is unable to see how any man can loaf. More things occur to him every day that he must do.
>
> "But we have retired," say the old men dolefully.
>
> "Retire again," says Muldoon. "Retire from your retirement. Get busy. No man has a right to retire. There are not enough hands in this world to do the work that must be done. Get back into your old business if you can. If you can not, find another business. Take up something that will make you hustle and think. That is the way to keep young."

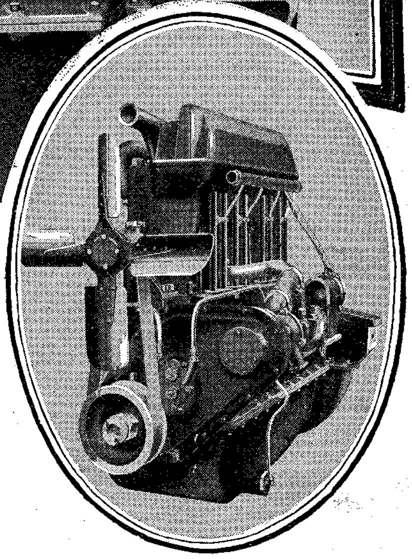
According to this apostle of physical culture, neurasthenia is the special curse of America. He advocates National and State legislation providing for its treatment. The cause of this disorder he holds to be the fast living. Men overdo. They try to accomplish what is beyond their powers and go on until they collapse. Muldoon believes in work, but he also believes in rest, and his formula by which the avearge man may keep himself fit is summed up in the words: work, walk, eat, sleep. Further:

> But always in moderation. Sufficient bodily fatigue to insure a hearty appetite and sound sleep would be his prescription. Too much food is as hurtful as too little.
>
> He will not prescribe a system of exercises for the average man. The course that would aid an overfat man might injure an overthin man. One neurasthenic may be overexcited, irritable, restless. The next may be sunk in an apparent mental sloth.
>
> "I do not believe in dieting," said Muldoon.
>
> His patients live on a most rigorous diet. They are always given enough to eat. But the fat man who has been eating Yorkshire pudding and mince pie may find himself condemned to what seems an undue proportion of cabbage and spinach. The little chap with the twitching nerves who sits at his elbow may find himself eating the rich foods he has been avoiding. So that Muldoon does believe in dieting.
>
> But he will not prescribe a diet for the average man. Garlic and bread and cheese may keep the Italian laborer in first-rate condition. A bank clerk might die on it. A diet must be fitted to the dieted, just as exercise must be adapted to the exercised. Shotgun formulas do not appeal to Muldoon. He is essentially a sniper. He may rush one red-faced sufferer over rocks and through brambles until he "lards the lean earth as he walks along." He may dodder a pallid anemic over a graveled walk.
>
> "A brisk tramp," the anemic will brag when he gets back. "I am glowing."
>
> Muldoon does believe in good food—simple, well cooked, and wholesome. Any sort of a dish your palate fancies, so long

MIDWEST

TRUCK *and* TRACTOR ENGINE





MIDWEST
4½ x 6, 3 point suspension, High Speed, Heavy Duty Truck Engine.
Furnished with either No. 2 or No. 3 S. A. E. Bell Housing.

Approved by the Leading Truck Engineers of the Country

THE Midwest Truck Engine expresses the composite desires of the best truck engineers of the country. They have sensed for years the growing demand for increased average speed in heavy-duty trucks. They have watched, with interest and concern, the many semi-successful attempts to render high speed, heavy-duty service with low speed, heavy-duty engines.

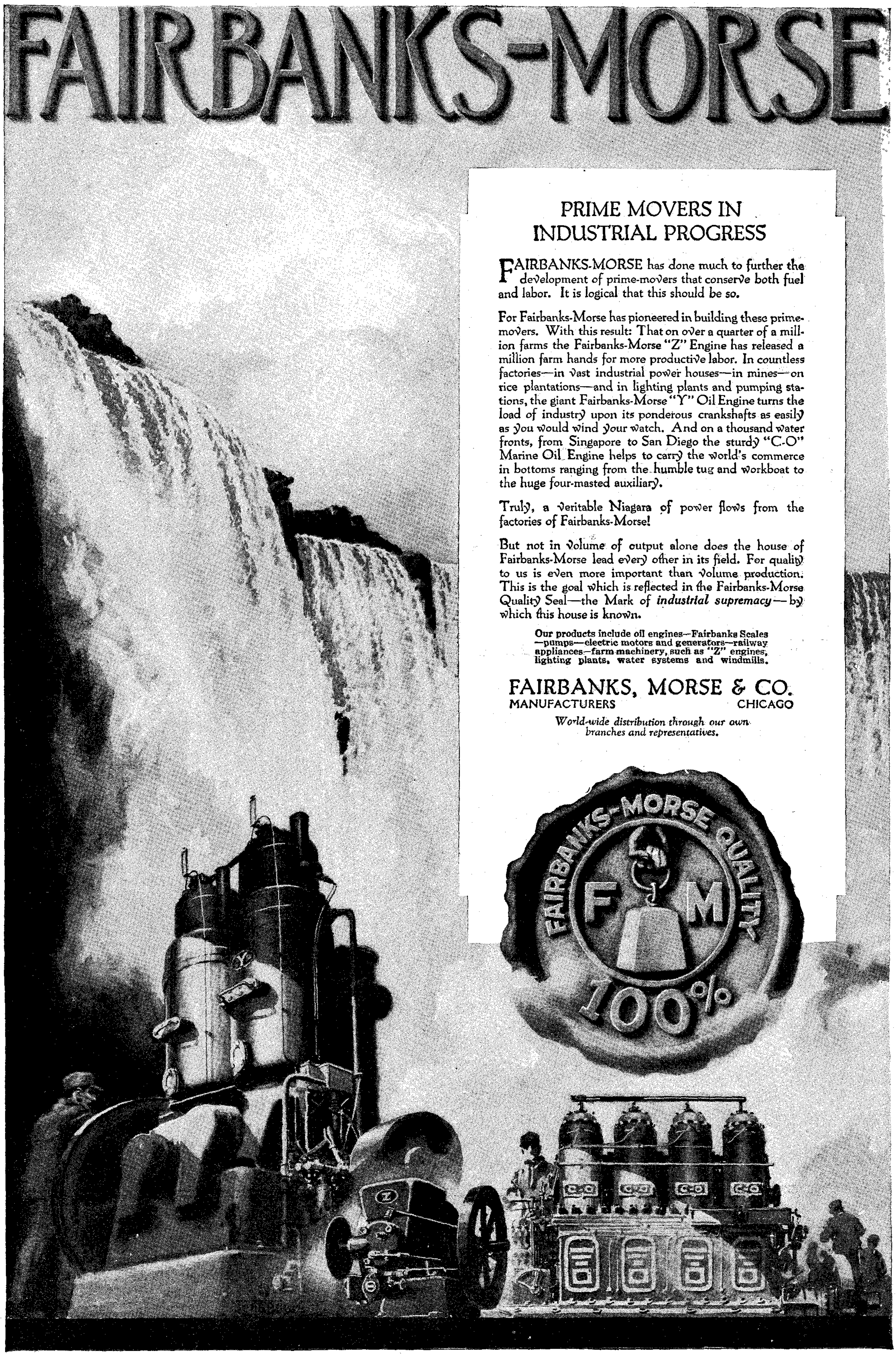
These engineers have given the Midwest Engine test upon test. They have tried in every manner to find *one spot* in the design of this engine that would not measure up to present day standards, but—they have found an engine so effectively lubricated—so rigidly over-sized in crankshaft and component parts—and so masterfully assembled that they admit that here at last is the first real heavy-duty, high speed truck engine that will satisfactorily and continuously deliver constant service under full load—at a guaranteed engine speed far above that attempted, or delivered, by any other engine on the market.

Some capacity available on the 4½ x 6″ and 4⅛ x 5¼″ sizes.

Before you make new engine contracts let us talk over your truck engine requirements. Please address Sales Division A.

MIDWEST ENGINE COMPANY, Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Dependable Power



FAIRBANKS-MORSE

PRIME MOVERS IN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

FAIRBANKS-MORSE has done much to further the development of prime-movers that conserve both fuel and labor. It is logical that this should be so.

For Fairbanks-Morse has pioneered in building these prime-movers. With this result: That on over a quarter of a million farms the Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine has released a million farm hands for more productive labor. In countless factories—in vast industrial power houses—in mines—on rice plantations—and in lighting plants and pumping stations, the giant Fairbanks-Morse "Y" Oil Engine turns the load of industry upon its ponderous crankshafts as easily as you would wind your watch. And on a thousand water fronts, from Singapore to San Diego the sturdy "C-O" Marine Oil Engine helps to carry the world's commerce in bottoms ranging from the humble tug and workboat to the huge four-masted auxiliary.

Truly, a veritable Niagara of power flows from the factories of Fairbanks-Morse!

But not in volume of output alone does the house of Fairbanks-Morse lead every other in its field. For quality to us is even more important than volume production. This is the goal which is reflected in the Fairbanks-Morse Quality Seal—the Mark of *industrial supremacy*—by which this house is known.

Our products include oil engines—Fairbanks Scales—pumps—electric motors and generators—railway appliances—farm machinery, such as "Z" engines, lighting plants, water systems and windmills.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO

World-wide distribution through our own branches and representatives.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

as it is properly cooked and is eaten in moderation. Don't stuff. Don't leave the table with your heart thumping. Eat much less than you can.

He thinks the cigaret is accursed. Any form of tobacco is harmful, he says. He has never used tobacco. But if the man who must smoke will stick to cigar or pipe he will not be as seriously injured as tho he smoked cigarets.

"Cigarets," he says, "helped China abandon opium. But now China is trying to find some way of abandoning cigarets."

Bad cooking is more injurious than strong drink. The use of alcohol is to be deprecated. Once many of his patients came to him because they had been drinking. He no longer sees any of this sort. Yet Muldoon is not fanatically opposed to liquor—in moderation.

That is the key-note of the Muldoon plan.
Be moderate in all things.
After you have taught yourself moderation—
Be more moderate still.

Unlike some physical culturists who pin all their faith to some funny kind of food or system of bodily contortions, Muldoon does not seem to be bound by any special or peculiar restrictions of any kind. He has pronounced views on the subject of cooking, however, and expounded some of them to Mr. Corey. He advocates the eating of anything that seems good, provided the eating be moderate. Mr. Corey, who confesses to a weakness for pie and cake, asked him if these often proscribed viands are permissible—

"Certainly," said Muldoon. He went on to say that bad cooking has done this country more harm than too much drink ever did. He is no friend to the petrified steak and the goggy baked potato and the clammy bread. In the midst of the most luxurious plenty, we have suffered from ills because our wives and daughters have not learned how to cook. Muldoon says that good cooking is as easy as bad cooking. He says a good table need be no more expensive than a poor table. We have suffered from a lack of kitchen intelligence. That, and a sheeplike following by the rising generation in the crooked paths of the elders.

So that he is offering a series of prizes to the little girls in his neighborhood. The best bakers of bread and pies and cakes and rolls shall be well rewarded. It is a purely home-made, home-backed competition. His wealthy neighbors would be glad to offer prizes at his suggestion, but Muldoon is a sturdy American. The prize money shall come from the sale of admission tickets and of the competing products. He will have no class distinctions. Even if he were willing, the little girls would not permit themselves to be patronized, he said with a chuckle. He hoped that as a result of the competition Westchester County bread might be bettered.

Recognizing the Boss.—WANTED—A baby fifteen months old wants two rooms with privileges of bringing parents. References. No profiteers. 'Phone 2595-L-3 to-day.—*Charleston Post.*

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

(*Continued from page* 47)

"In the aggregate, quite as much wrong is committed by improper denunciation of public servants who do well as by failure to attack those who do ill. There is every reason why the President, whoever he may be and to whatever party he may belong, should be held to a sharp accountability alike for what he does and for what he leaves undone. But we injure ourselves and the nation if we fail to treat with proper respect the man, whether he is politically opposed to us or not, who in the highest office in our land is striving to do his duty according to the strength that is in him.

"We have had Presidents who have acted very weakly or unwisely in particular crises. We have had Presidents the sum of whose work has not been to the advantage of the Republic. But we have never had one concerning whose personal integrity there was so much as a shadow of a suspicion, or who has not been animated by an earnest desire to do the best possible work that he could do for the people at large. Of course infirmity of purpose or wrong-headedness may mar the integrity and sincerity of intention; but the integrity and the good intentions have always existed. We have never had in the Presidential chair any man who did not sincerely desire to benefit the people and whose own personal ambitions were not entirely honorable, altho as much can not be said for certain aspirants for the place, such as Aaron Burr.

. . . .

"Perhaps the two most striking things in the Presidency are the immense power of the President, in the first place; and in the second place, the fact that as soon as he has ceased being President he goes right back into the body of the people and becomes just like any other American citizen. While he is in office he is one of the half-dozen persons throughout the whole world who have most power to affect the destinies of the world.

"He can set fleets and armies in motion; he can do more than any, save one or two absolute sovereigns, to affect the domestic welfare and happiness of scores of millions of people. Then, when he goes out of office, he takes up his regular round of duties like any other citizen, or, if he is of advanced age, retires from active life to rest, like any other man who has worked hard to earn his rest.

"One President, John Quincy Adams, after leaving the Presidency again entered public life as a Congressman and achieved conspicuous success in the Lower House. This, however, is a unique case. Many Presidents have followed the examples of Jefferson and Jackson, and retired, as these two men retired to Monticello and the Hermitage. Others have gone into more or less active work, as practising lawyers or lecturers on law, or in business, or in some form of philanthropy.

REFLEXions of No-trouble ignition. An unretouched photo of the plug mentioned below.

This
Reflex Spark Plug
is NOW on its
SECOND Year of
Continuous Service

Bought early last year, the plug here illustrated is one of three other Reflex Plugs *still* firing with the original snap and force in one of the smaller cars. From the first, this set maintained an even flow of power in a motor generally conceded by car experts to run hot and to carbonize plugs easily.

This example of Reflex consistent, no-trouble ignition is best and most briefly told in this motorist's* own words—

"These plugs are still in good shape. Another set of Reflex Plugs I bought to be on the safe side, are still in the tool box."

Such ignition is *one* result of the Reflex better body and electrode construction. Added power produced by the Reflex clean, hot spark is *another*.

Your garageman or dealer will supply you. If not, write direct.

(**Name on request*)

The Reflex Ignition Co.
3061 West 106th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

REFLEX SPARK PLUGS
KEEP THE CAR ON THE GO!

PLYM

Gasoline

Take the Burden of the Haul

The first big cost that confronts is the transportation of materials—whether in the rough or finished product.

Coal and ore must go from vein to shaft.

Big timber from stump to mill.

Bulky cane from field to rolls and refinery.

Loosened earth from excavation to fills or dumps.

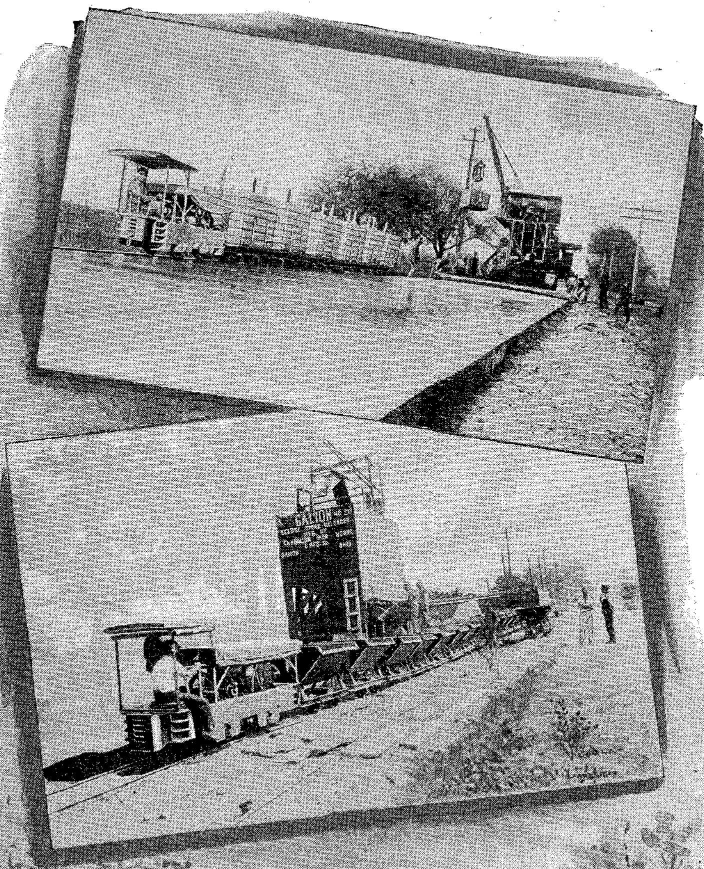
Road materials must follow workmen along the stretch of completed highway.

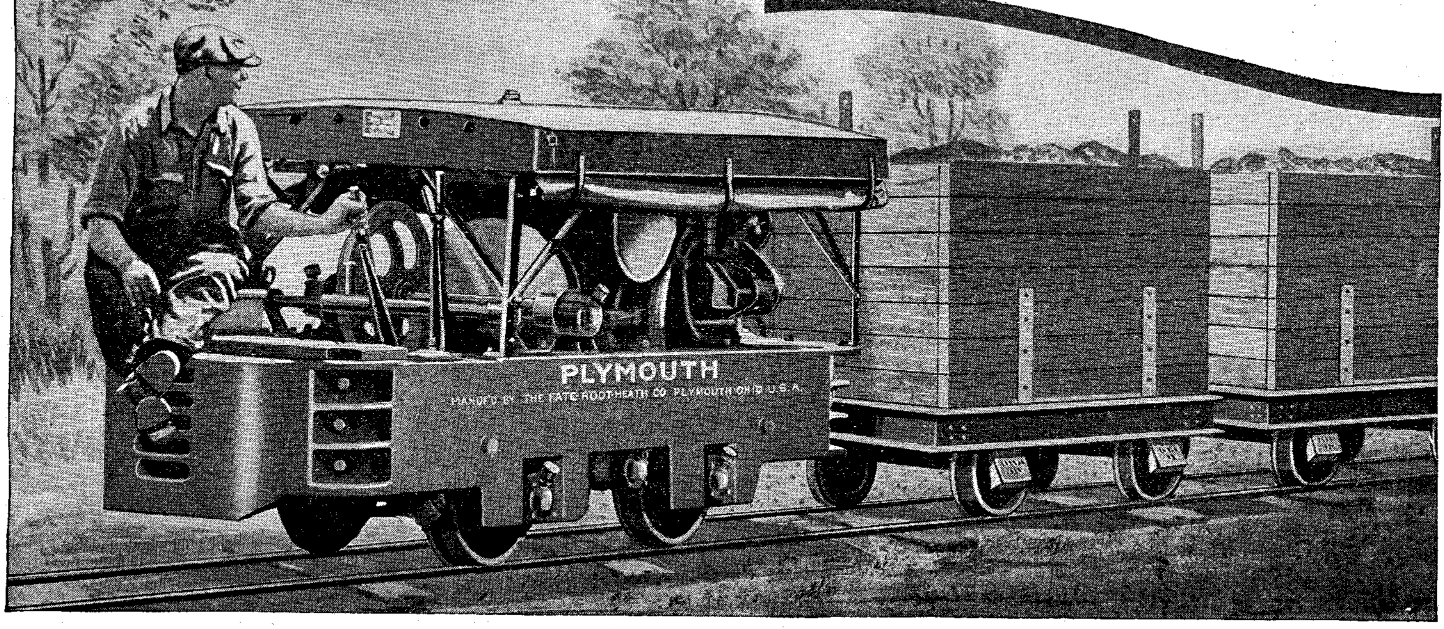
Mud and refuse must go from dredge to discard.

Stone from quarry to point of shipment.

Clay and marl from pit to pulverizer.

Bulky materials in the work must be taken from plant to plant.




PLYMOUTH
MANUF'D BY THE FATE-ROOT-HEATH CO. PLYMOUTH, OHIO U.S.A.

OUTH
Locomotives

No Matter what the Problem

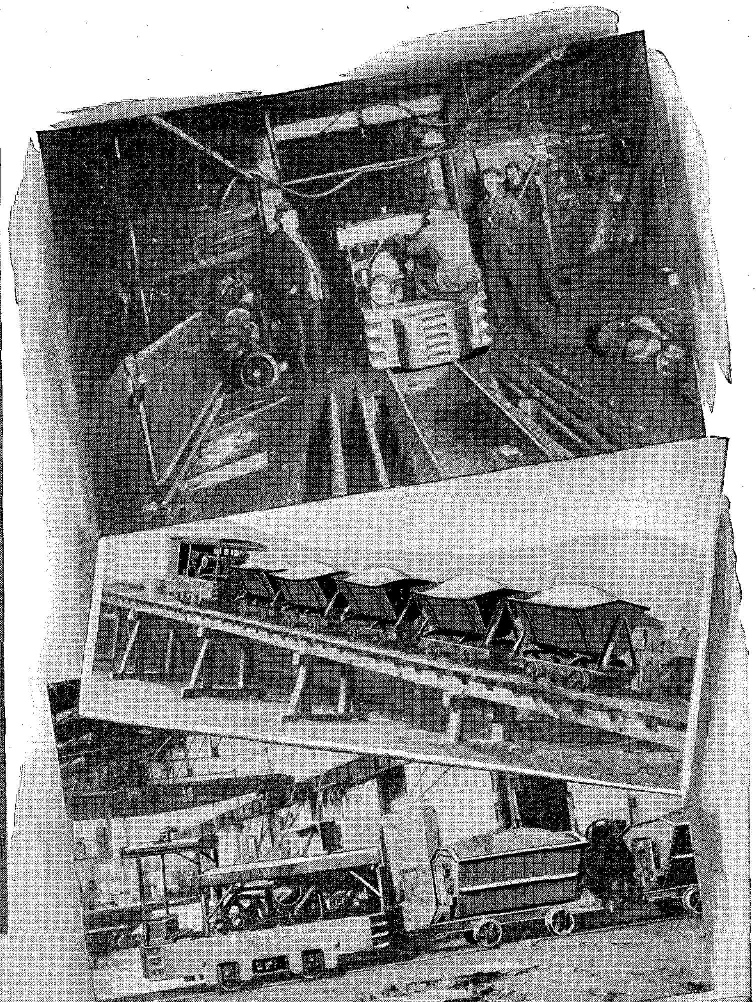
No matter what the enterprise or industry, if haulage is a problem, then the Plymouth is the solution.

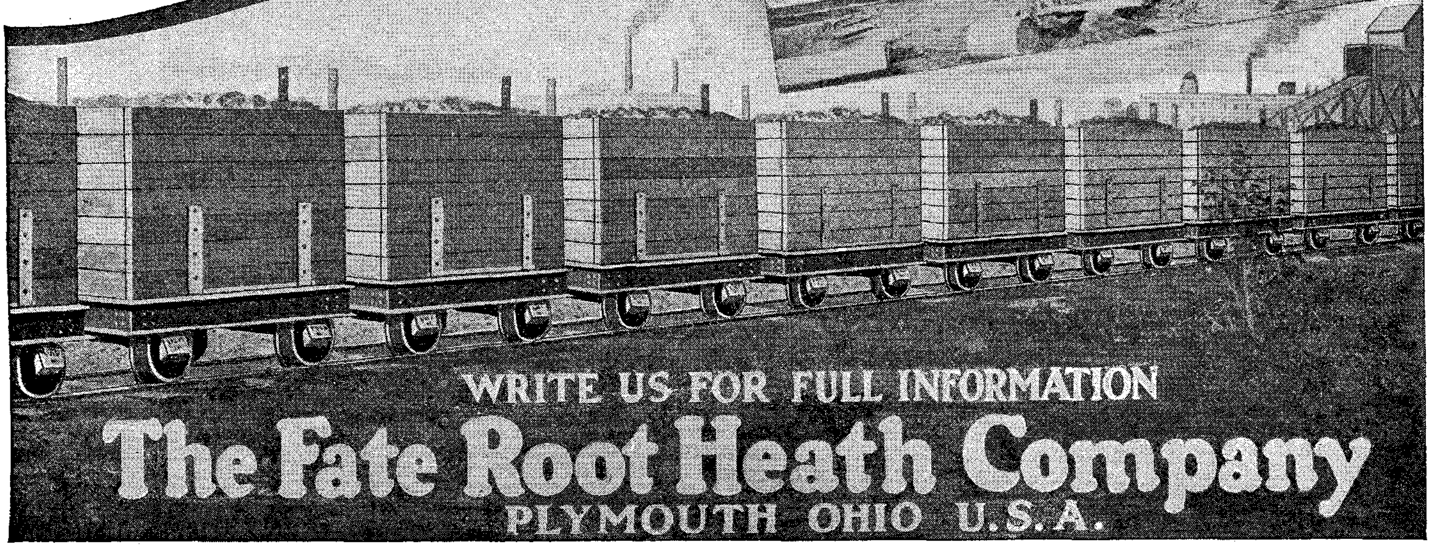
The Plymouth Gasoline Locomotive is the pioneer in industrial haulage. It has been the color-bearer for a score of years. It is the pace-maker with more speed, more power and more years of service.

Have you a haulage problem? Do you want to do more work for less cost and more profit? Do you want a way out of the lack of men and teams?

Then adopt the Plymouth way. Let the Plymouth take the grief and burden. Investigate now.

Our Engineers are at your service. Our bulletins are full of industrial information and haulage solutions. Write for them.





WRITE US FOR FULL INFORMATION

The Fate Root Heath Company

PLYMOUTH OHIO U.S.A.

To better know
The STANLEY WORKS
PRODUCTS

STANLEY
SPECIALLY DESIGNED
GARAGE
HARDWARE

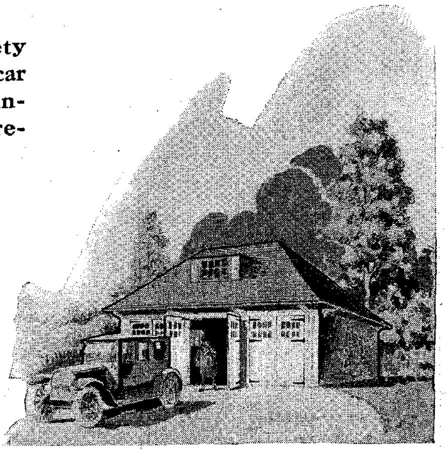
TRADE S.W. MARK

GARAGE HARDWARE

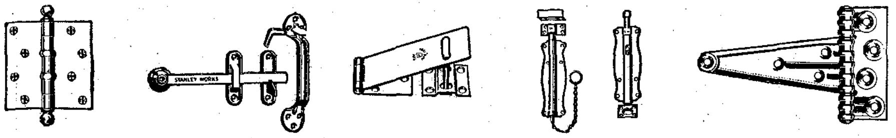
Good Hinges and Latches are as essential on your new garage as locks are on your front door. Service, strength and handiness are the reasons why Stanley Garage Hardware is purchased by the enthusiastic car owner about to build a garage.

This new catalog shows a variety of hardware sets for one or more car garages. Everything that would interest the prospective builder is carefully explained and illustrated.

Aside from writing for this catalog B3, stop in and talk it over with your hardware man. He will be glad to advise you which set is best adapted for your garage.



STANLEY PRODUCTS



The Stanley Works-New Britain, Conn., New York, Chicago.

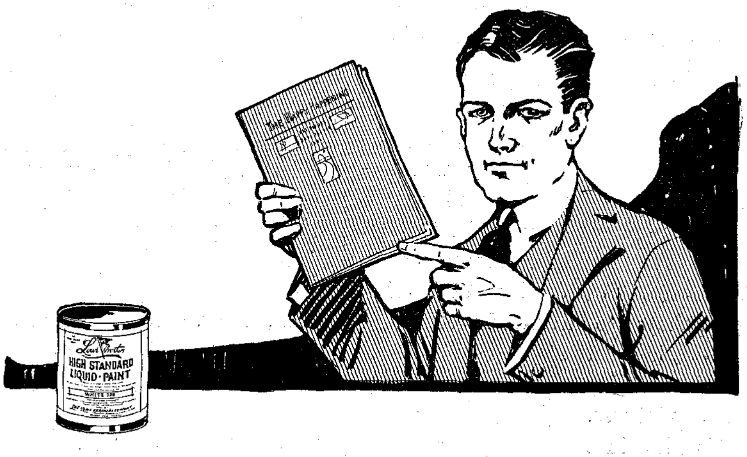
"During the President's actual incumbency of his office the tendency is perhaps to exaggerate not only his virtues but his faults. When he goes out he is simply one of the ordinary citizens. Perhaps for a time the importance of the rôle he has played is not recognized. True perspective is rarely gained until years have gone by."

WOODROW WILSON ON THE PRESIDENCY—The late Colonel Roosevelt's conception of the Presidential office just recorded was, it will be recalled, outlined during his incumbency as Governor of New York State, when his election to the supreme office could not have been more than an aspiration and a dream. Later we shall have occasion to cite him on the powers of the President as he found them in his Presidential career. The following statement of President Wilson also was formulated before he even entered politics when he became Governor of New Jersey in 1910. It is selected from his volume on "Constitutional Government in the United States" (Columbia University Press, New York), which was the harvest of a course of lectures delivered at Columbia University and the preface of which is dated March, 1908. By way of definition Mr. Wilson tells us that the Government of the United States was constructed on the Whig theory of political dynamics which was "a sort of unconscious copy of the Newtonian theory of the universe." In our day when we discuss the structure or development of anything in nature or society, "we consciously or unconsciously follow Mr. Darwin; but before Mr. Darwin they followed Newton." Some single law, like the law of gravitation, swung each system of thought and gave it its principle of unity. Every sun, every planet, every free body in the spaces of the heavens, the world itself, is "kept in its place and reined to its course by the attraction of bodies that swing with equal order and precision about it, themselves governed by the nice poise and balance of forces which give the whole system of the universe, its symmetry and perfect adjustment." The Whigs had tried to give England a similar constitution, we are told, and with no wish to destroy the throne, or to reduce the King to a figurehead, they had intended to "surround and offset him with a system of constitutional checks and balances which should regulate his otherwise arbitrary course and make it at least always calculable."

GOVERNMENT A LIVING THING—As Montesquieu pointed out to them, they had sought to balance executive, legislature, and judiciary off against one another by a series of checks and counterpoises which Newton might readily have recognized as suggestive of the mechanism of the heavens. But, Mr. Wilson tells us, the trouble with this theory is that "government is not a machine, but a living thing," and falls "not under the theory of the universe, but under the theory of organic life." It is "accountable to Darwin, not to Newton," and is "modified by its environment, necessitated by its tasks, shaped to its functions by the sheer pressure of life." No living thing can have its organs offset against its other as checks and live, says Mr. Wilson, who proceeds:

"The Presidency has been one thing at one time, another at another, varying with the man who occupied the office and with the circumstances that surrounded him. One account must be given of the office during the period 1789 to 1825, when the Government was getting its footing both at home and abroad, struggling for its place among the nations and its full credit among its own people; when English precedents and traditions were strongest; and when the men chosen for the office were men bred to leadership in a way that attracted to them the attention and confidence of the whole country. Another account must be given of it during Jackson's time, when an imperious man, bred not in deliberative assemblies or quiet councils, but in the field and upon a rough frontier, worked his own will upon affairs, with or without formal sanction of law, sustained by a clear, undoubting conscience and the love of a people who had grown deeply impatient of the régime he had supplanted. Still another account must be given of it during the years 1836 to 1861, when domestic affairs of many debatable kinds absorbed the country, when Congress necessarily exercised the chief choices of policy, and when the Presidents who followed one another in office lacked the personal force and initiative to make for themselves a leading place in counsel. After that came the Civil War and Mr. Lincoln's unique task and achievement, when the executive seemed for a little while to become by sheer stress of circumstances the whole government, Congress merely voting supplies and assenting to necessary laws, as Parliament did in the time of the Tudors. From 1865 to 1898 domestic questions, legislative matters in respect of which Congress had naturally to make the initial choice, legislative leaders the chief decisions of policy, came once more to the front, and no President except Mr. Cleveland played a leading and decisive part in the quiet drama of our national life. Even Mr. Cleveland may be said to have owed his great rôle in affairs rather to his own native force and the confused politics of the time than to any opportunity of leadership naturally afforded him by a system which had subordinated so many Presidents before him to Congress. The war with Spain again changed the balance of parts. Foreign questions became leading questions again, as they had been in the first days of the government, and in them the President was of necessity leader. Our new place in the affairs of the world has since that year of transformation kept him at the front of our Government, where our own thoughts and the attention of men everywhere is centered upon him."

Lowe's



Paint practicalness—
a guide to it

After all, there are just a few real practical points to follow, to secure the paint perfection of finish and lastingness, that you have so long sought.

Perhaps because they are so few and simple is the reason so few follow them and so many have painting disappointments.

For instance, paint's peeling, its chalking or cracking and its consequent lack of lastingness. The reason for every one is simple enough, but how many know it?

It's too bad for folks to be spending their money and not getting the results they might just as well have without its costing a cent more.

Feeling this way about it, we asked a home owner how he secured such satisfactory results. What he told us was so interesting and so exactly so, that we asked him to go into his den, shut the door and write his painting and varnishing experience into a little book.

And what an interesting, informative book he did make of it. He calls it The Happy Happening. When you get it you'll agree it's rightly named. We ask you to include 10 cents in stamps with your request for one.

Lowe's Paints and Varnishes are sold by the one best dealer in each town.

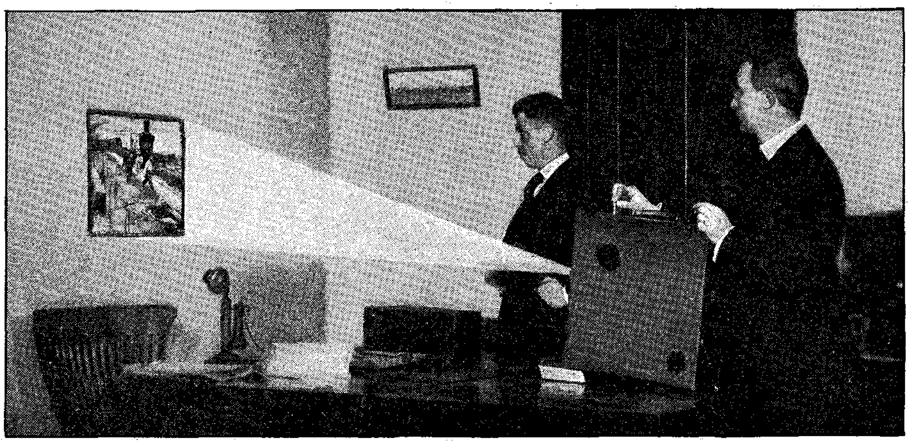
The Lowe Brothers Company
516 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO
Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City
Minneapolis Toronto

Paints

BUSINESS · EFFICIENCY

MOTION-PICTURES AS BUSINESS BOOSTERS

FROM the mountains of South America to the hills of South Africa traveled a mining-machinery salesman, making hardly a sale. He was a good salesman, too, but a stranger, and his machinery was unknown. Hence he couldn't make his prospective customers see they ought to buy. He pondered the situation on his way home, and at length hit on the idea of moving pictures to show the advanced methods of mining possible with his machines. He made his pictures, packed his films in a trunk, and set out once more for South Africa. He was shown through the workings of a mine by the superintendent. "I believe I can save you money by adopting a slight modification at some points," he remarked to his guide. The latter was willing to be shown, whereupon the salesman promptly unlimbered his movie-projector and showed the superintendent and his men a series of pictures of mining-machines and operations they had never seen before. The superintendent soon decided they could use these machines in their business and gave the ingenious salesman a substantial order, which process was repeated at other mines in that section. The movies had solved his salesmanship problem, just as we are told they have solved similar problems in other instances. It seems, however, that while motion-pictures have been used successfully as an aid to direct selling, their possibilities for commercial purposes are only beginning to be realized. Thus, Charles Randolph Thomas in an article in *System* (New York) on motion-pictures as sales aids, tells us that while they have been found especially useful in selling heavy machinery, their field even in this line is as yet practically untouched. In his account Mr. Thomas, among other things, gives a few examples of how moving pictures have been employed to play the rôle of "fantom salesmen," as he calls them. He writes:



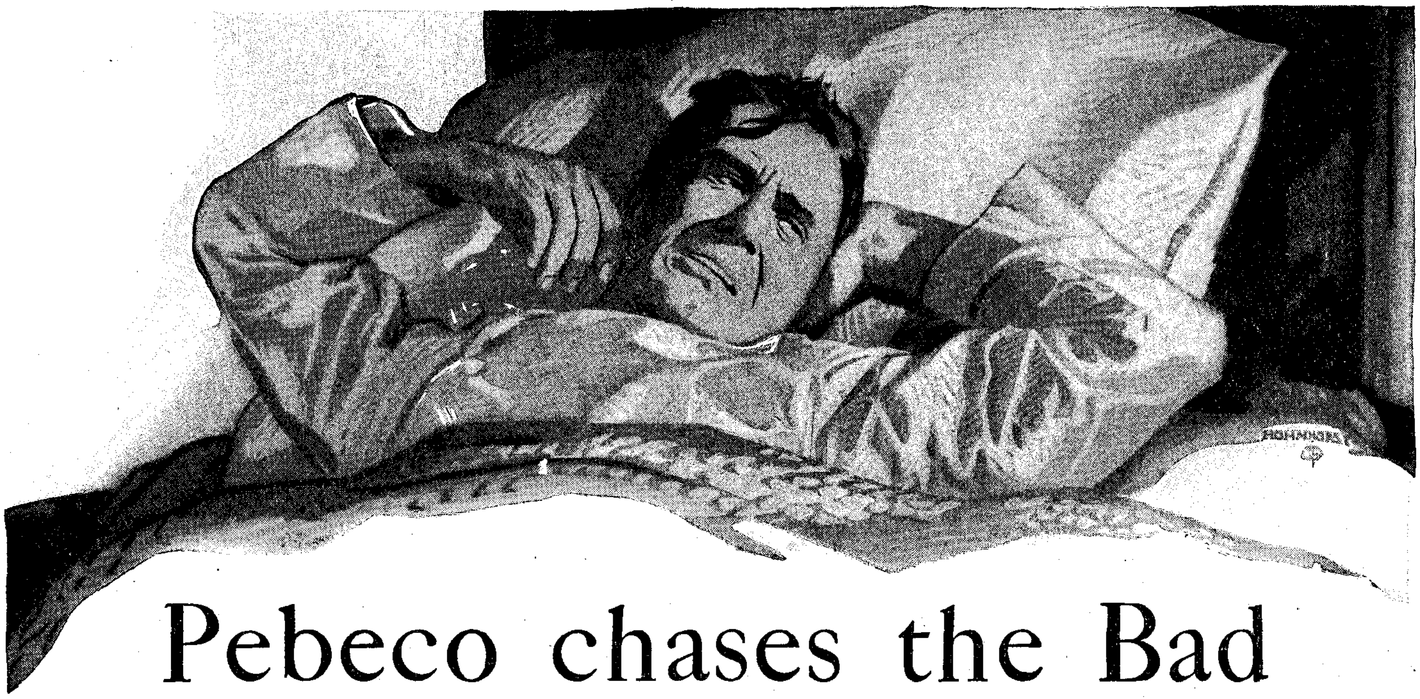
Courtesy of "System" (Chicago).

A SALESMAN THAT APPEALS TO THE EYE.

Moving pictures are being introduced by up-to-date Knights of the Grip as a reenforcement of old-fashioned selling methods.

> Prior to the world-war, the Immigration Commissioners of Canada were looking for the best way of illustrating and demonstrating the marvelous resources of Canada. They were seeking to influence desirable immigration. In order to accomplish this, they had to offer something decidedly worth while to the immigrant.
>
> The use of motion-pictures was suggested, and the idea was adopted. Five camera men were employed for a year in taking pictures showing the resources of Canada and the opportunities for the immigrant. During the war these pictures were used but little. Now, however, they are being shown effectively to interest all classes of people. The size of the towns, the industries, the character of the roads, the water-power, the forests, the farm lands, the waterways, and all the other valuable undeveloped resources of Canada are being sold by these fantom salesmen at dozens of points at the same time. The cost of this selling work is comparatively insignificant.
>
> One of the most remarkable feats of salesmanship ever accomplished was selling the people of the State of Illinois a State-wide plan for building hard-surfaced roads. This feat was accomplished mainly by means of motion-pictures. When the Illinois Highway Improvement Association started a campaign for hard-surfaced roads in that State a series of motion-pictures was prepared, showing in an interesting way the development of the State of Illinois and the roads of the State in all periods of its history; methods of building hard-surfaced roads and the beneficent effects of hard-surfaced roads upon the life, pleasure, and prosperity of the people of the State. The pictures were widely distributed and were shown in theaters in the country districts throughout the whole State. They were informational, educational, and also possest that positive quality of statement which distinguishes good salesmanship. As a result of this work, the people of the State were quickly converted to the desirability of having hard-surfaced roads, and at the next election a bond issue was carried by a large majority.
>
> A somewhat similar feat was performed in selling the good roads bond issue in the State of Michigan. In the pictures prepared for the campaign in that State, Governor Sleeper, of Michigan, appeared making a speech in favor of hard-surfaced roads. The actual words he spoke were reproduced and by this means the executive was able to speak to thousands of people in hundreds of different places at the same time.
>
> The president and the sales manager of a Grand Rapids concern manufacturing show-cases and store-fixtures had held many conferences about the best methods of convincing a few customers they had not been able to impress with the value of their products. As a part of a general sales campaign they planned a number of motion-pictures showing antiquated and modern methods of furnishing stores—and it is astonishing how many poorly equipped stores there are. For example, the old method of piling clothing on tables where they become wrinkled and collect dust and dirt was compared with the method of to-day by which clothes are hung in glass cases where they are quite accessible and still are kept in good condition.
>
> They decided to try a new idea and tackle the hard customers with the aid of motion-pictures. Arriving in a large Eastern city, they called upon the manager of a department-store who happened to be one of the hard ones. With them they had a small portable projector and several of their fantom salesmen. In the manager's own office they showed him how the stores of other men with problems similar to his own had been improved, and the results that had been achieved. The manager was imprest by their arguments and actually agreed to remodel his store. They had cracked the nut. Moreover, in two weeks they had obtained more than $200,000 in new business from other hard customers, all of which they attributed to the new sales method they had adopted.
>
> On a recent trip through the South, John O'Donnell, a clothing salesman for a Philadelphia house, carried with him an extra steamer-trunk. He was trying out a new experiment. The cotton-crop was good last year and John was out for business he had only dreamed of before. This is how he worked: If a merchant would not buy from the samples shown, he got out his fantom salesmen and put them to work on the walls of the hotel sample-room.
>
> "These are the materials," he would say, showing the merchant some samples of cloth, "and we can have them made up like this"—pointing to the motion-picture of a model clothed in one of the newest styles. He always interested the buyer and frequently made additional sales with the aid of his nimble assistants.

How a prospective customer may be influenced by moving pictures is illustrated by the story of an American who was



Pebeco chases the Bad Taste out of your mouth

WHEN you wake up with a tongue which bitterly reminds you that you ate too much or smoked too much the night before; when your whole mouth recoils at the bare thought of food, just brush your teeth and gums with Pebeco Tooth Paste. Its keen, snappy, undisguised flavor will cleanse and sweeten your mouth and make a hearty breakfast look good to you.

There is nothing else that even approaches the Pebeco taste. You grow to like it more and more with each repetition of its use. Thousands use Pebeco night and morning for its wholesome flavor alone, and thousands more because it counteracts "Acid-Mouth," the estimated chief cause of all tooth decay.

Send for free Litmus Test Papers and 10-day trial tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste

One Litmus Paper will show you whether or not you have "Acid-Mouth." If you do find that you have it, the trial tube of Pebeco, used in conjunction with a second Litmus Paper, will convince you that Pebeco does counteract unfavorable mouth acids.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

· OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND ·
Lehn & Fink
New York
Inc.

Canadian Agents: MacLean & Wood
18 Toronto Street, Toronto

LEHN & FINK, Inc.
120 William Street, New York

Please send me free Litmus Test Papers and 10-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco.

Name..

Street and No..................................

Town..

State..

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

Your home—
and its hardware

IN planning that new home, are you giving the thought to hardware which it should have? You are building for permanence, your hardware should be durable—possessing built-in wearing quality. You are building with an eye for beauty, your hardware should be pleasing and in accord with its surroundings.

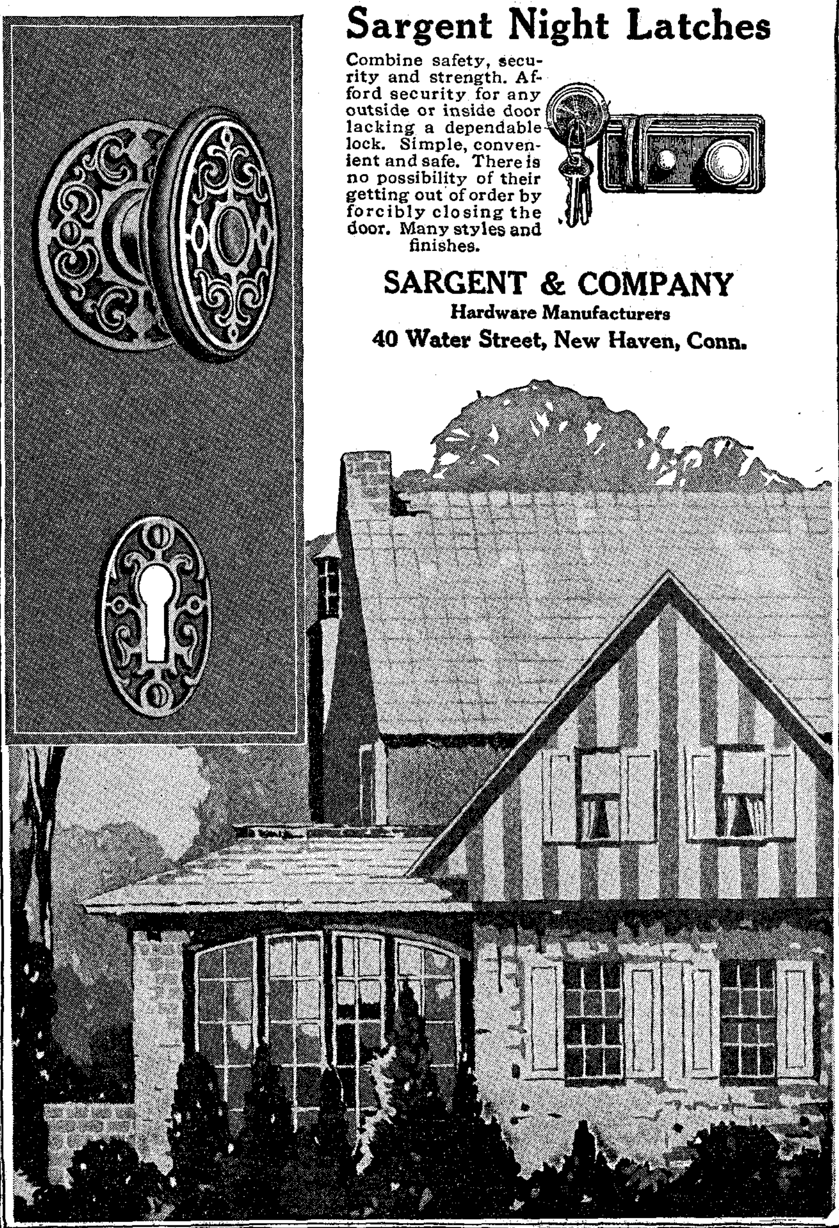
In Sargent Locks and Hardware you find all this—security, permanence, ease of operation, and a choice of design which fits in exactly with your scheme of architecture.

Send for the Sargent Book of Designs and go over it with your architect

Sargent Night Latches

Combine safety, security and strength. Afford security for any outside or inside door lacking a dependable lock. Simple, convenient and safe. There is no possibility of their getting out of order by forcibly closing the door. Many styles and finishes.

SARGENT & COMPANY
Hardware Manufacturers
40 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.



BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

waiting for the London train in a small town in England, and to while away the time went to a "movie," where he saw pictured the interior of a shoe-store. He wished to buy a pair of shoes, but had decided to wait until he reached London. Soon a famous American brand of shoes was thrown on the screen. They were shown upside down, inside out, and in every other position calculated to display their excellent qualities. No sooner was the show over than the American hastened to the village store advertising these shoes and then and there purchased a pair. It is not only as aids to salesmanship that moving pictures have been found useful in business, says Mr. Thomas, but also in developing efficiency in workmen in industrial plants. He illustrates:

> Not along ago I wandered into the lunch-room of a large manufacturing plant near my home. It was about lunch-time and I had visions of a piece of pie and a cup of coffee. The room was filled with men engaged in that noon-day occupation of getting fed. I had about half finished my lunch when at one end of the room a picture showing various methods of preventing accidents in the factory appeared on the wall.
>
> Let me confess right here that I have no great love for motion-pictures. In fact, I may be classed as only liking them fairly well. They have for me an element of sameness that makes me feel when I have seen one I have seen them all. That is, the ordinary picture-plays impress me that way. But, then, the world is made up of lovers and likers, cynics and haters. As I said before, I may be classed as a liker so far as motion-pictures are concerned. But I am sincerely interested in business projects and in anything that makes for efficiency and economy in business and for the adequate protection of the worker. While looking at that picture I was transformed from a liker into a lover for that particular type of picture. The men were all interested in it and the comments made were both amusing and instructive. I confess that I learned many things that were new to me, and I have no doubt but that many of the workmen learned things that they carried with them when they went back to work.
>
> I was told later that every day at noon motion-pictures, informational in character, were shown to the workmen as they ate their lunch. If I worked in that locality I believe I should lunch there myself. I am a great believer in learning things with as little effort as possible and have been able to find but very few means of accomplishing my desires.

The idea of training men by means of moving pictures was utilized to a great extent at the different training-camps during the war. As we read:

> Comparatively few people realize the important part played by motion-pictures in training the officers and men of America's fighting troops. Many a sleepy evening, wrapt in an army blanket, I sat through them at Plattsburg. I have vivid recollections of Stokes mortars and other weapons of annihilation being put through their stunts on the screen. With ponderous

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

dignity the bomb would descend slowly to its place in the mortar. All the preparations for firing would be made and in a most dignified manner the bomb would proceed slowly on its journey of destruction, following an arc carefully measured and illustrated on the screen. I can visualize the picture simply by closing my eyes.

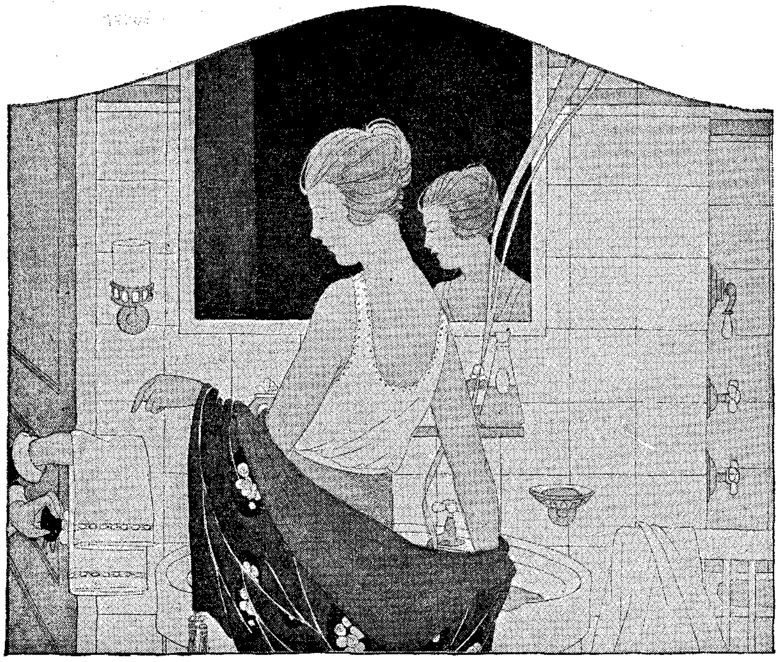
"The commanding general," relates a signal corps officer engaged in motion-picture work, "got an idea that the work of the stevedores unloading ships at the various ports could be speeded up by showing them motion-pictures of what was being done at the different ports. I was assigned to take pictures at six ports and they were to be completed in six weeks. Imagine a crane unloading material from a ship and dropping it on a car, then multiply this by six, and you will realize what I was up against! I met the problem, however, by rounding up all the crap-shooters, clog-dancers, and prize-fighters in the district; and by mixing scenes of these activities with the unloading cranes, I was able to catch the attention of the stevedores and put over the general's idea. The pictures were a real help."

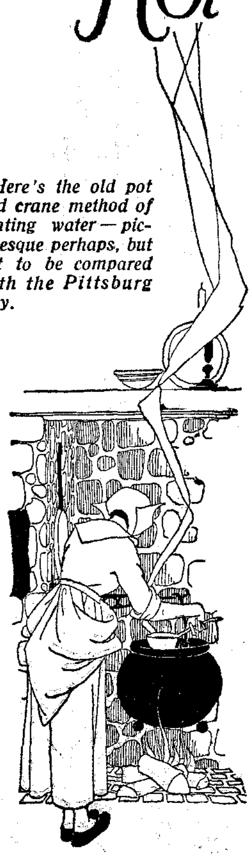
Mr. Thomas also gives a few pointers on how motion-pictures are prepared and how projectors are operated:

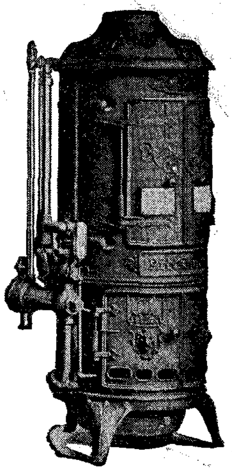
Motion-picture films are always wound on standard reels, which have a capacity of approximately one thousand feet of film. This film passes through the camera at a speed of about one foot per second, and there are sixteen pictures, three-quarters by one-inch each, on a foot of the film. In exhibiting the pictures on the screen the film passes through the projecting-machine at the same speed—one foot per second. The time required to exhibit a reel is therefore about sixteen and one-half minutes. Titles are made in the laboratory by photographing printed cards. The length of film required for each title depends, of course, on the number of words in the title. A common rule with motion-picture producers is to allow one-half-foot of film for each word in long titles and three-quarter-foot of film for titles of not more than three words.

In producing motion-pictures an outline or scenario is first prepared. This gives the story and the ideas that you wish to convey. The outline is, of course, subject to modification in making. Changes are minimized, however, by working up the action before going into the field, so that the picture may be taken according to a well-defined plan.

The next step is to obtain information as to the best places to procure the pictures that fit into the outline and the time at which they can best be taken. These scenes are then located and the camera gets on the job, arranging the scenes. After a study of conditions existing on the ground has been made, the best method of procedure is decided upon. The pictures are then taken and the photographer returns to his studio. The film is developed, the titles are prepared, and the prints for exhibition are made. After the exhibition of these prints, unnecessary portions of the film are cut out and the picture is completed for service as a fantom assistant. The negative of the film corresponds to the negative of an ordinary picture and is







Hot water is still 1¢

Here's the old pot and crane method of heating water—picturesque perhaps, but not to be compared with the Pittsburg way.

CLOTHES are up, food is up, but the Pittsburg Automatic Gas Water Heater still delivers ten gallons of sparkling hot water for a penny.

Fresh from the main it comes, rust-free and clear, with the speed of a jack from the box. A turn of the faucet, and there it is! No worry. No filling of pots or kettles, nor waiting for them to boil.

It's remarkable, when you think of it, that so many hot-water comforts can be bought for a cent! Who wouldn't pay a penny for a good hot bath? On wash-day too, and at dish-washing time who wouldn't give a penny for a plentiful supply of hot water?

The economy of the Pittsburg is due to its human-like care with the gas. Not a penny's worth burns but you get the equivalent in hot water. Closing the faucet automatically shuts off the gas through the burners.

Don't go on in the old way. Antiquated methods are always more expensive. Let your gas company or plumber install a Pittsburg Automatic Gas Water Heater. They can do so without fuss or dirt and you may pay for it in ten easy payments if you like.

If you think you are now getting hot water cheaply, there's a surprise in store for you. Write today for the facts.

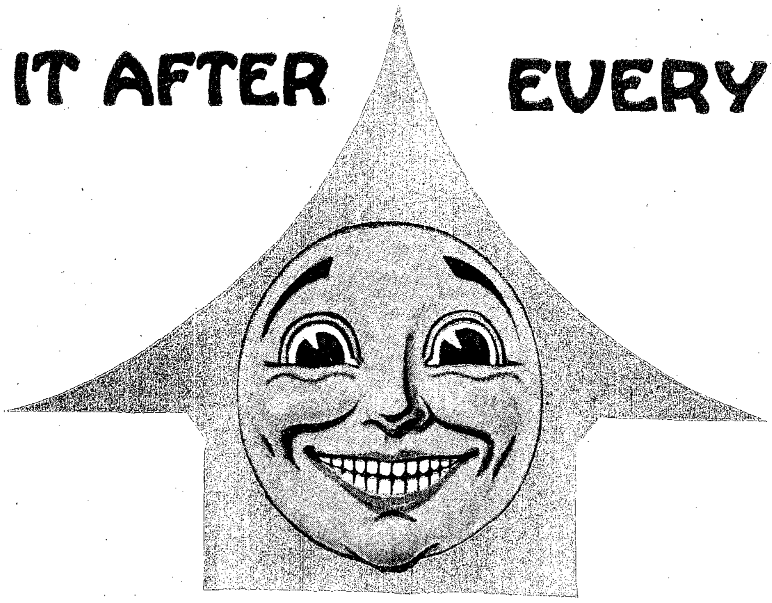
Architects see Sweet's Architectural Edition, Pages 1294 to 1297

PITTSBURG WATER HEATER COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offices and Display Rooms in Principal Cities

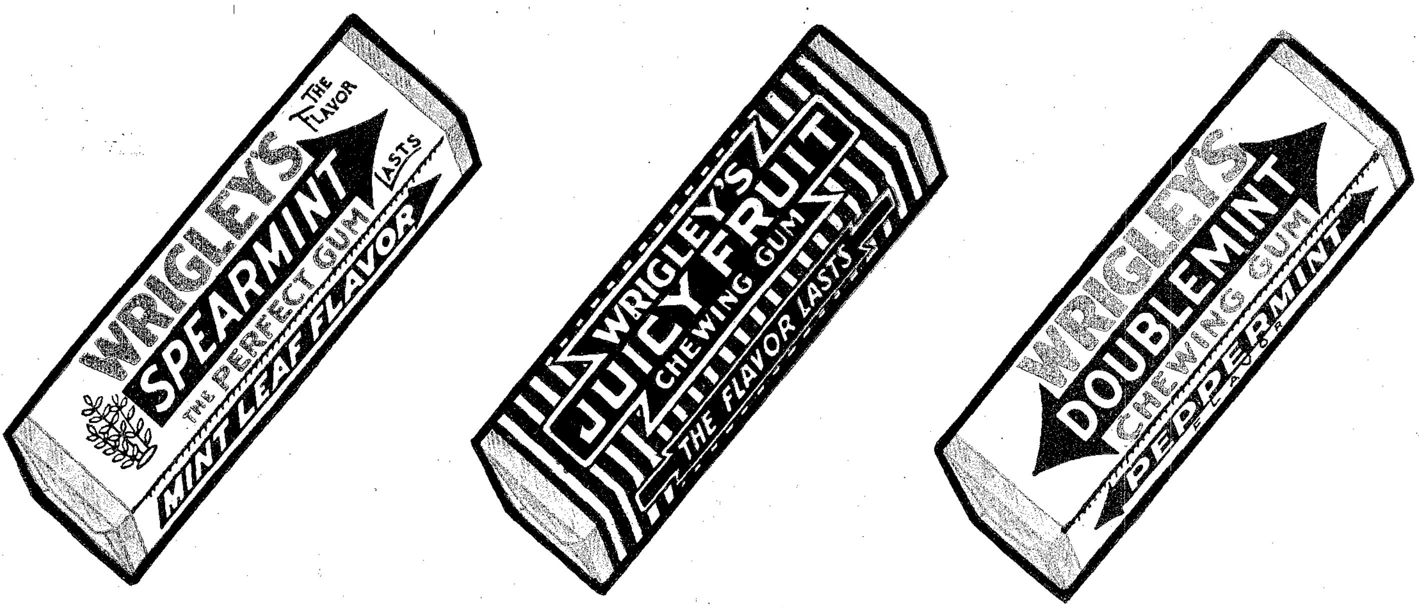
Pittsburg
Automatic Gas Water Heaters

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL



WRIGLEY'S

The Flavor Lasts


WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE FLAVOR LASTS
THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S
JUICY FRUIT
CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
WRIGLEY'S
DOUBLEMINT
CHEWING GUM
PEPPERMINT
FLAVOR

SEALED TIGHT

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

KEPT RIGHT

A82

stored away. As many prints as desired can be made from this negative.

Portable projectors about the size of an ordinary suitcase, and very simple to operate, may be used to exhibit the films. The points to remember in connection with the use of the projector are:

Always use a screen unless a white or nearly white wall is available.

For a long throw use a long focus lens to procure a picture not over nine feet by twelve feet in size.

Show pictures at a speed of one foot per second. This is approximately one complete revolution of the hand-crank per second.

Arrange the picture so that parts of two scenes do not appear at once on the screen. Do this quickly. Slowness provokes comment from the audience. Learn from a private exhibition of the reels what they show before attempting to exhibit them in public.

Do not try to explain things the pictures show clearly. The pictures are more convincing than words. Study the effective use of films and the proper time to show them. Much depends upon the smoothness with which they are exhibited.

These are the main points. The rest depends upon the punch that is in the picture and the care with which it has been taken.

EMPLOYEES' SAVINGS AS SYSTEMATIZED BY THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY

LATE in 1918 the Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn., installed for the benefit of its employees a system of savings which has weathered the stress of extreme fluctuations of industrial conditions during the past year, and has sufficiently succeeded as a test to be of interest to those concerned with labor and its problems. During 1919 the employees saved a net total of almost $200,000; per capita savings increased decidedly, and a noticeable increase in the stability of employees has resulted. "High labor turnover and strikes are merely manifestations of unstable relations; they can be reduced by stabilizing conditions," writes F. R. Hickman, secretary-treasurer of the Locomobile Company, in *The Iron Age* (New York). Fundamental, if not always dominant, is the question of wages. But wages must be considered in the light of what they are worth in commodities, whether those commodities be necessities or those things which are generally termed luxuries. It is, therefore, one of the employer's duties to help his workers make their wages go as far as possible, which means a discouragement of waste and an encouragement to save. Mr. Hickman explains the Locomobile plan as follows:

> The machinery of saving is very simple. The employee signs a subscription form, designating the amount he wishes to save each pay-day, from $1 up. Thereafter, in each pay-envelop he finds "Thrift Receipts," which come in $1, $2, and $5 denominations, to the amount desired. When he has $10 worth of these receipts he may exchange them for a $10 "Thrift Bond." This bond is attractively and impressively engraved, and has coupons attached, which may be cashed for the interest. The employee, therefore, starts drawing interest on his money as soon as he has accumulated $10. Ten of the $10-bonds may be exchanged for a $100 bond registered in his name. Refunds are made on short notice; immediately, if the need is urgent or if the employee leaves. Thrift receipts are cashed at full face value and thrift bonds are cashed at full face value less a nominal refunding fee of fifteen cents per $10 bond.
>
> Financially, there is absolute safety. There is no depreciation of value of the thrift bonds. They represent participation in a fund of Federal, State, and municipal bonds, deposited in trust with the Equitable Trust Company of New York. They are backed by the nation-wide organization of the National Thrift Bond Corporation, New York, which was organized for the purpose by leading banking, industrial, and business men.
>
> The operation of the system requires no effort or interference from the Locomobile Company. There is no bookkeeping and no cost. Headquarters of the system are at the plant and in charge of a responsible salaried agent of the National Thrift Bond Corporation. He has charge of all arrangements with the employees and an important part of his work is to encourage the men to continue and increase their savings. He speaks to them individually and at noon-hour shop-talks. He discusses their personal finances as far as they are willing, giving them advice, instilling ambition, and encouraging sound methods of household financing. His efforts are backed by a specially printed plant house-organ for the employees, called "The Iron Men," which deals with the subject of thrift in an inspirational, but cheerful, manner. New workers are encouraged to start saving as soon as they are employed. There is a committee on thrift of thirty-five foremen, who advise the employees on these matters and when a new worker is employed he is asked at the first interview how much he intends to save. In this way the new worker enters right into the thrift spirit which pervades the plant.
>
> That the plan has proved popular, and therefore effective, is evidenced by the fact that of the 1,900 employees in the two plants from 96.4 to 98 per cent. are saving regularly. Average per capita savings have increased to about $2.50 per week, there being between $3,600 and $4,000 saved each week. Altho we have some 600 fewer employees than during the war, those working are saving more than when there were more of them. The line at the service cage of the thrift-bond agent numbers 300 to 500 people a week, exchanging thrift receipts for $10 thrift bonds, or the latter for $100 thrift bonds. As much as $12,000 has been exchanged in an hour. And the refunds are negligible, only about $2,500 during the year. Thrift receipts and thrift bonds may be purchased in addition to those received in the pay-envelop. The system was used to help employees subscribe to Liberty bonds, and every person in the plant subscribed to the Victory Loan.
>
> But the psychological benefits on the employees are perhaps more significant than these impressive figures. All those saving are really enthusiastic about the plan—there is no coercion, no company scheme—they feel it is their own machinery for bettering themselves. They feel that the company has provided a real convenience; a helpful device for improving personal and family living conditions.

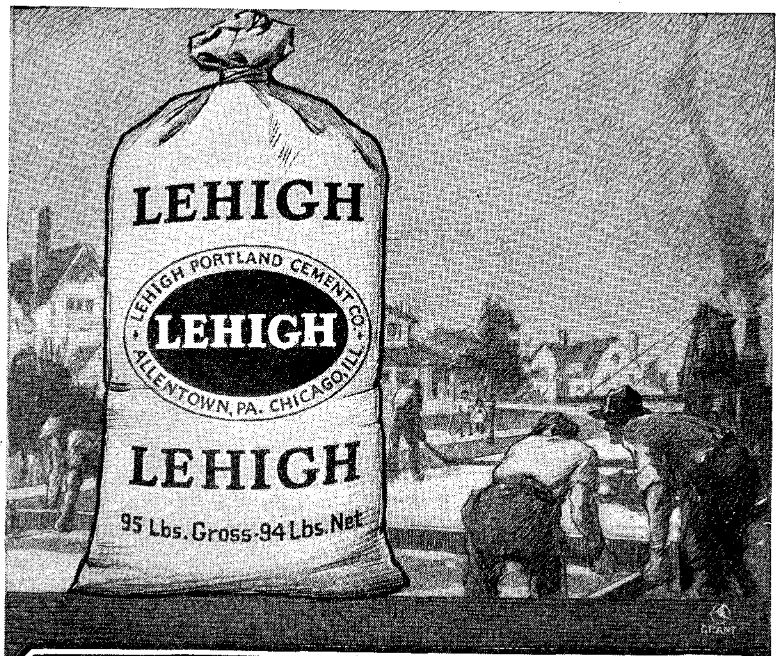
COOPERATION AS AN AID TO EFFICIENCY FROM THE BUYER'S STANDPOINT

ADVICE, instruction, and encouragement designed to aid the seller to dispose of his wares at a profit form the burden of the remarks of most of those who hold forth on business efficiency. The buyer is usually entirely ignored and permitted to go on his way unenlightened as to the best methods of carrying on the important business of buying, in which he has to engage as an ultimate consumer. An exception to this rule is an article appearing in a recent issue of *World Outlook* (New York) dealing with the cooperative movement. It is from the pen of Albert Sonnichsen, secretary of the Cooperative League of America, and contains a few pointers on how purchasing should be conducted to the best advantage for the buyer. It describes the rise and development of the cooperative system under which "the humblest purchaser is a sharer in the savings effected and no large fortunes accrue to individuals anywhere." Starting in a humble way, the cooperative movement, we are told, during the last fifty years has grown into a mighty business enterprise backed by an international organization of thirty million members, each the head of a family and all animated by a common purpose, said purpose, in the first instance, being to help the ultimate consumer buy the necessaries of life so he will get the most for his money. By this time, however, the organization has developed to a point where its energies are devoted to many other things besides buying, including production, transportation, and distribution. It is even beginning to be recognized as a powerful factor in politics, as is evidenced by the decision of the Allies to open trade with Russia through the medium of the cooperative societies. In our own country tremendous plans for cooperation among the labor organizations have recently been announced. Says Mr. Sonnichsen:

> The Railroad Brotherhoods, with Warren Stone and Frederick C. Howe in the lead, are considering the establishment of a huge cooperative bank, involving fifty million dollars, with another fifteen million from the United Mine Workers.
>
> The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers are behind another movement representing more millions in investment.
>
> All over the country labor organizations are establishing cooperative societies by the hundreds. In Seattle the local society, backed by the labor organizations, has taken over one of the public markets, in which the meat trade alone amounts to over seventy thousand dollars a month.
>
> Aside from organized labor, many other national organizations of varying character have indorsed the cooperative idea, including the Socialist party, the Catholic Church, and the Community Council of New York.
>
> The Interchurch World Movement has recently passed resolutions pledging its assistance.

The economic plan which to-day is embodied in the system under which every

The National Cement


LEHIGH
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
LEHIGH
ALLENTOWN, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.
LEHIGH
95 Lbs. Gross-94 Lbs. Net

LEHIGH CEMENT

WHENEVER you see a Lehigh sign on the office or warehouse of a building material dealer you know that it is the mark of a man with whom you can safely deal.

Lehigh dealers throughout the country have been selected because of their fitness to represent a product with the national reputation enjoyed by Lehigh. You will find the Lehigh dealer in your community a very satisfactory man with whom to do business.

The Lehigh sign is the sign of distinction. Look for it on the dealer's warehouse.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Spokane, Wn.
New York, N.Y. Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa. Buffalo, N.Y.
Jacksonville, Fla. Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.
Newcastle, Pa. Omaha, Neb. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mason City, Iowa Richmond, Va.

15 MILLS
from COAST to COAST

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

successful cooperative society operates originated half a century ago among some humble weavers in Rochdale, near Manchester, England. These workers, were defeated in a strike, and in trying to devise a means whereby they could make their meager wages reach further, they hit upon the scheme of putting their savings together until they had accumulated a modest sum, which they used in purchasing necessities direct from the wholesalers, thus saving retailers' profits. The plan worked, and is the basis of the great movement which to-day is demanding the recognition of the world. We read of this plan:

> In general it is a plan whereby the consumer is also the capitalist and retains for himself the profits and power usually accruing to capital. For instance, suppose the owner of your corner grocery-store buys sugar in large quantities for fourteen cents a pound and sells it to you in small quantities for eighteen cents a pound. After he pays his clerks, his rent, etc., he expects something to remain as his profit. If he has borrowed money to finance his store, he must, in addition, pay the interest on his debt, but he still expects something to remain which will pay off the principal, enable him to live, and give him a chance to expand his business, with ever-increasing profits and lessening expenses. By the extension of this method enormous individual fortunes may be built up, and enormous power acquired by men who have monopolized the facilities for satisfying human wants.
>
> Now suppose that you and about twenty other people in your neighborhood should decide to take unto yourselves the advantages that the grocer is getting out of your purchases—to keep for yourselves the cent or two he makes out of every pound of sugar you buy, and the power that your dependence on him for daily bread confers. You might simply agree to buy one article—say, sugar—direct from the wholesaler and distribute it among yourselves. Some cooperative enterprises have started in just this simple way. But if you decided to buy all the prime necessities of life from the wholesaler the question of distribution would become complicated and you would need a plan of action. It would be necessary to have some money to make the initial purchases, as well as a place of storage and some one to dole out the goods and look after the bills. So every one who expected to benefit by the enterprise would have to contribute some necessary cash at the outset.
>
> Now this is just where the Rochdale plan begins to work. One man might be able to contribute three hundred dollars and another only fifty dollars. The man who contributed the most might claim the largest share in running the business, or he might claim a proportion of the savings commensurate to the amount he put into it. This is what happens in other businesses. All advantages accrue to the man who holds the initial cash. The Rochdale plan avoids this injustice—and thereby provides the one really practicable method of cooperation and makes possible an economic scheme which has not the disadvantages of the present system in the immense concentration of property and capital.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

In the Rochdale plan it is provided that each member of the enterprise has only one vote in the management—no matter how many shares he may purchase—and the profits are divided, not in proportion to the amount each contributes, but in proportion to the amount purchased by each member. In most cases capital is recognized by simply paying the market rate of interest on all capital contributed.

For instance, suppose you pay fifty dollars at the outset for one share in the business, and your purchases amount to four hundred dollars, or 8 per cent. of the gross receipts. After all necessary expenses have been provided for, you would then get interest on your fifty dollars at the current rate—say, 6 per cent.—and would receive 8 per cent. of all the "profits." The "profits" result from the fact that it usually proves more feasible to sell at the market rates and return the surplus at the end of a definite period than to incur the jealousy and antagonism incident to underselling the privately owned stores.

During the war, however, the unjust inflation of prices led the cooperatives to depart from this practise and to sell much more cheaply than the other stores—thereby still leaving themselves a margin of "profit," to be used as collective capital or returned to the purchasing members. It was, in fact, the cooperators who invented the word "profiteer," which is now so widely used.

This underlying principle acquires significance only when thousands of these little stores federate and pool their purchases through what is called a wholesale society, thereby retaining and dividing the profits that the wholesalers make. The wholesale society operates on the same principle; the surplus revenue from its trade with its constituent societies is thrown into the reserve capital or returned to the society members. Such was the English Wholesale Society, founded in the early '60's. As the local stores prospered they left their "purchase dividends" with the wholesale society, and so was founded the Wholesale Society's Bank.

Finally, there was more capital than could be allowed to lie idle, and the wholesale society began to manufacture for its members. With manufacturing the movement acquires independent economic power, for now it controls production as well as distribution, especially after it acquires land and produces its own raw materials.

In this way the two British wholesale societies, the English and the Scottish, have built up a system of manufacturing, some of whose plants are the biggest in the country. They own the biggest flour-mills in Great Britain, the biggest woolen-mills, shoe-factories, etc. They have acquired thirty thousand acres of tea-lands in Ceylon and India to supply their own members. Two years ago they began growing their own wheat in Canada; they are the biggest buyers of Canadian wheat. They have purchased vast estates in West Africa to supply themselves with palm-oil for their soap-factories.

The English Wholesale Society's trade with its own members is at the rate of about $350,000,000 a year. Many of the local store societies, it must be remembered, are now so big that they carry on their own manufacturing, as is the case with Leeds and Edinburgh. A vast business enterprise, this, but through it all permeates the Rochdale idea. The humblest purchaser is

Spicer
UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

INSPECTIONS which control the vital dimensions to the thousandth part of an inch—inspections which ensure perfectly fitting parts and the maximum of durability through years of the hardest service—check and re-check *SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS* at every stage of their manufacture.

This is one reason why today more than one hundred and twenty-five of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks are Spicer equipped.

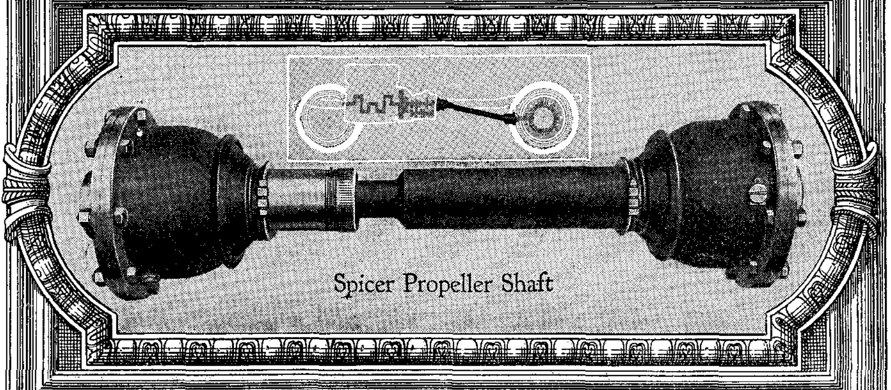
Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.

A request on your letterhead brings an illustrated booklet.

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Inspection: Number Twenty-one of a series of SPICER advertisements.

© S. M. C. 1920



Spicer Propeller Shaft

A little timesaver

When a stenographer or typist sits down for the first time at a Cutler Desk, she finds in the upper right-hand drawer a tray for stationery which represents her ideal of what such a tray should be. In the course of a year, it saves hours of her time.

A little thing, but typical of the degree of refinement to which the appointments of every Cutler Desk are carried. Cutler Desks for the private offices of executives have a sumptuous dignity which lends distinction and atmosphere to any office.

The man who sits behind a Cutler Desk can be sure that the impression his own personality makes will not be lessened in the slightest degree by his desk.

You will usually find that the most successful office equipment dealer has the store in which the desks that express success are sold. Write us for his name and for descriptive literature.

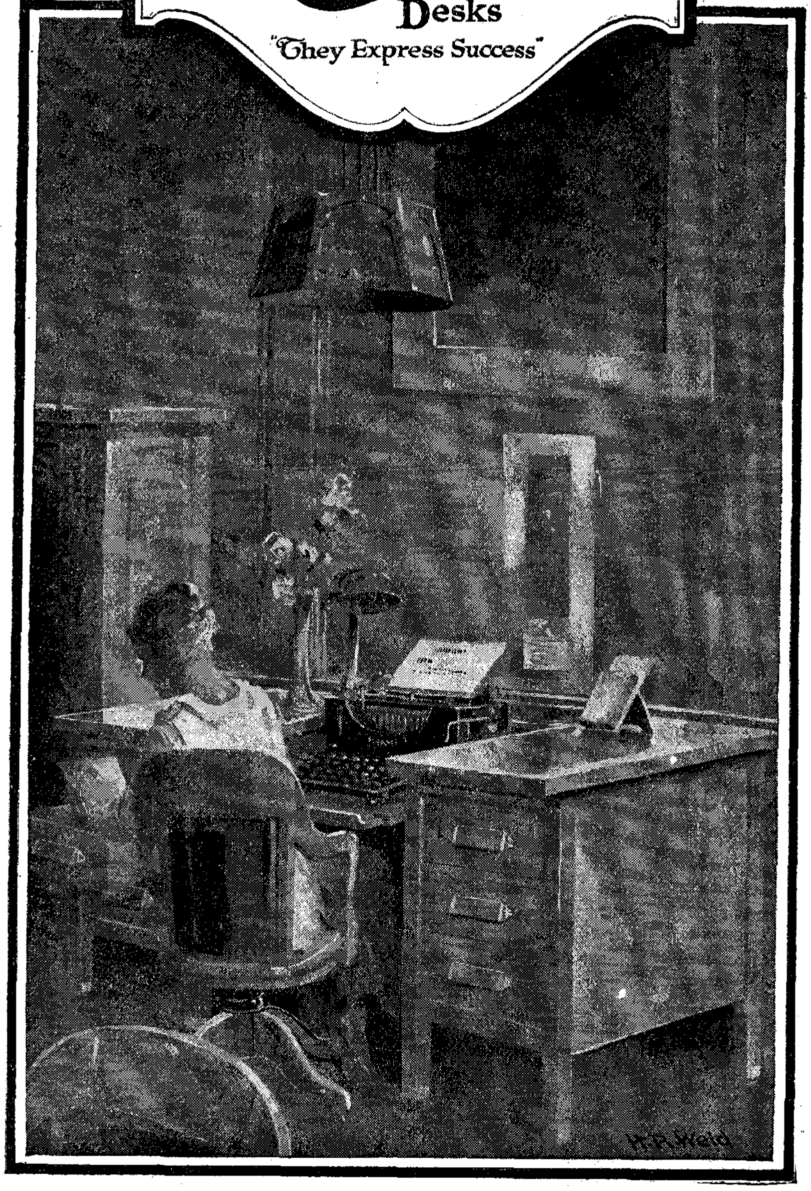
Cutler Desk Company

20-64 Churchill Street *Buffalo, N. Y.*

Also manufacturers of the Cutler Kiln, applicable to all drying processes

Cutler Desks

"They Express Success"



BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

a sharer in the savings effected, and no large fortunes accrue to individuals anywhere.

The peculiar advantages of the cooperative system were particularly brought out during the war. When private concerns began to raise prices, the cooperatives, with their warehouses full, could go on and sell at the old rates—

Naturally outsiders mobbed the cooperative stores, trying to purchase. Then sales were restricted to members. So applications for membership flocked in by the thousands in each community. In England applicants formed chains blocks long before some of the stores. Finally new members had to be barred for a while.

That happened in every country in Europe. In Vienna the Austrian Government turned over the whole problem of feeding the population of the capital and the munitions-workers to the local society. The same was done in Paris by the French Government with regard to milk and coal at first, and later meat and other commodities were added. In Amsterdam the municipal authorities assisted the cooperative organization to open a series of municipal kitchens.

Before the end of the war practically every country, neutral as well as belligerent, had partially or wholly placed the responsibility of the food supply on the shoulders of the cooperators. Defeated Austria remembered these services so gratefully that she made the president of the Federation of Austrian Cooperative Societies Premier. Dr. Karl Renner's genial countenance has been familiar at all the international cooperative congresses for years past. Belgium, only two months ago, elected seventy cooperators to the National Assembly, and two of them, Anseele and Bertrand, are in the Cabinet.

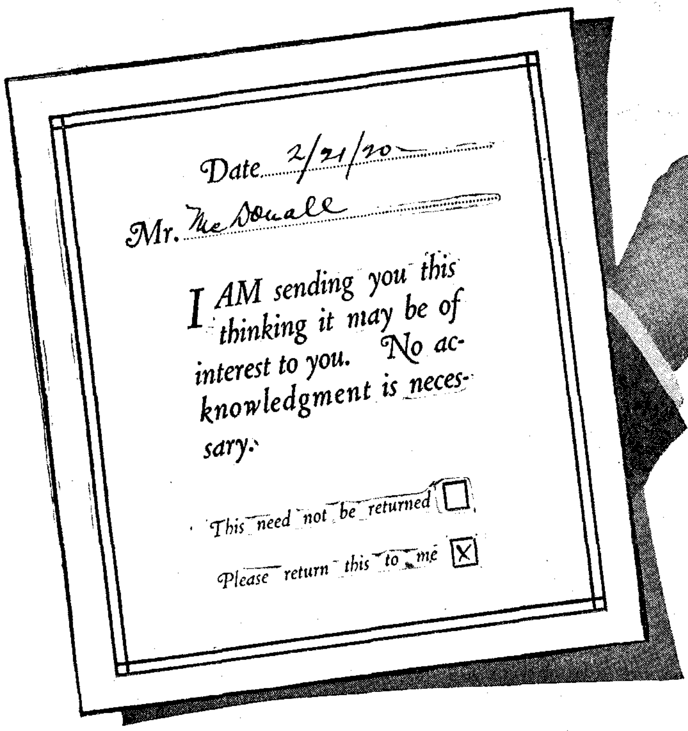
It was in Russia that cooperation played the biggest rôle. At the beginning of the war there were hardly more cooperatives than there are in this country. But their efficiency was in stronger contrast to the feeble organization of Russian private trade.

In Omsk the municipality commandeered stores for the local society and gave it the capital necessary to supply all the population. When the revolution put Kerensky into power there were fifty thousand cooperatives in the country, with half the population belonging to them. There were five cooperators in Kerensky's first Cabinet as cooperators.

Then came the Bolsheviki, and tho the cooperators incurred their animosity by opposing them, they have developed their movement, so that at the present time there are fifteen million members, each representing a family, and practically all of the production and trade of the country are in their hands.

The direct inspiration of this Russian effort was the British cooperative enterprise; but it has been fostered by necessity and the breaking down of the older capitalistic control.

Cooperative business is different from private business, we are told, and men trained in the latter would no more be capable of conducting the affairs of a cooperative society than a general could conduct a military campaign for an enemy. The most successful cooperative move-



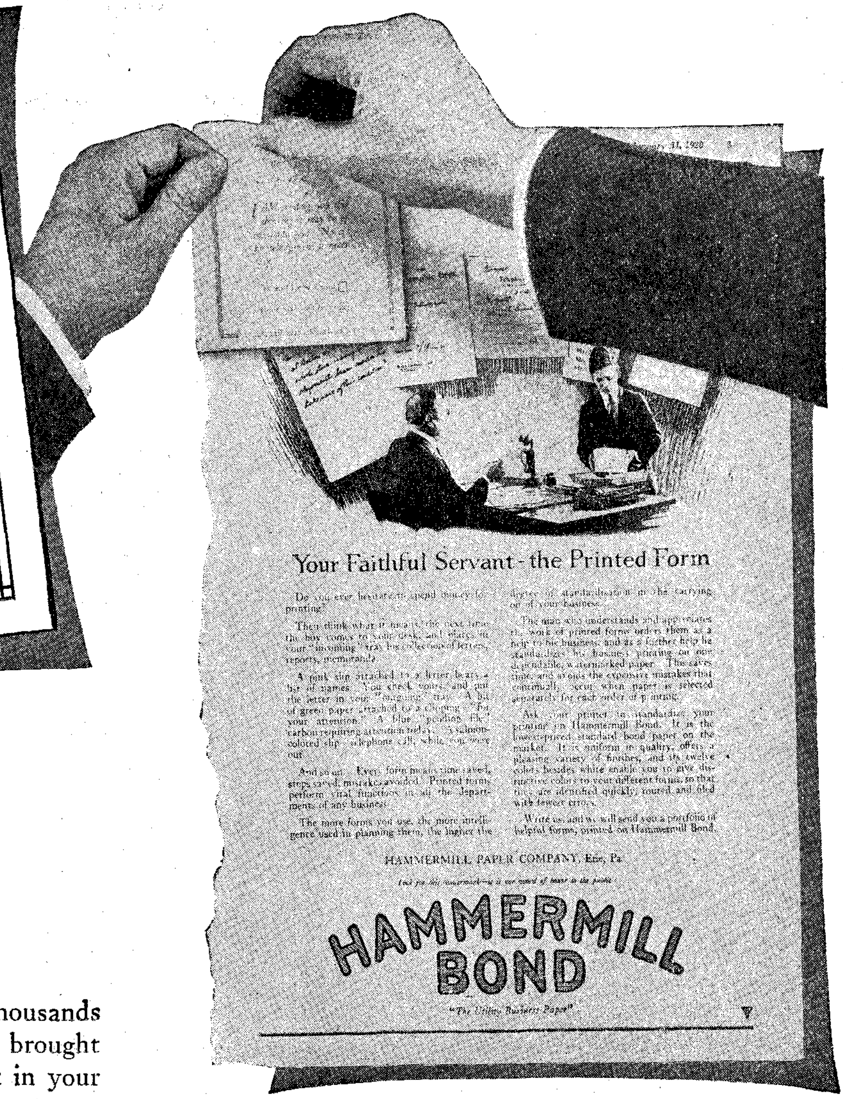
Date 2/21/20

Mr. McDonald

I AM sending you this thinking it may be of interest to you. No acknowledgment is necessary.

This need not be returned ☐

Please return this to me ☒



Your Faithful Servant - the Printed Form
HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, Erie, Pa
HAMMERMILL BOND
"The Utility Business Paper"

Do You Pass Along Every Bit of Useful Information?

Your business may profit, to the tune of thousands of dollars, through some bit of information brought to the attention of the proper department in your organization.

It may be a clipping from the morning paper, from a magazine, or from a trade publication. Passed along at once it means the closing of a big order, a purchase of raw material at an attractive price, or the avoidance of some pitfall in a business world whose conditions change overnight.

Let the clipping rest for a day or two on your desk, and its news may lose all value for you.

Above is shown a handy little form which affords an easy means of passing along every piece of useful information. A penciled word, the poke of a pin—and your clipping is "in the works."

To realize fully the convenience of these simple forms, order a thousand, and keep a pad of them at your elbow. Have your printer use a brightly colored stock, insuring prompt attention when your message reaches its destination—"the Signal System" idea.

Hammermill Bond, made in twelve colors and white, enables you to choose a distinctive color for each of your more important forms. This prevents their being overlooked, means correct routing, distributing, and filing.

For true paper-economy, standardize your business printing on Hammermill Bond. Not only is it the lowest-priced standard bond paper on the market, but there is an added saving in the better service it gives you, because of its strength, cleanness, and excellent printing surface.

Ask your printer to show you a selection of useful specimen forms printed on Hammermill Bond—or write to us.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, Erie, Pa.

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL
BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

Esterbrook Pens

No. 460 makes carbon copies just like a pencil—

Three or four copies at one writing—each copy an exact duplicate, and the original is permanent.

Cleaner than using a pencil for all kinds of manifolds—freight bills—accounts—telephone call records, telegrams—wherever an exact copy is required.

All Esterbrook pens maintain the same high standard of excellence that has built for Esterbrook a reputation for absolute dependability.

Enclose 15c in an envelope addressed as below. We will send assortment of 12 most popular pens.

THE ESTERBROOK
PEN MFG. CO.
4-70 Cooper Street
Camden, N. J.

Canadian Agents:
Brown Bros., Ltd.
Toronto, Canada.

ESTERBROOKS
460
MANIFOLD PEN
A-6
61st Year

Centuries From Now

monuments erected of Georgia Marble will stand in their original beauty, as its crystalline formation prevents discoloration or disintegration.

GEORGIA MARBLE

is a material which not only conveys an atmosphere of "quality," but also expresses such desirable attributes as elegance, strength and stability.

There is perhaps no other marble in existence which possesses in the same measure as Georgia Marble, versatility, dignity and beauty of tone and texture.

Ask your dealer about Georgia Marble

THE GEORGIA MARBLE CO.
Tate, Ga.

The sculpture in the pediment of the United States Capitol, Washington (House Wing), is of Georgia Marble.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

ments have begun humbly and have made sure of each step before they took the next. Mr. Sonnichsen concludes with a reference to what cooperation is doing in this country:

In the United States, the movement, slow to get an impetus here, is suddenly developing on a scale hitherto unprecedented owing to the high cost of living and the struggle of labor for its place in the sun.

This is a cheering sign to those who are growing convinced that this way lies the road, not only to a lowering of the cost of living, but to an industrial democracy in which the workers shall control their own affairs on a collective basis. All to the good, if industrial democracy may be brought about by this peaceful process. Advocates of violent revolution believe cooperation too slow, forgetting that in upsetting an old system overnight they are thereby not establishing the new, and that there would still remain the years and years of arduous experiment.

Cooperation seems slow only because it recognizes the necessity of going ahead no faster than the working people can be trained in cooperative management and principles. If they all understood that, cooperation, too, could be established as a universal system within a few months. It is the training, not only of the rank and file, but of the managers and directors, which takes time.

WHAT REAL EFFICIENCY DID ON FARMS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

IF any business in the land needs efficiency more than farming, some millions of Americans who are suffering from the high cost of eating do not know what it is. Fortunately, there seem to be indications that in few other businesses is there so much room for improvement through more efficient methods. A recent nation-wide experiment, conducted by *The Farm Journal* (Philadelphia), brought out certified reports of production all over the country so much higher than the average that, even if the prize figures were divided by two or even three, the production attained would still show an astonishing increase. "In view of the rather alarmist reports sent out by Assistant Postmaster-General Blakeslee, that many farmers were going to quit," comments the editor of *The Farm Journal*, "it is interesting to know what can be done on land when a real effort is made to produce good crops. These remarkable yields were obtained under field condition, the figures given being the average per acre of a five-acre field." The contest was announced in the fall and winter of 1918, conducted during the summer of 1919, and finally "cleared off the slate" in the winter of 1920. Hundreds of bank officers, supervisors, county agents, local newspaper men, and others assisted in weighing, measuring, and judging. The first-prize winner in each crop received a gold medal and $1,000; the second-prize winner, a silver medal and

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

$500; and the third, a bronze medal and $250. All of the results, which are shown below, were obtained without irrigation, since irrigation farmers were not allowed to compete. The leading producers in the various crops, with the average production contrasted with the production of the prize winners, are given as follows:

COTTON

The average production of cotton in the United States for the last ten years was 175.7 pounds per acre. Georgia's average was 192. South Carolina's average, 222 pounds, and North Carolina's, 248 pounds. *Farm Journal* prize winners are as follows:

J. O. M. Smith, R. D. 14, Commerce, Ga.	1,360.29 lbs. lint cotton
S. J. White, Sumter, S. C.	1,197.35 " " "
William Peterson, Clinton, N. C.	1,040.87 " " "

CORN

The ten-year average for corn produced in the United States is 25.8 bushels per acre. The average for the State of Ohio was 38.1 bushels. The corn yields of *The Farm Journal* Crop Contest are given below:

J. R. Shelton, Holden, Mo.	127.47 bu. per acre
Clarence L. Slack, Pleasant Valley, Ohio	121.95 " " "
W. H. Baker, Lyons, Ind.	121.68 " " "

WHEAT

The ten-year average for wheat produced in the United States is 15.8 bushels per acre. The average for the State of Washington is 25.4 bushels. In *The Farm Journal* Crop Contest the following yields were obtained:

Fred De Wilde, Oak Harbor, Wash.	83.96 bu. per acre
John Le Sourd, Coupeville, Wash.	81.33 " " "
Justus L. Hancock, Coupeville, Wash.	81.24 " " "

OATS

The ten-year average for oats produced in the United States is 32.2 bushels per acre. The average for the State of Utah is 45.6 bushels. The yield of oats in *The Farm Journal* Crop Contest was as follows:

Jesse Bailey, Monticello, Utah.	107 bu. per acre
James Ray Reynolds, Luna, N. M.	92.68 " " "
John D. Hasik, David City, Neb.	78.15 " " "

POTATOES

The ten-year average for potatoes produced in the United States is 96.8 bushels per acre. The average for the State of Maine is 201.0 bushels. All the prizes in *The Farm Journal* Crop Contest went to the State of Maine, the productions being as follows:

Alex. McPherson, Presque Isle, Me.	530.6 bu. per acre
Robert Cleaves, Presque Isle, Me.	529.7 " " "
E. C. Hoyt, Easton, Me.	526.3 " " "

ALFALFA

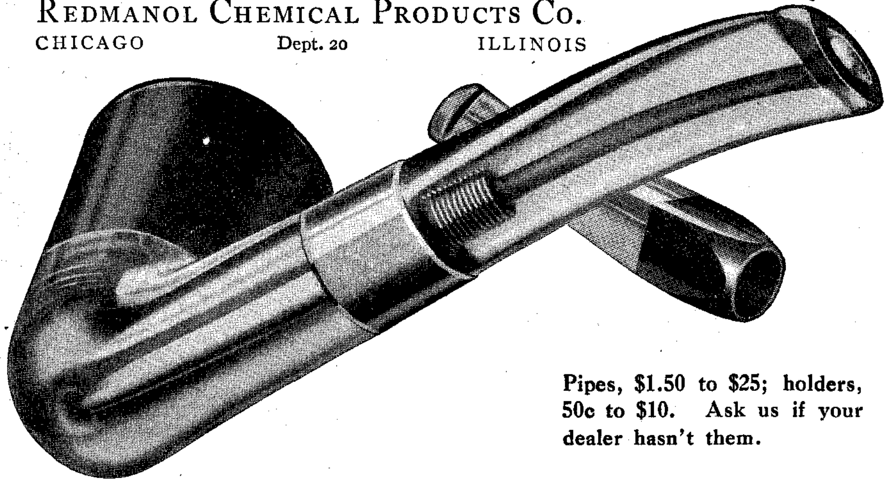
The average production of hay for a ten-year period for the United States is 1.45 tons per acre. The alfalfa yields of *The Farm Journal* Crop Contest were as follows:

N. W. Miller, Chino, Cal.	7 tons, 748 lbs. per acre
S. G. McKinley, Tilden, Ill.	6 " 813 " " "
Edward C. Matthews, Sikeston, Mo.	6 " 587 " " "

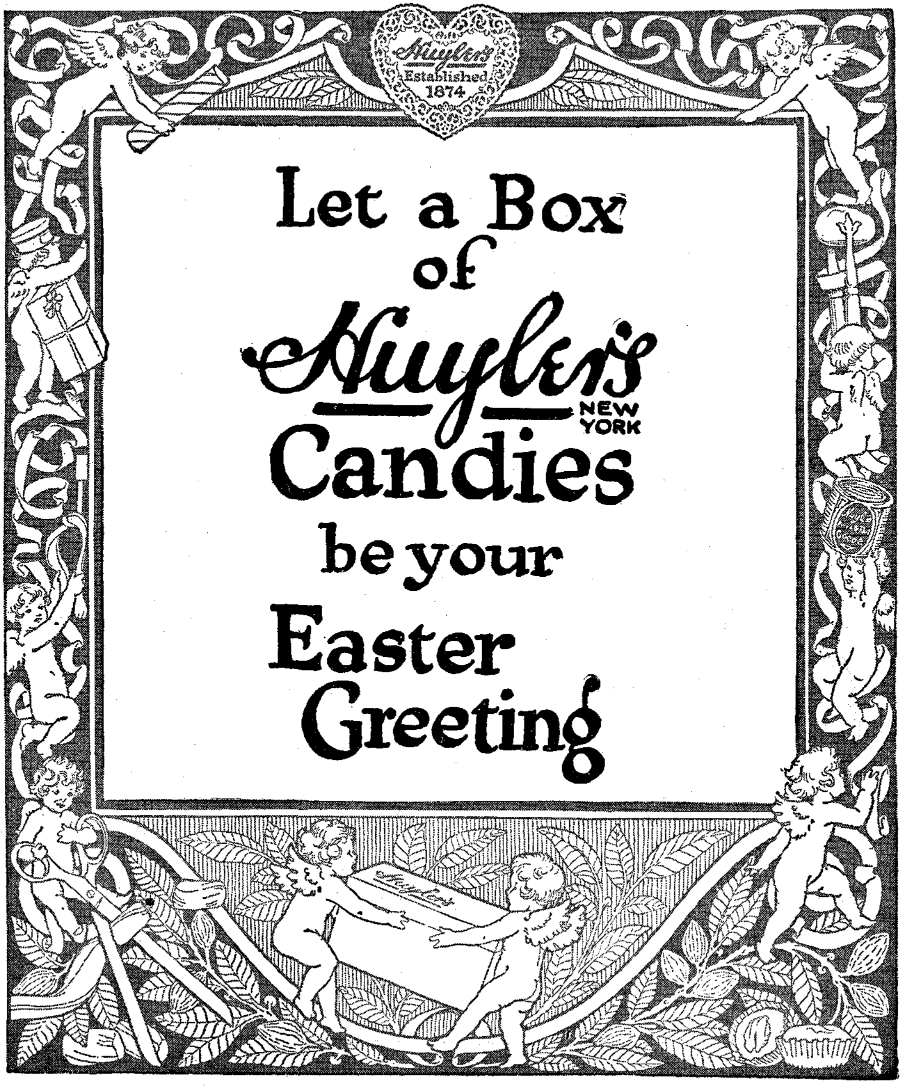
REDMANOL
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
The Perfect Mouthpiece

COMPANIONS for the quiet evening ...a good book...and a pipe with a REDMANOL bit. It easily equals amber's brilliance, and betters amber's strength. Modern chemistry is proud of it, odorless, tasteless, non-inflammable. Just the sort of a pipe that will be a lasting friend. For every man, for every taste, for every purse, there is a REDMANOL pipe in a variety of shapes that careful craftsmen cut by hand.

REDMANOL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS Co.
CHICAGO Dept. 20 ILLINOIS

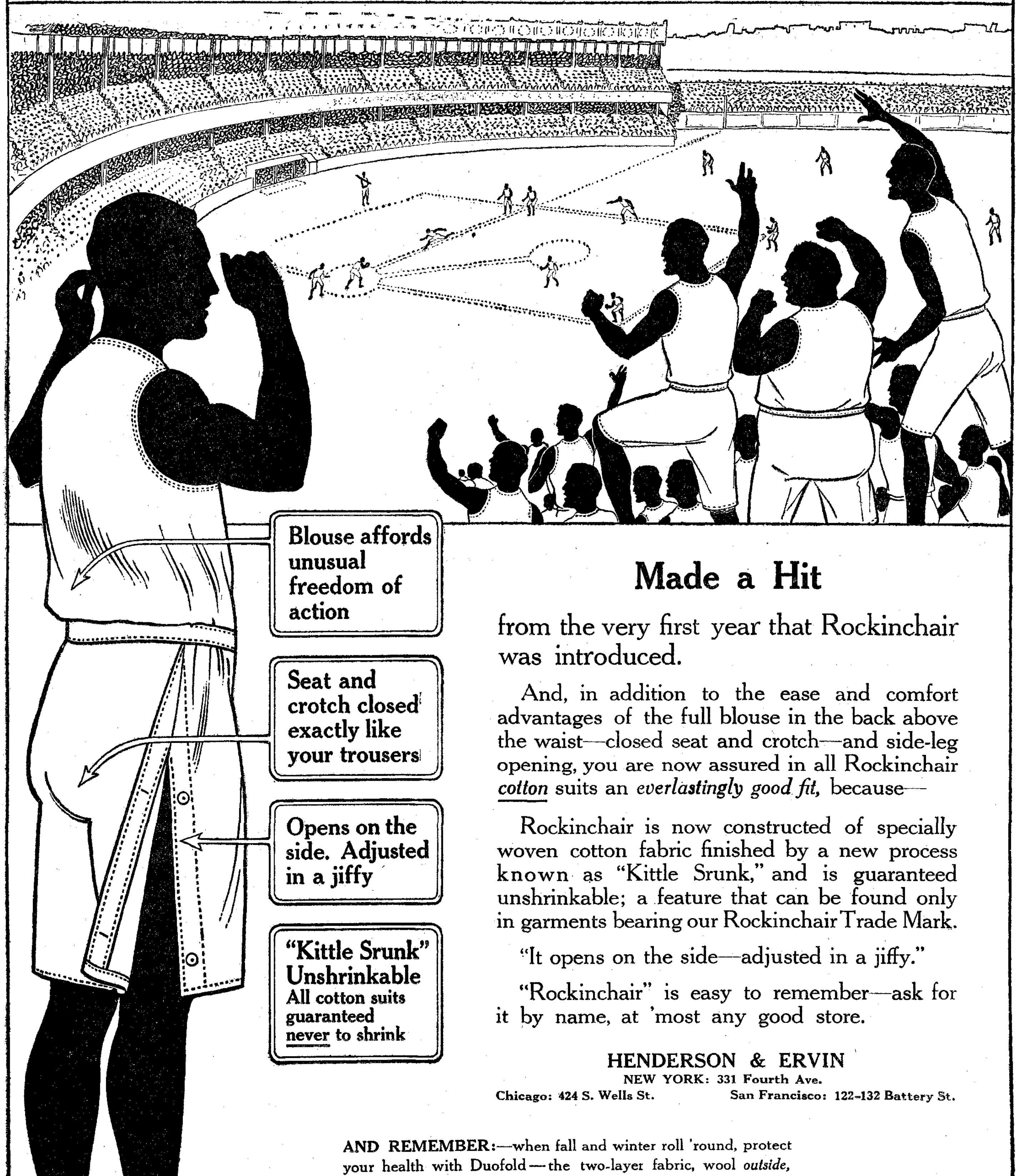


Pipes, $1.50 to $25; holders, 50c to $10. Ask us if your dealer hasn't them.


Huyler's Established 1874
Let a Box of Huyler's NEW YORK Candies be your Easter Greeting

ROCKINCHAIR

Athletic Underwear *for* Men & Boys


Blouse affords unusual freedom of action
Seat and crotch closed exactly like your trousers
Opens on the side. Adjusted in a jiffy
"Kittle Srunk" Unshrinkable
All cotton suits guaranteed never to shrink

Made a Hit

from the very first year that Rockinchair was introduced.

And, in addition to the ease and comfort advantages of the full blouse in the back above the waist—closed seat and crotch—and side-leg opening, you are now assured in all Rockinchair *cotton* suits an *everlastingly good fit,* because—

Rockinchair is now constructed of specially woven cotton fabric finished by a new process known as "Kittle Srunk," and is guaranteed unshrinkable; a feature that can be found only in garments bearing our Rockinchair Trade Mark.

"It opens on the side—adjusted in a jiffy."

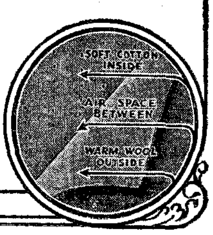
"Rockinchair" is easy to remember—ask for it by name, at 'most any good store.

HENDERSON & ERVIN
NEW YORK: 331 Fourth Ave.
Chicago: 424 S. Wells St. San Francisco: 122-132 Battery St.

AND REMEMBER:—when fall and winter roll 'round, protect your health with Duofold—the two-layer fabric, wool *outside,* cotton *inside,* and air space between. A good investment in Health and Comfort—for man, woman, child and infant.

ROCKINCHAIR
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

Duofold Health Underwear
for Men, Women and Children


SOFT COTTON INSIDE
AIR SPACE BETWEEN
WARM WOOL OUTSIDE

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

THE PROBLEM OF THE "HIRED MAN" ON THE FARM

FARM labor is scarce because the hours on the farm are so long, says somebody, giving earnest thought to the farm-labor shortage. The twelve-, fourteen-, or sixteen-hour farm work-day is a myth, says somebody else, likewise earnestly engaged in thought on the subject. The status of a hired man on the farm is held in such low esteem, and there is so little social life for him, that this is why he goes to town to work in a livery-stable or knock-down fares on a street-car, continues another earnest thinker. The farmer is the only employer who has the good sense not to be ashamed to sit at table with honest labor and always treats his hired man as an equal, earnestly observes a fourth, after a protracted period of deep reflection. All these things are being thought out at this time by persons interested in the farm-labor problem, and *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburg) in a recent issue prints the observations of some of the thinkers. This is what D. S. Snider has to say on the subject of the equality of employer and employee on the farm:

> It is infinitely to the credit of the farmer that his employees as a rule are regarded and treated as one of the family, and altho there are no doubt exceptions to the rule it holds good the country over, and the lack of fact to the contrary is one of the least of causes for scarcity of farm-help.
>
> An anecdote published in *The Youth's Companion* a few years ago illustrates the situation of laborers or employees in the family of the farmer as a rule. One of the early Governors of Vermont was a farmer, owning a large tract of land which he personally supervised and had a number of men employed to work for him. While he was serving the State as Governor he would go to his farm, taking his family with him when harvest came; while he supervised harvesting operations, his wife supervised the preparation of food for the men. When meal-time came the Governor and his family and the hands all ate at the table together. One harvest a number of city guests came to the farm from the State capital and were very much surprized and scandalized at the democratic custom of the Governor's family. After dinner they wanted to know of the Governor's wife if she considered herself on an equal with their hired help. "Why," said she, "I never thought of that." Then to smooth the situation, she added: "The next meal we will wait till after they are done."

On the opposite side of the fence is the following writer who signs herself "A Maid Who Knows":

> I have been reading the discussions about the hired man with much interest, and I wish to present to you an entirely different side of the question, which everybody seems to have overlooked. Do not any of you deem it worthy of consideration? It is the way the hired man—who works by the month—and his family are treated by the neighborhood wherein they live.

You Are Welcome

To This Ten-Day Test

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

See What it Does for Your Teeth

This is to urge a ten-day test of a new, scientific tooth cleaner.

You have found, no doubt, that brushed teeth still discolor and decay The methods you use are inadequate. There is now a better way.

The cause of most tooth troubles is a film. It is ever-present, ever-forming. You can feel it with your tongue.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

That film is clinging. It gets into crevices and stays. So, despite your brushing, it may do a ceaseless damage. Teeth are safer, whiter and cleaner if that film is absent.

Science Now Combats it

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to combat film. Years of careful tests under able authorities have amply proved its efficiency. Now leading dentists all over America are urging its adoption. It is now used daily on millions of teeth.

This film combatant is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And a 10-Day Tube is offered to every home for testing.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

For long this method seemed impossible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. And that discovery opens a new teeth-cleaning era.

The results are quickly apparent. A ten-day test is convincing. We urge you to make it at our cost and learn what clean teeth mean. Lest you forget, cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Now advised by leading dentists. Druggists everywhere are supplied with large tubes

Look in Ten Days

Make this ten-day test. Note how clean teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. In ten days let your own teeth tell you what is best.

293

Ten-Day Tube Free

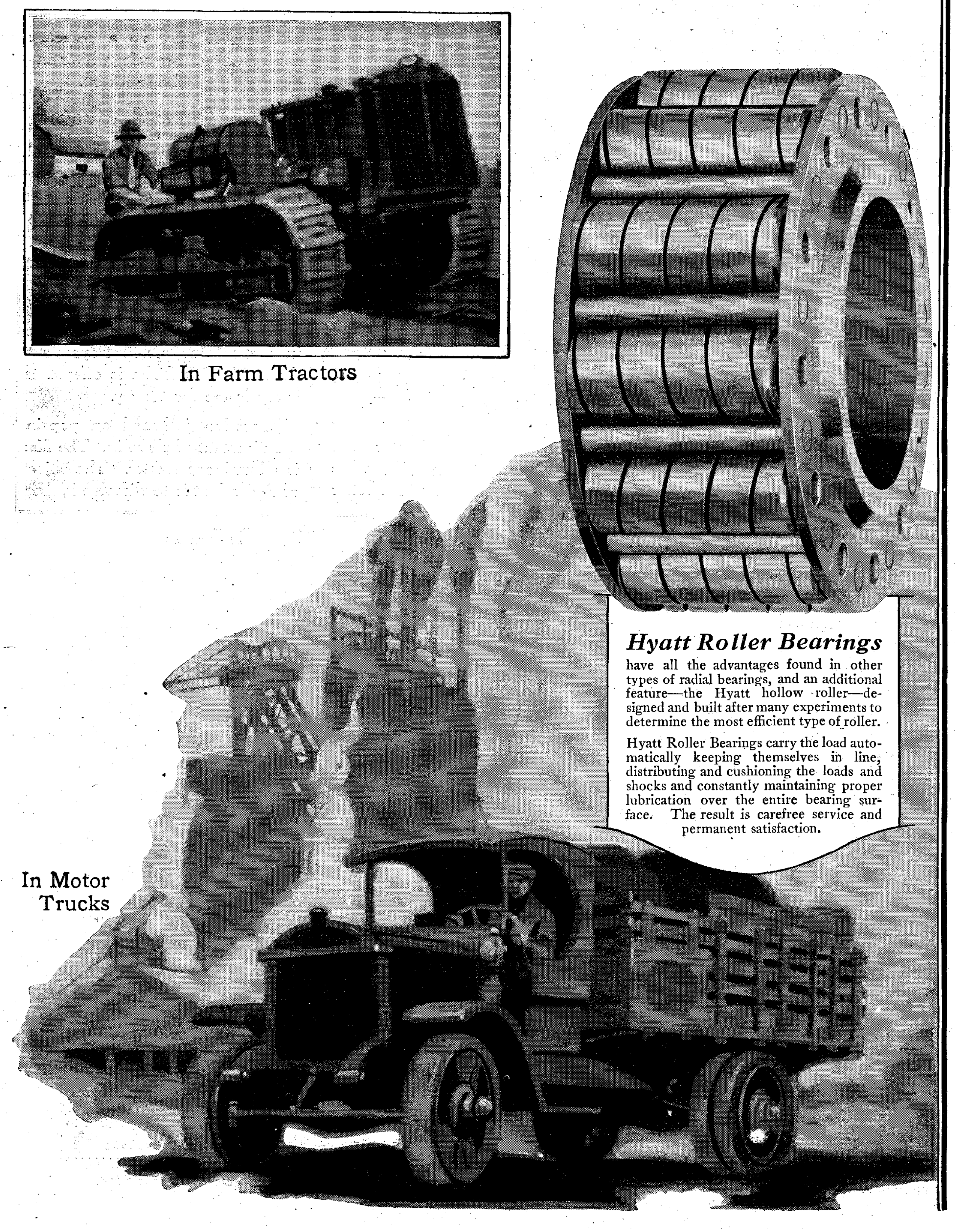
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 280, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name..................................

Address..................................

Only one tube to a family.

HYATT



In Farm Tractors

Hyatt Roller Bearings

have all the advantages found in other types of radial bearings, and an additional feature—the Hyatt hollow roller—designed and built after many experiments to determine the most efficient type of roller.

Hyatt Roller Bearings carry the load automatically keeping themselves in line, distributing and cushioning the loads and shocks and constantly maintaining proper lubrication over the entire bearing surface. The result is carefree service and permanent satisfaction.

In Motor Trucks

Greater Production

How Hyatt Roller Bearings Help

GREATER production is our most important need today. Factories and farms must turn out their products in larger quantities to replace the wastage of war and meet the increasing needs of our hundred million people.

Hyatt Roller Bearings are doing their share in speeding up production by making machinery of all kinds more durable and by eliminating the dragging friction that eats up so much costly power.

By making farm tractors practical Hyatt Roller Bearings have made possible the utilization of many hundred thousand acres of productive land heretofore untilled and barren.

The constant stream of manufactured products for which the industries of the United States are famous is dependent upon the capable service of Hyatt Roller Bearings in steel mill equipment, machine tools and textile machinery.

Increased production cannot be successfully achieved without better, quicker transportation—Hyatt Roller Bearings have made motor trucks more dependable, enabling them to carry their loads swiftly and surely.

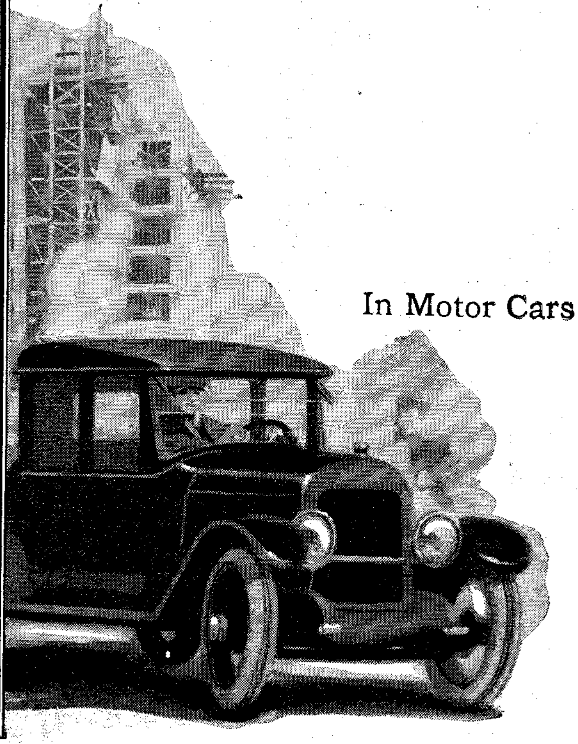
AS standard equipment in farm and factory machinery, in automobiles and motor trucks, Hyatt Roller Bearings are ably aiding in the increase of production—our country's most pressing need.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Tractor Division: CHICAGO
Motor Division: DETROIT
Industrial Division: NEW YORK

Roller Bearings

In Looms



In Motor Cars

A Few Minutes–A Few Pennies

A FEW minutes' time and a few pennies' worth of electric current, and your big family washing is done. No matter how soiled the clothes, no matter what they consist of—heavy blankets or the finest lingerie—the Automatic Electric Washer turns out a clean tubful every few minutes.

What a happy solution of that problem that confronts every woman every week until it is satisfactorily solved. Laundresses and Laundries do not solve the problem; they merely complicate it, by augmenting expense, loss, irritation and the possibility of infection.

With an Automatic in your home your washday worries and work are banished forever. You may then have cleaner clothes the easier way.

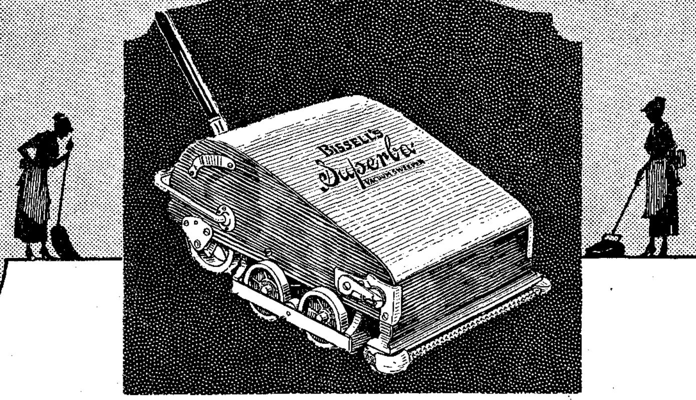
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC WASHER CO.
335 Third Street Newton, Iowa

AutoMatic Washer

AutoMatic Washer
AutoMatic Washer

The Automatic is simple to operate, fully guaranteed; made in both cylinder and dolly types. Equipped for electric or power drive. Sold on convenient terms. Write for two Valuable Booklets on Household Cleaning. *Sent Free.*

Light Weight, Easy Running. Gets the Dirt at Small Cost—



BISSELL'S *New Lightweight*

Vacuum Sweepers

This is an important message to housewives—the announcement of the *already leading* vacuum sweeper being radically improved so that it runs almost *as easily as the carpet sweeper* and *has more powerful suction than the average electric.*

New principles of construction have been invoked to produce this master sweeper. In this respect it is unlike any other.

Bissell's New Lightweight Vacuum Sweepers have removed every excuse for cleaning drudgery. Convenience in emptying, too, is a prominent feature.

They are sold at most good stores. Ask to see them. Prices $9.00 to $17.50. "Cyco" Ball Bearing Carpet Sweepers. In patterns ranging down from $9.00. Prices depend upon style and locality.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.
Oldest and Largest Sweeper Makers
Grand Rapids, Mich. Made in Canada, too

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

We are now complaining because we can not get industrious, reliable men to work for us. I wonder whose fault it is that things are the way they are. Would advise you to know a man before you condemn him. I believe I can give you a fairly good example of what I mean by the following:

We shall take a city man who has a good education, whose wife has a good education, and who is planning the same for his children. This man before his marriage lived on a farm—in fact, was raised on a farm. But he believed that his children could have greater and better advantages in town than in the country. Consequently he secured a good position in town, and there he lived until those children were nearly half-grown. And well might he be proud of those children. They were among the foremost in their respective classes in school, went to Sunday-school and church every Sunday, and associated with refined children like themselves.

But now we find this man in unenviable circumstances. For various reasons he has lost the money which he possest. One of his children is in very poor health and the only thing that will insure a recovery is to take him to the country. The father finally decides that he will go to the country and work by the month. His family is delighted. They love the country, where they have spent their leisure hours at every opportunity. Little do they dream what is in store for them.

And so we find them in the early spring in a community about twenty miles from their former city home. The employer is very well satisfied with his employee. And now to cut a long story short. Those children start to school the following fall and again they lead their classes, and they are respected by their teachers. But they are sadly mistreated by the school-children. Why? Because they are the hired man's children. The neighbor-women do not call on his wife and absolutely refuse to have anything to do with her. While, to be perfectly candid, she is their equal if not superior. Why? Because she is the hired man's wife.

And so I could continue *ad infinitum*. But why say more? Who can with mere words paint the feelings of this sensitive family in a way that you could appreciate their feelings?

But right here, before we go further, please allow me to remind you that I am not unmindful of exceptions to the above. And now with your permission we shall continue.

What about the people who continually snub and taunt them? Why, in the last year or so they have rented a farm (they themselves formerly worked by the month) and they own a Ford!

Is it any wonder, I ask you, that the farmer can not get men who understand and are capable of farm-work to work for him?

Mr. Snider, the correspondent first quoted, also opposes those who held that life on the farm is one long round of everlasting drudgery. He says:

A man who works ten hours a day on the farm does a good satisfactory day's work for nine farmers out of every ten. There are many days during three seasons of the year when he can not do that many hours'

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

work between daylight and dark, and many more the remainder of the year when the weather will not permit it. We are aware that some have been reckless with the truth about this matter since the recent strikes, trying to make it appear that it is a fixt rule with the farmers to work twelve, fourteen, or sixteen hours daily to keep up the necessary production of food for the world. There are occasions when late afternoon work is necessary to save crops, but that usually comes in harvest when dew or rain prevents work until late in the forenoon. The man who complains of late afternoon work in such circumstances is a poor sport. The farmer who blows about working sixteen hours a day and at the same time whines about the scarcity of farm-help confesses himself an undesirable employer and deserves to be beaten at his own game. And the farm-hand who knocks the farmer as an employer by accusing him of requiring unreasonable service confesses himself an undesirable employee and not wanted by the average farmer.

And he ends his remarks with what he declares is the real cause of the shortage:

The plainest apparent cause is lack of human material as evidenced by the lack of population. Fifty years ago and a few years later our country-school districts were made up of families of from six to ten children from infancy up to grown men and women, in some instances all under the home roof at the same time. Such families were the rule and families of from one to four the exception. Now families of one to four are the rule in those communities and families of six to ten the exception. At that time farm operations were much slower and more human labor was required in farm operations than now, and factory-work had not begun its draft on the country for help. Our school authorities and the churches obstinately shut their eyes to the requirements of the young people to hold them to rural life, and they drifted away to find surroundings more congenial to their social desires. They now wish to lock the stable after the horse is gone, or in other words, they are making a futile effort to keep the young people of the country on the farm by offering inducements that should have been provided while they were yet there.

LIBERTY BONDS AS A CAUSE OF EXTRAVAGANCE

A GREAT part of the extravagance now prevalent in this country is attributed by *The American Banker* to the Liberty bonds so widely held by the American people. This weekly review of banking matters proceeds to explain that 20,000,000 people invested in Liberty bonds, "and now find themselves with a depreciated security on hand. The tendency is to get rid of it, and they are doing it." And so—

Unfortunately, instead of learning to invest and be thrifty, they are being led to extravagance. This surely is an argument in favor of funding the bonds by exchange into a long-term security, offering an attractive rate of interest for a time. The bonds would then become more valuable and would increase in price.

The tendency to pay them out as currency would be checked, as the new bonds would prove a really attractive investment, and the disposition would be to hold them.

America's most famous box of candy

Whitman's
Sampler
Chocolates & Confections

The Sampler is sold by our
selected agents nearly everywhere.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Sole makers of Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, Cocoa and Marshmallow Whip

All the goodness of the coffee
—Healthful—Digestible—Delicious

G Washington's
COFFEE
Originated by Mr. Washington in 1909

Dissolves instantly when you pour on water—hot or cold. Each cup made to order.

No boiling. No coffee pot. No waste. Pure—Economical.

G. Washington Sales Co., Inc.
334 Fifth Avenue, New York

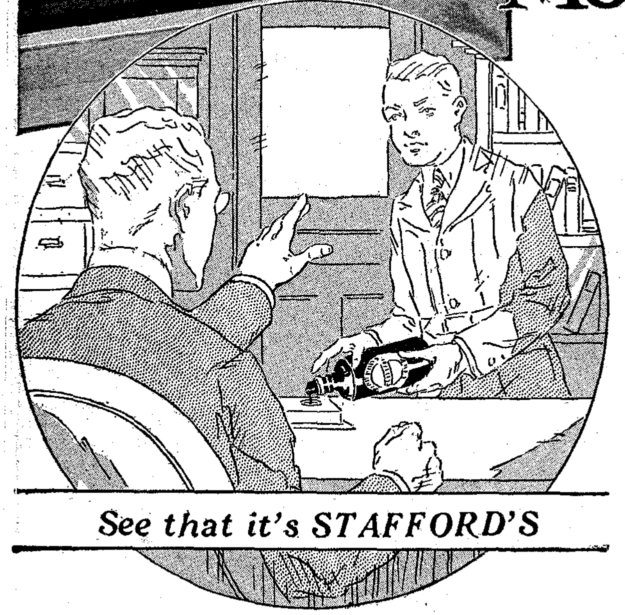
Made in the cup at the table

Send 10 cents for Special Trial Size. Recipe Booklet Free.

G Washington's
PREPARED COFFEE
MADE IN THE CUP AT THE TABLE
M-10-19

STAFFORD'S
COMMERCIAL
INK
A BRIGHT BLUE FLUID WHICH CHANGES IN A FEW HOURS TO AN INTENSE AND PERMANENT BLACK
FLUID

The Ink That Absorbs Moisture from the Air*



See that it's STAFFORD'S

Next time he fills your ink-well, notice the label on the bottle. "See that it's Stafford's," the ink that absorbs moisture from the air, the ink that is so slow to evaporate in the well.

It's a treat to write with any ink the first few days after the well is filled, while the ink is "fresh," free flowing. That's the degree of satisfaction that Stafford's Commercial prolongs almost to the last drop.

And during that prolonged period of "freshness" it writes the same clear, striking blue that so quickly turns to permanent black.

That is perhaps its principal advantage, but many people buy Stafford's Commercial for the convenience of the famous Dripless Pour Regulator with which Stafford quart, pint and half-pint bottles are equipped. It pours without spilling a single drop.

So it pays, when you buy from your dealer, to "see that it's Stafford's."

S. S. STAFFORD, Inc., 603-609 Washington St., New York
Established 1858
Chicago: 62 W. Kinzie St. Canadian Factory: 9 Davenport Road, Toronto

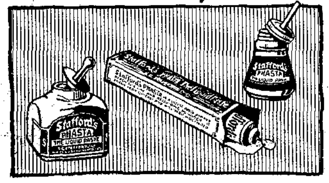
**That's why it dries so slowly in the ink-well.*

Stafford's Fountain Pen Ink also Absorbs Moisture from the Air.

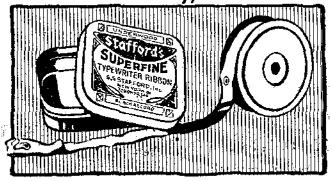
Stafford's

INK *to write with*

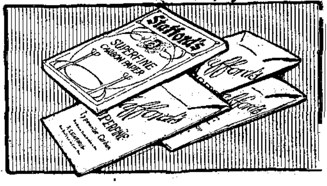
PHASTA *to paste with*


Stafford's
PHASTA

RIBBONS *to typewrite with*


Stafford's
SUPERFINE
TYPEWRITER RIBBON

CARBON *to copy with*


Stafford's
SUPERFINE
CARBON PAPER

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION ▾ CONTINUED

PLANTS CONSIDERED AS ROOMMATES

It is good to live in a room with growing plants, we are told by Dr. James M. Anders, of the University of Pennsylvania, writing on "Growing Plants as Health-giving Agents" in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.). Growing plants have always been used for decorative effect, he bids us note, but their function in the home is much more important than if it were merely esthetic. The pursuit of wild-flowers is valuable as a diversion and an exercise. Once domiciled in the house, the plant gives off oxygen, and thus makes the air better for breathing; and it also keeps the air moist—a condition shown by Dr. Ellsworth Huntington's investigations to be necessary to healthful living as well as softening violent variations of temperature. Of the beneficial effects of growing plants and flowers due to their atmospheric influences, Dr. Anders says:

"Until comparatively recent years (and in many quarters still) erroneous notions were entertained concerning the physiology of the vegetable kingdom. It must be confessed that the universal prejudice which formerly existed against plants and flowers in living- and sleeping-rooms is still exercising considerable sway over the more or less ignorant classes. There seems to be a deeply rooted belief that plant respiration removes the oxygen from the surrounding atmosphere to such an extent as to be positively injurious when kept in living- and sleeping-rooms. They are also accused of giving off carbon dioxid to the same medium, and thus rendering it deleterious when breathed. The carefully conducted experiments of Pettenkofer, however, have shown beyond all dispute that the amount of oxygen absorbed from the air and the percentage of carbon dioxid exhaled as the result of plant-breathing are too small to exert any appreciable effect. At all events, Pettenkofer's investigations indicate conclusively that no ill effects to the human race can be traced to the cultivation of plants and flowers indoors. It is strongly to be hoped that this statement will be given the widest publicity, and also that it will be generally accepted. There are many lovers of growing house-plants and flowers, especially among women, but a not inconsiderable percentage of them do not cultivate these helpful and ornamental objects, owing to the unwarranted belief already mentioned that they are prejudicial to health.

"It is an interesting and important fact that quite apart from the organic function of respiration, which proceeds uninterruptedly, and the harmlessness of which has been demonstrated, growing plants give off oxygen to the surrounding air in an amount sufficient to improve this medium by increasing its oxidizing properties. The sanitary advantage thus offered is not appreciated to an extent commensurate with its significance. The writer's experiments, conducted long since (and later confirmed by French observers), showed conclusively that flowering plants as well as all odoriferous foliage, *e.g.*, pine-trees, possess the peculiar power to convert the oxygen of the air into ozone. The far-reaching importance of this fact can be only grasped when it is recollected that it is the ozone contained in the air which oxidizes, or, in other words, burns up, the various impurities to be found in this life-giving medium. If this be correct, no argument is needed to prove the high sanitary value of blooming and odoriferous plants, especially when grown indoors."

The function of transpiration, or the evaporation of moisture from leaf surfaces, is also important. The actual amount of water thus returned to the atmosphere, Dr. Anders assures us, is far in excess of what experts formerly supposed. Soft and thin-leaved plants show the most active rate of transpiration, and should be selected for indoor cultivation. The Washington Elm at Cambridge, Mass., transpires in twelve hours of clear weather not less than seven and three-fourths tons of vapor. On this account, Dr. Anders ranks plants as "natural and efficient atomizers." He continues:

"In this connection it should be borne in mind that the atmosphere of our artificially heated homes—and this is especially true of those all too numerous houses warmed by dry-air furnaces—is decidedly lacking in moisture. House-plants, rightly utilized, fulfil an important hygienic indication by adding moisture, and that freely, to these unwholesomely dry, usually overheated, and insanitary homes.

"There can be no doubt that the public is taking more and more seriously, and rightly so, sanitary measures of all kinds. Certain deeply rooted prejudices which are without foundation, however, can only be eradicated by time and oft-repeated demonstration. Perhaps one of the erroneous popular notions most tenaciously adhered to has been that house-plants are prejudicial to health, especially when grown in sleeping-rooms, because of the ancient and fixt belief that they give off carbon dioxid during the night, rendering the bedroom unfit for breathing purposes during sleep. This notion has been successfully exploded, and, on the other hand, it has been clearly shown that this substance is constantly exhaled, that is to say, by day as well as by night (plant-breathing), but in amount too minute to affect human health unfavorably. In view of the foregoing facts, growing house-plants and flowers which have considerable hygienic value owing to other functions, previously discust, may be freely cultivated indoors, including bedchambers. Indeed among the numerous forms of diversion at our command, the practise of floriculture, which is neither difficult nor costly, should be held to be one of the foremost.

"Here brief reference to two climatic influences of forest growth may be made. In the first place, trees possessing odorous foliage or flowers, especially pine-grove forests, as was pointed out above in connection with plants grown indoors, increase the ozone or normal purifying agent of the external air. Again from facts developed as the result of experimentation, there can be little doubt but that forests tend to augment and maintain an equal degree of atmospheric humidity in their vicinity, and in so far as this influence extends must they likewise tend to abridge the diurnal range

REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.
Thermo
Knitted
Sport Coat

For
Outdoors
or
Indoors
for
Work
or
Play

WHETHER motoring or lounging around the house, a Thermo Sport Coat is just about the most comfortable coat you can wear.

You'll feel friendly toward it as soon as you slip it on because there is nothing else in your wardrobe adaptable to so many occasions.

Guaranteed All Wool

Made of a knitted wool fabric in these heather mixtures — blue, brown, green, olive and oxford gray.

The retail price is $10.00 at good stores everywhere. You'll say it is worth more when you see how carefully made it is. If your dealer can't supply you, advise us.

Swansdown Knitting Co.
Department D 349 Broadway
New York

Also Makers of
REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.
Thermo
Coat Sweaters

VINDEX
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MAKE
"I'M DANDY"
Copyright 1912

VINDEX
SHIRTS

VINDEX
UNDERWEAR

DEALERS everywhere buy VINDEX over and over again. Take the tip. They know. Ask for "*Vindex Make*" when you want Shirts or Athletic Underwear—they're *RIGHT* in style and quality—just Jim Dandy.

The Vindex Company, Baltimore, Md.

INSYDE TYRES

—genuine inner armor for auto tires. Double mileage; prevent punctures and blowouts. Agents wanted.

American Accessories Co. Dept. 317 Cincinnati, Ohio

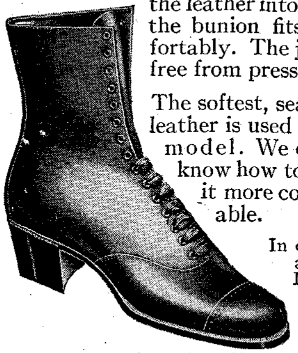
Quiets the Bunion

THIS SHOE makes fair allowance for the troublesome joint.

It is so shaped that the enlargement, when of moderate size, is inconspicuous. The Coward Bunion Shoe has a pocket molded—not stretched—in the leather into which the bunion fits comfortably. The joint is free from pressure.

The softest, seasoned leather is used in this model. We do not know how to make it more comfortable.

In ordering
address
Dept. F.



Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., New York City
(Near Warren Street)

The
Coward
Shoe
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

of temperature—a matter of greater importance to the race than seasonal variations of temperature.

"The only possible objection to growing house-plants is to be found in the heavy, sweet odors given off by a few species, *e.g.*, irises and roses. These may give rise to headaches and other unpleasant symptoms in certain persons, but it is not necessary to include such examples in the selection of a group of plants for indoor cultivation.

"Those who know what hygienic measures of this sort can mean to a community should carry the message to others who are less fortunate. The result of such a propaganda, we may be assured, would be an improved general state of health and a greater measure of human happiness. It is really inspiring to see the enthusiasm with which the men on whom the well-being of the race largely depends endeavor to make the fruits of their unselfish labors available by the dissemination of the needed information for health and happiness building. In growing plants and flowers, we have hygienic agents in such form as that their practical use need in no sense be circumscribed. They can be cultivated by rich and poor alike, and hence floriculture should reach even the remote and obscure quarters of the earth. It would be an excellent and certain way of making home life everywhere increasingly more beautiful and healthful."

WHY DO WE SLEEP?

A MORE pertinent question would probably be, "Why do we stay awake?" Babies sleep most of the time; as they notice more things and have more to do and to think about, they stay awake longer. Dr. Boris Sidis thinks that sleep may be our normal condition and that when there is nothing to keep us awake, we lapse into it naturally. It is more or less under control of the will, altho most persons find it difficult to withdraw all objects of thought so completely that sleep follows as a matter of course. Sometimes we are so tired that we can not stay awake, even when we invite mental activity. Some have thought, and still think, that we are then drugged into sleep by fatigue-poisons that permeate the tissues. S. M. Evans, who writes in *The Forecast* (New York) on "The Mystery of Sleep," is inclined to think that Dr. Sidis's view explains the facts better than any other, but possibly the acceptance of any one theory need not necessarily exclude others. Any one, for instance, will recollect cases in his own experience where sleep has seemed to result from exclusion of mental activity, and others where it has seemed to depend directly on fatigue. Mr. Evans writes in substance:

"Scientists are agreed that no matter how beautiful may be the poetic conception of sleep as the brother of Death, it can not be justified from the standpoint of the pathologist. Death implies the complete arrest of all the functions of the body, psychic and organic. In sleep the organic functions are operative and only a few of the psychic functions are suspended, the rest continuing to act with more or less modification. We continue to digest food during sleep, for instance, and our hearts beat and we breathe air into our lungs. What we know as 'waking' consciousness has been suspended. But it can be easily called back, as witness what will happen when a hot brick is held close to the foot of a sleeper. But the brain is not really totally at rest during sleep, as we all know. Dreams mean activity in the brain, and it is likely that most of us have dreams even tho they are not vivid enough to be remembered upon awaking.

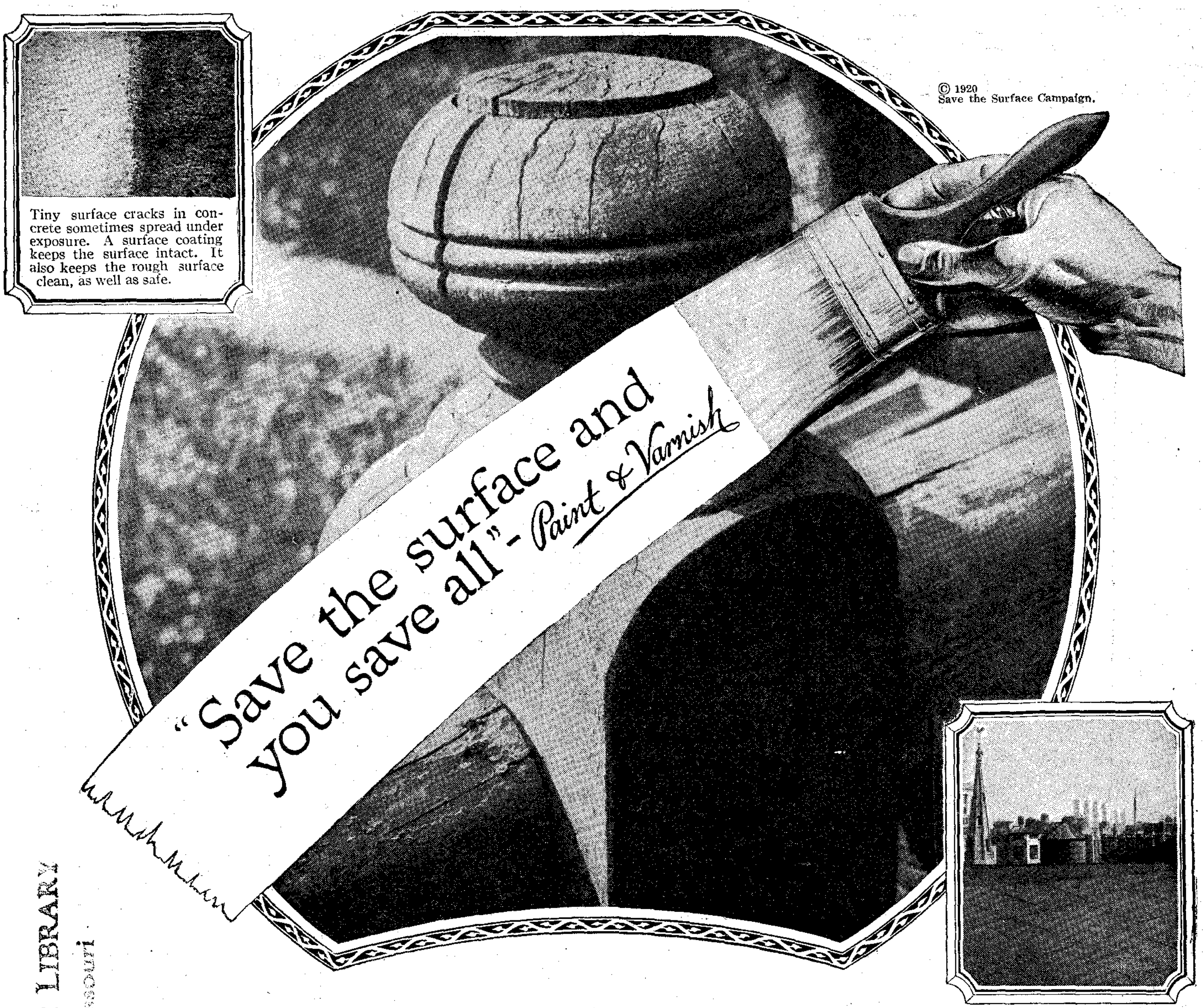
"Dr. Leonard Hill declares that 'the vasomotor center is the hub around which turns the wheel of a man's active mental life,' and many scientists point out the great changes in the vascular system during sleep and connect these changes in some way with the cause of sleep. The vascular system is the system that supplies blood and lymph to the body, and the vasomotor center is a point near the base of the brain at which are supposed to arise the nerves that control the power of blood-vessels to expand and contract. The fact that there are many changes in the vascular system during sleep has led to the explanation that the diminished flow of blood in the body causes sleep. Certain it is that less heat is produced by the body during sleep than during waking hours on account of the passivity of the voluntary muscles and diminished activities of various glands and that heat loss is increased by sweat evaporation and the distribution of the blood near the surface of the body. The temperature may fall half a degree during sleep. However, all scientists do not accept the theory that deficiency of blood in the brain is the primary cause of sleep.

"Some investigators explain sleep by chemistry. They say that when many fatigue substances accumulate in the blood sleep ensues, because these fatigue substances are easily oxidizable and use the oxygen required by the brain for its continued activity. It was found that an injection of lactic acid, a normal fatigue product, caused sleep. Professor Errera, of Brussels, calls sleep a 'physiological intoxication,' due to the accumulation of poisonous alkaloids in the tissues, which he calls leucomaines. Work, he says, involves chemical breaking down of the tissues, and the products, including leucomaines, are carried to the brain, where they at length produce sleep. During waking hours, he contends, more leucomaines are formed by the breaking down of tissues than oxidation can destroy, but during sleep they are destroyed and carried away.

"But this theory and others like it suffer when you remember that sleep often occurs under conditions in which the factors stressed by the theories can not reasonably be assumed to have a part. And so, sleep to-day remains an unsolved mystery in so far as the cause of it is determined.

"During recent years, however, scientists have been exploring the mind of man through biological and physiological research and by the aid of psychology.

"The greatest difficulty one has to encounter when he seeks to explain sleep is the explanation of the anomalies it presents. For instance, why does sleep predominate over the waking life in infants, why has it a smaller share in the middle life, and why does it tend to dominate once more in later years, or else to be even less in evidence than during the years of greatest activity? Why does continued activity produce sleep, and yet why does sleep refuse to follow overactivity? It is well known that sleep seems to have no direct relationship to intellectual or muscular effort. Why is it,



Tiny surface cracks in concrete sometimes spread under exposure. A surface coating keeps the surface intact. It also keeps the rough surface clean, as well as safe.

© 1920
Save the Surface Campaign.

That metal roof—what a life it leads if not given surface protection. Rust, leaks, ruined ceilings, expense, can all be charged to neglect of the roof's surface. Too many people forget their metal roofs till they see a wet ceiling. Save the surface.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri
43787

Post-Mortem

THIS is a photograph of a veranda post from which the paint has been allowed to wear off. Is it not eloquent?

This was a good post not so very long ago but it has now gone beyond redemption. Think of the trivial cost of the paint to protect the post and keep it sound.

Every crack in this post started from the *outside*. Those deep checks were at the first little checks. Once *the surface* was broken down, the damage was under way.

How much is similar deterioration under way on your property? Do you dare to say? Have you examined it or just taken for granted that its condition is sound? Have you examined the siding of your building? Have you inspected the eave troughs and other metal trim? Have you seen the roof lately—have you really *looked* at it in years? Are you watching the floors, and woodwork, and furniture, *inside* the house?

Your thoughtful answer to these questions we do not ask that you give us; *give them to yourself.* You owe it to yourself and to those who will inherit your property to ask these questions and answer them.

All over this country property is rotting, rusting, crumbling, wearing, which a surface coating of paint and varnish would save.

The most needless, useless, senseless, and most aggravating loss in the world is loss due to neglect on our own part. Isn't it so?

Look at your property in a new way—*closely.*

Save the surface and you save all.

If you will let us send you an interesting illustrated booklet which gives space for further details about surface protection you will be surprised at the damage that can be done by little oversights. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT
is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"-*Paint & Varnish*

WOOD SURFACES | PLASTER SURFACES | CONCRETE SURFACES | MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES | METAL SURFACES | BRICK SURFACES

Making a ton of coal do the work of two

Engineers for years now have coaxed, petted and fought coal, to make it give up its valuable energy—heat power.

It is a tantalizing problem because there is enough energy in a pound of good coal to lift up a ton weight a little over a mile.

Fire your cellar furnace as carefully as you will. Sift ashes and wet the coal. Try every means you know to get the most heat out of it. Still your best record will be beaten two to one by the central station in your town.

One of our biggest public servants, the central station, exists purely in its ability to sell coal to you—in the shape of electricity—at a few cents a horse-power.

They have been forced by necessity to burn coal economically, because their slim profit must come from the narrow margin between the cost of coal and the selling price of current, which is regulated by public commission.

And the record of their success is inspiring.

When one also considers the millions they have had to spend to achieve this position as the world's most economical coal users, their frugality becomes commendable.

If fuel conservation was practiced in every business as it is in Electric Light and Power Companies, the layman's dollar would go further than it does today.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

No. 2. In Florida as in Oregon, in Maine and in Texas, Western Electric serves in every branch of electrical achievement—from washing machines to telephones, from power and lighting outfits to electrical equipment for railroads.

too, that persons suffering not at all from fatigue will go to sleep at church or the theater and others worn out will not find rest in the quiet of their own bedchambers?"

We can not answer all of these questions, Mr. Evans says, but modern science has arrived at the conclusion that sleep is a normal active state of life, not a mere passive negative state due to toxic or other harmful substances. He believes that sleep is a protective instinct caused by reaction between the central nervous system and various stimuli, that it is dependent upon will and environment and has for its object, not so much the repair of the organism as the avoidance of destructive consequences of uninterrupted activity. He continues:

"Dr. Boris Sidis, the American psychologist, found that a state like the borderland between sleeping and waking could be produced by asking his patients to attend to some monotonous stimulus, like the beating of a metronome or regular stroking of some part of the body.

"In his experiments with dogs, Dr. Sidis found that when the animals were forced to lie quiet for a few minutes and their eyelids were closed sleep always ensued. He discovered also that it was easier to induce sleep in infants than in adults and he attributes this to the inferior development of the mind of the child. He arrived at the conclusion that in monotony we have the central fact of sleep. In his book, 'An Experimental Study of Sleep,' Dr. Sidis says that sleep ensues when the consciousness is no longer stimulated by a sufficient variety of sensations to keep us awake.

"Other students of sleep seem to think that sleep is the result of muscular relaxation not of monotonous stimuli, but the theory is not in reality opposed to Dr. Sidis's explanation. From all the evidence at hand, it would seem that the theory of monotony more completely fits in with the facts of every-day observation than any other which has been advanced to account for sleep. This explanation, too, would seem to account for the fact that among the persons who seem to need little sleep are found the keen-witted, mentally alert men of to-day.

"The influence of the will in inducing sleep has been the subject of wide and extended research. There is no doubt that how much we sleep lies very largely within our control. There is no doubt that there lie within each one of us latent powers which we do not use at all. The common experience of nearly every soldier in the war who successfully withstood fatigue and privation without illness indicates that we are able to perform 'miracles' as yet unknown to most of us until some crisis calls for the use of these powers which we do not know we possess. And there seems to be little doubt that one of these powers is to continue work without the necessity for so much sleep as we now think we need.

"The explanation of Dr. Sidis that sleep ensues upon the heels of monotony and as a result of monotony is borne out by all we know of the power to resist sleep that is possest by men of active minds and by men under stress of great excitement and necessity for keeping awake. It is rather common observation that when men have gone for periods of forty-eight, or even seventy

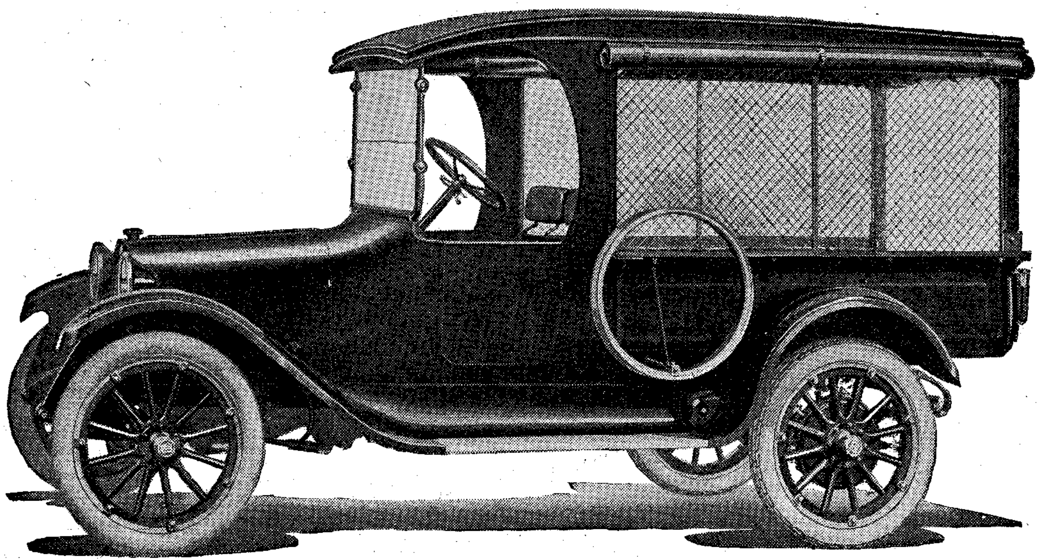
DODGE BROTHERS

BUSINESS CAR

That the lightness of the Business Car is united to great strength is proven by the splendid service it is rendering everywhere under widely varying conditions

The lightness of the car keeps the gas and oil costs down, and its sound construction renders repairs infrequent

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



Who Discovered RICORO?

"A Dramatic Critic discovered the Ricoro cigar," said the Theatrical Manager—,'and it was the best thing he ever did.

"It was on the opening night of 'The Music Master' when I spotted this fellow smoking in the wings. Before I recognized him I hissed 'Hey, no smoking! Lay off that cigar!' and regretted my brusqueness as soon as I saw who he was.

"Later, I met him in the green room, and apologized. 'No offense—no offense,' he laughed. 'I'm an inveterate smoker, and have a cigar going most of the time. Try one of 'em—see if you blame me!'

"I lighted up—and, Shades of Booth! It was some cigar! When he said it was a Ricoro, and that I could buy 'em for only 2 for 25 cents at any United Cigar Store, it was as pleasant a surprise as the two-column boost he gave the show next morning."

Cabinet Size
2 for 25c
Box of 50—$6.00
Imported from
Porto Rico

Sooner or later you'll discover Ricoro. The popular prices of Ricoro are made possible because it is *imported from Porto Rico duty free.* A dozen sizes and shapes —8c to 3 for 50c. *Sold only in United Cigar Stores—"Thank You!"*

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Over 1300 Stores and Agencies in over 500 Cities

Executive Offices, 46 West 18th Street, New York

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

and one hundred hours without sleep, they need only approximately eighteen to twenty-four hours of continuous sleep in order to 'catch up' again.

"The fact that farmers are usually 'to bed with the chickens' is due to the fact that the stimuli of their environment become tedious and monotonous to them and they sleep as a defense against ennui. There is no doubt that most of us sleep more than is necessary, as the facts enumerated above would suggest.

THE BARE-NECK EVIL

INSUFFICIENT clothing about the necks and throats of women is causing an increase in goiter, we are told by Sir James Cantlie, a London surgeon, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London). Some time ago, says Sir James, a famous surgeon, in dealing with women's dress, divided the zones of temperature in evening dress, from above downward, into arctic, temperate, and tropic. What was true of evening dress is now true of out-of-door dress, and even more so, for the chest and back are exposed to so great an extent that even decency is defied in many instances. He goes on:

"The effect of this upon the health of our young women (tho this mode of dress is unfortunately not confined to them, for older women follow the evil example) and the possible detriments to health are daily upon our lips, altho no one has set out in definite terms what these effects are.

"Passing over several of the consequences, such as the bursts of high temperature to which the underclothed are liable, be they men or women, and other equally prominent symptoms, I would draw attention to a condition which all must have noticed—the 'puffy necks' which affect so many of our young women to-day.

"Of five hundred women on whom I made observations, with the help of those present at my lectures, no fewer than sixty-seven had their necks so 'puffy' that they were noticeable. The puffiness is due to enlargement of, or in the neighborhood of, the thyroid gland.

"A slight fulness in this region has from early Grecian times been looked upon by artists with a certain amount of favor; but an exaggeration is utterly condemned, associated as it is with face pallor, puffy features, anemia, and listlessness. Briefly, the condition is termed goiter, altho true goiter has its specific cause.

"True goiter is known in certain parts of the country, . . but it is not, and never has been, a disease attributed to living in London. Yet to-day in a certain form it is plentiful; it has mostly made its appearance since bare necks and chests came into fashion; and as the years of this fashion increase so do the puffy and goiter-looking necks. . . . . . .

"The Parisian designers who determine the nature of women's dress have set an evil fashion, unhygienic to a degree; but no railings of mothers, physiologists, or right-minded folk are capable of preventing the damage the Parisian manikin has done and is doing to the young women of Europe."

RU-BER-OID
ROOFING
Made by
THE STANDARD PAINT CO.
Woolworth Building, New York
Chicago New York Boston

Ask the Ru-ber-oid Dealer

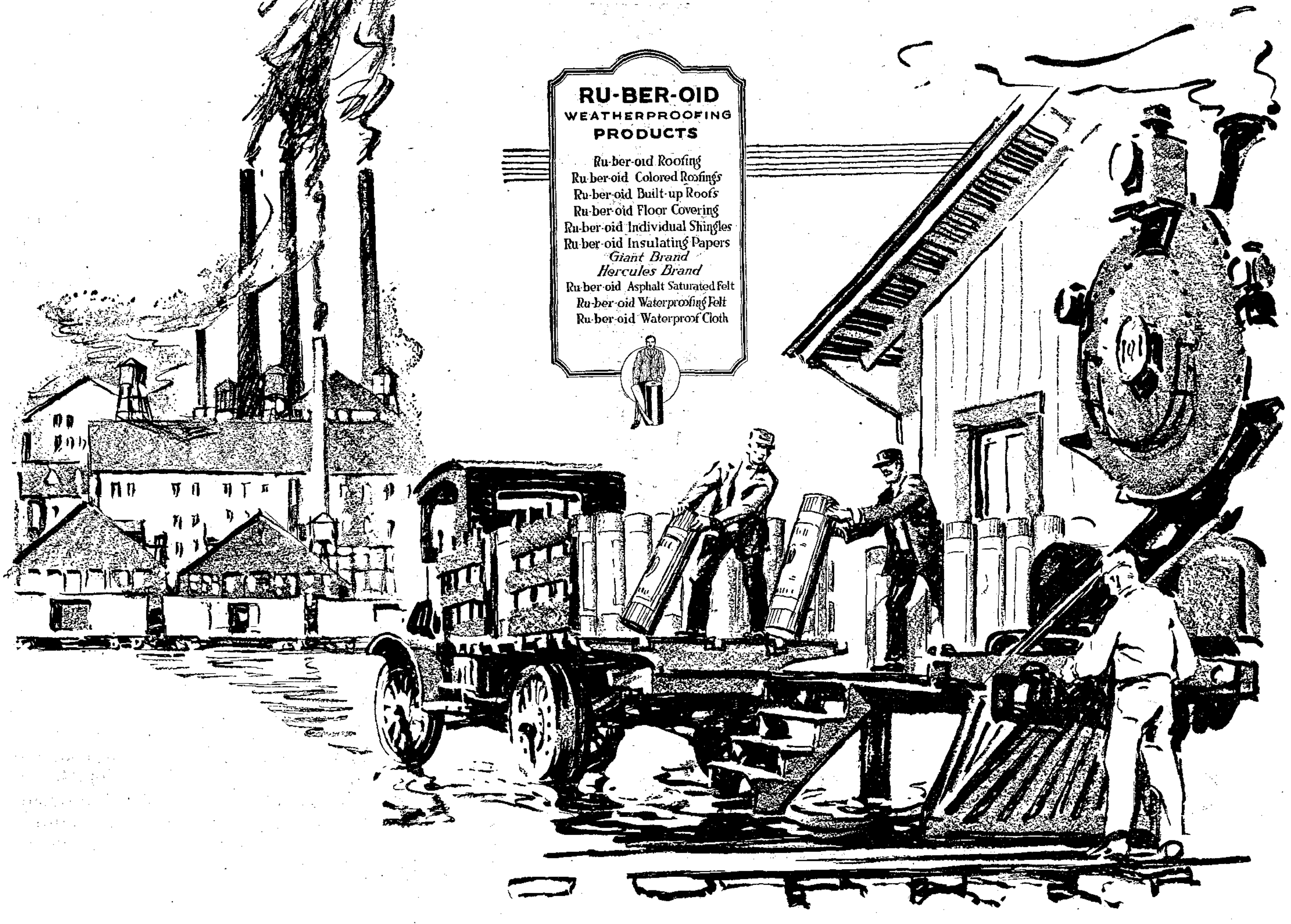
No man is in a better position to judge the relative merits of ready roofings than the dealer. He comes into constant contact with many users. No roofing can long hide faults from him. If quality is too low or price too high he is the first to know it.

With this in mind, with mingled feelings of pride and confidence, we point to the fact that in practically every state there are hardware and building supply dealers who have sold Ru-ber-oid for over twenty years. These men are themselves users of Ru-ber-oid.

This attitude toward Ru-ber-oid cannot be better expressed than by quoting from a letter written recently by a large building supply house. They say, "Twenty-two years ago we first purchased Ru-ber-oid. It was the leader then and is the leader now. We watched the quality of the product closely to be sure we had the best and the fact that it is still our leader tells the story."

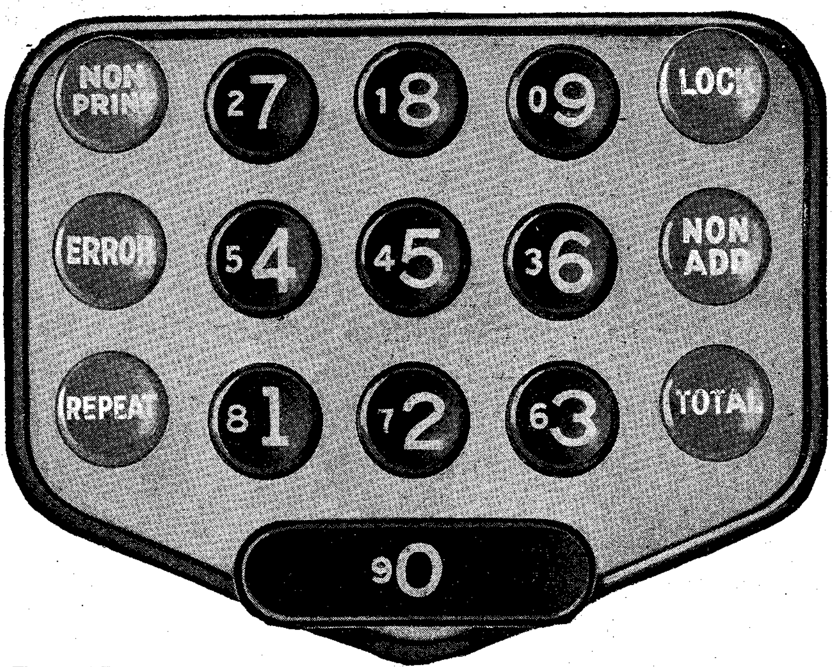
There is a Ru-ber-oid dealer near you. He knows ready roofings from A to Z. He will tell you why he recommends and sells Ru-ber-oid.

There is but one Ru-ber-oid. The Standard Paint Company makes it.



RU-BER-OID
WEATHERPROOFING
PRODUCTS

Ru-ber-oid Roofing
Ru-ber-oid Colored Roofings
Ru-ber-oid Built-up Roofs
Ru-ber-oid Floor Covering
Ru-ber-oid Individual Shingles
Ru-ber-oid Insulating Papers
Giant Brand
Hercules Brand
Ru-ber-oid Asphalt Saturated Felt
Ru-ber-oid Waterproofing Felt
Ru-ber-oid Waterproof Cloth



This is a full-size photograph of the 10-key keyboard on the Sundstrand Figuring Machine. The designating keys at either side are for further efficiency in handling various problems that arise. This keyboard is an exclusive Sundstrand development.

10 Keys
10 Numerals

10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Place Your Fingers on This Life-Size 10-Key Sundstrand Keyboard

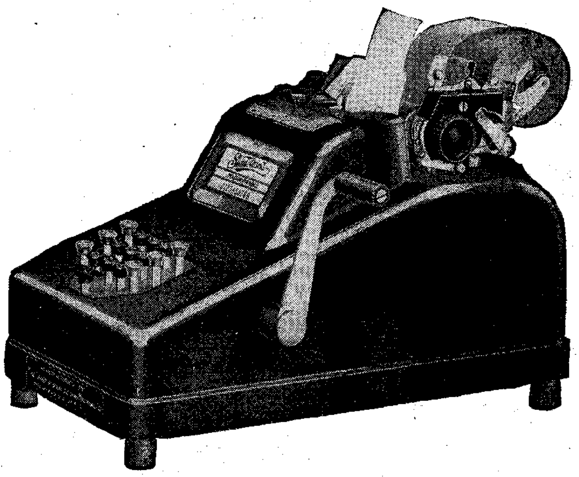
Here is an actual-size reproduction of the famous 10-key Sundstrand keyboard. Notice the simple, logical arrangement of the 10 keys. Now place your fingers on the keys.

To do any variety of figure work, you merely press the keys—26394 etc.—representing the numerals appearing in your problem—pull the handle. The machine automatically selects the proper column. The 10 keys are right under your finger tips. There is no searching for the proper key—no possibility of error—no delay in selecting from columns of keys.

And see how easy it is to do figure work by the rapid touch system, with one hand doing all the operating. It's the *natural* way of figuring.

The whole world's figuring is done with but 10 numerals. That's all there is. So, the Sundstrand has but 10 keys—a key for each numeral. That's all you need! The Sundstrand principle of 10-key construction gives you a light, compact, simplified figuring machine that handles all figure work rapidly, accurately and economically.

Have a Sundstrand man bring the machine to your office, so you can see for yourself what it will do for you. There's no obligation. Will you write today?



SUNDSTRAND ADDING MACHINE CO.
Factory and General Offices, 2500 Eleventh Street, Rockford, Illinois, U. S. A.
Sales Offices and Service Stations in Principal Cities

Sundstrand
FIGURING MACHINE

(35)

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

UTILIZING THE SHARK

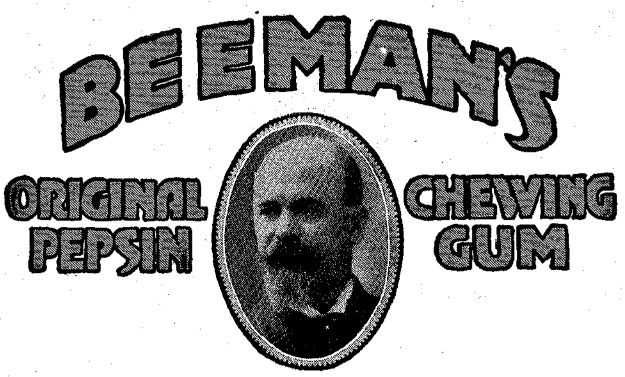
WE may now eat the flesh of the shark and make his skin into leather, says Dr. Allen Rogers, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). From time immemorial the shark has been pictured as the cannibal of the deep, and in fiction has been painted as the monster who lurks about the ill-fated ship in order to devour the unfortunates who may have met their death in the gale or on the reef. Despite all this, the shark does not live exclusively on the flesh of man, says Dr. Rogers. In fact, there are only a few species who would eat human flesh even if it were possible for them to secure it. The so-called man-eater, or tiger, shark probably has seldom had the pleasure of this delicacy. Sharks, like all other fish, live on smaller fish. Dr. Rogers goes on to say,

"Sharks travel in schools or singly and are found most abundant where food-fish are plentiful. They are especially fond of the mullet, menhaden, mackerel, and sea-trout. Thus it will be seen that they are migratory, and at various seasons are found in different waters. They are naturally warm-water fish, which accounts for the large number found in the Gulf of Mexico, along the coast of Florida and the West Indies. Being rapid and powerful swimmers, they often follow ships for hundreds of miles, picking up food as it is thrown over the side of the vessel. Thus their diet at such times is not unlike that of our domestic hog and poultry. It is claimed by fisher-folk that the shark will not eat unsound food, which shows him even more particular than our friend the porker. Why then, if he is so clean in his habits of life, should we discriminate against him?

"The Bureau of Fisheries, has for several years endeavored to interest the people of this country in using shark meat as an edible product, with a certain amount of success. In fact, that species of shark known as the dogfish is being canned in large quantities and sold under the name of gray fish. Certain fisheries on the New England coast are removing the head, tail, and fins and selling the product in Boston and New York as deep-sea swordfish. In Boston, also, shark-meat is being sold as such to the Italian trade, who appreciate its food value and enjoy its delicate flavor. Why, then, should we not take a lesson from the Italians and acquire the shark-eating habit?"

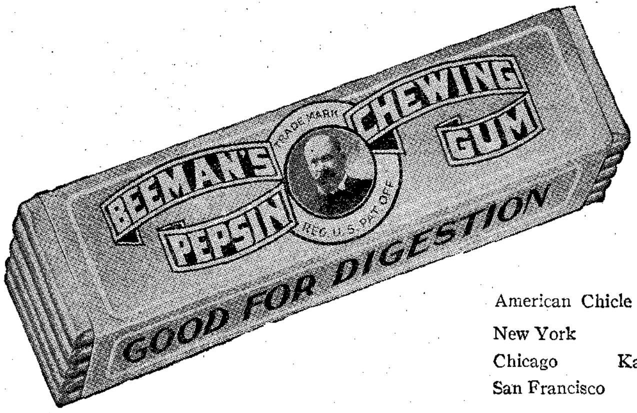
For the past five or six years, Dr. Rogers tells us, he has been interested in developing a method for converting shark-skins into a merchantable leather. Several processes have now been devised and assigned to a company operating fisheries in the South. This one concern expects to catch one thousand fish daily. The skins are now being manufactured into leather, the livers rendered for their oil, and the flesh converted into fertilizer stock. He goes on:

"It is estimated also that at least one thousand sharks can be secured daily from the fishermen handling food-fish, who at



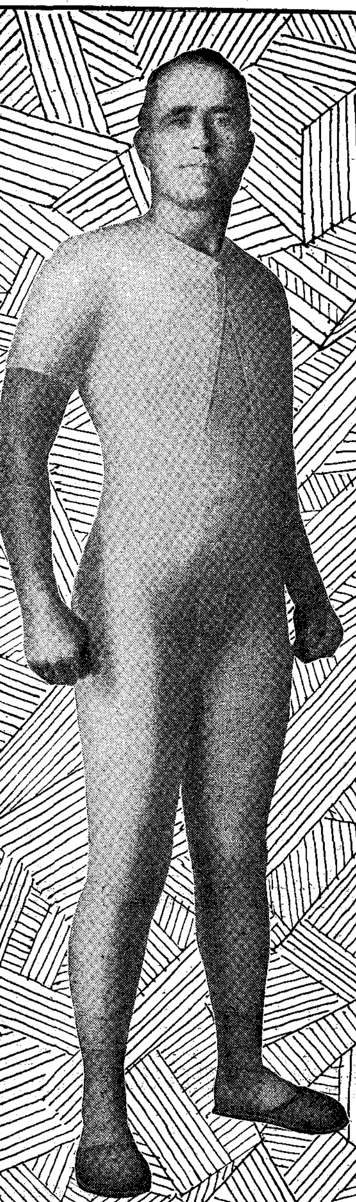
Safeguarding Digestion

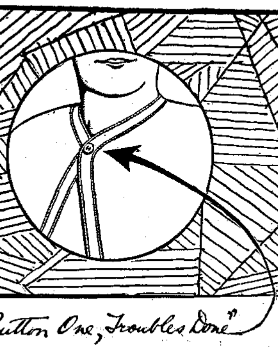
By eating rapidly we fail to supply sufficient saliva most necessary in the first processes of digestion. In hurried eating the teeth fail in their important function of grinding the food into small particles. The use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum for ten minutes after each meal helps to supply the saliva which was not provided at meal time, and thus improves the digestion of the hurried eater.



American Chicle Company
New York Cleveland
Chicago Kansas City
San Francisco Rochester

CHICLE





IN business, as in everything else, success depends upon concentrated effort consistently applied. That is one reason why business men everywhere are so partial to the

HATCH
ONE BUTTON
UNION SUIT

They appreciate the soundness of its having just the one button in just the right place. They realize how this master button can do the work so much more successfully than a row of nine or more could do. They see how it results in a smooth, even fit instead of in the pulling and wrinkling that come when a whole row is working at cross purposes. They see how much time and trouble is saved by avoiding the constant repairs that a whole row entails.

ONE BUTTON Hatch UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1914

The Hatch One-Button Union Suit comes in the finest of combed cotton materials, and in lisle and pure mercerized garments, silk trimmed. An illustrated catalog describing the complete line will be sent free on request.

This garment is featured at the best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, N. Y., and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

Men's Garments : $2.50
$4.00 and $5.00
Boys' Garments : $1.50 and $2.00

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.
Albany *New York*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

present simply kill the sharks getting into their nets and throw them back into the water. By this wasteful procedure on the part of the fishermen at least one thousand sharks daily are destroyed along the Atlantic coast. Thus not only is the skin lost to the leather trade, not only is the liver-oil discarded, not only is a large amount of fertilizer material made unavailable, but at least 50 per cent. of the weight of the shark which would be fit for human consumption goes to waste.

"A conservative estimate based on the above figures indicates that for a catch of 2,000 sharks daily, at an average weight of 200 pounds, there would be 400,000 pounds of fish. As at least 50 per cent. could be used for human consumption, we would have 200,000 pounds daily, or 73,000,000 pounds annually. Assuming that the market-price could be set at ten cents, we have a saving of $7,300,000.

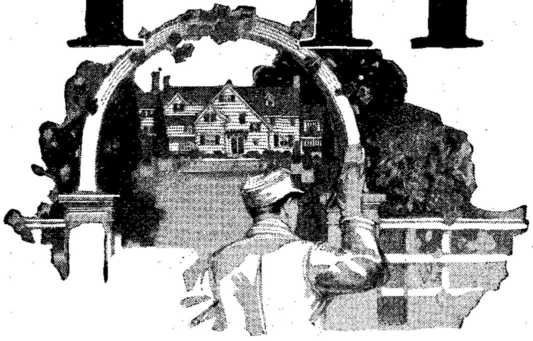
"The question of supply is one that is constantly being asked. From personal observations and those of men who are most familiar with the subject, it seems evident that the supply is inexhaustible. Another question is often raised as to the best method to prepare the flesh for market. The answer is cold-storage. This method, however, may not always be practical in isolated fishing stations; recourse must then be made to salting, smoking, or drying. The fresh meat, however, is the most delicious and, when boiled, broiled, or baked, furnishes a white, flaky food closely resembling halibut or swordfish.

"A source of food-supply so extensive warrants our most careful consideration, and it is hoped that the time is not far off when we may overcome our prejudice and take advantage of nature's abundant supply."

UNDERSTANDING EINSTEIN—Quite a number of scientific men understand Mr. Einstein, according to Prof. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University. In an interview with C. H. Claudy, printed in *The Scientific American* (New York), the interviewer asked whether it were possible that Einstein's theory of relativity might have a commercial value—to which Professor Pupin replied:

"There is no reason why not, simply because we do not see it now. By the way, it is arrant nonsense to say that only twelve men in the world have mathematics enough to understand Einstein's theory. There are plenty of scientists who understand it thoroughly. It appears now as if its greatest value was to come from the undoubted fact that it gives us our first glimpse of a possible clue to the understanding of the real nature of gravitation and the possible corroboration it affords for the theory that all matter is electrical in nature. Remember that the theory of gravitation is but two hundred years old—long for a man's life, short in terms of science. Yet here we are, two centuries after Newton, just getting a first small sight of a possible explanation of what it is. That exactly bears out my contention that all pure science may be useful some day; that no problem, no matter how abstract now, but may be of practical value to-morrow."

zinc



ADDS LIFE TO PAINT

To make every sweep of the brush deliver utmost value, the paint you manufacture, sell, buy or use, should contain Zinc Oxide.

The tint, lustre, resistance against dirt and weather are improved—the very life of the paint is lengthened, by Zinc Oxide. Zinc paint provides a surface impervious to moisture, easy to wash and clean, and protected against rapid deterioration. The extreme fineness of Zinc Oxide gives to paint greater covering capacity, greater hiding power, and longer years of service.

For years we have made it possible for paint makers to obtain Zinc Oxide of the quality that best serves their purposes. Our more than 70 years of work with zinc enables manufacturers, in scores of greatly diversified fields, to better their commodities through the use of New Jersey Zinc.

Extensive stocks of those zinc products used by the paint trade are carried in conveniently located warehouses.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, *160 Front Street,* New York
ESTABLISHED 1848

CHICAGO: Mineral Point Zinc Company, 1111 Marquette Building
PITTSBURGH: The New Jersey Zinc Co. (of Pa.), 1439 Oliver Building

Manufacturers of Zinc Oxide, Slab Zinc (Spelter), Spiegeleisen, Lithopone, Sulphuric Acid, Rolled Zinc Strips and Plates, Zinc Dust, Salt Cake and Zinc Chloride

The world's standard for Zinc products

New Jersey
zinc

The End

Of Old-Style Baked Beans

One taste of Van Camp's means the end of beans baked in old-time ways.

Not only of home-baked, but of other beans without this quality and zest.

You should prove that, and at once.

The Van Camp Way

Beans are analyzed here before we start to cook.

The boiling water is freed from minerals. Hard water makes skins tough.

They are baked in modern steam ovens—baked for hours at high heat, so every atom is fitted to digest.

They are baked in sealed containers so the flavor can't escape.

They are baked without crisping, without bursting the beans. So the beans come out mellow and whole.

They are baked with a sauce such as no one else has made. Every granule shares its tang and zest.

Taste and Decide

Taste Van Camp's—every grocer has them. Compare them with the beans you know.

Beans have meat's nutrition. Everybody likes Van Camp's. In this ready-baked form they are ever at your call.

It means much to know what Baked Beans stand supreme.

Don't be content with a lesser dish when this dish awaits you. Learn how people like Van Camp's.

VAN CAMP'S Pork and Beans

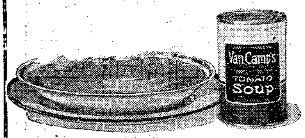
Three sizes, to serve 3, 5 or 10

Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Without It

Other Van Camp Products Include

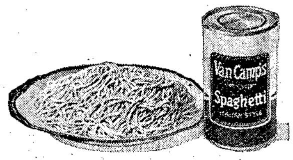
Soups Evaporated Milk Spaghetti Peanut Butter
Chili Con Carne Catsup Chili Sauce, etc.

Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



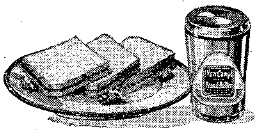
Van Camp's
Tomato Soup

A famous French recipe brought to perfection by our scientific cooks.



Van Camp's
Spaghetti

The prize Italian recipe, made with such ingredients as Naples never used.



Van Camp's
Peanut Butter

Made of nuts so blended, so toasted as to give a most delightful flavor.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

TEAM WORK IN SCIENCE

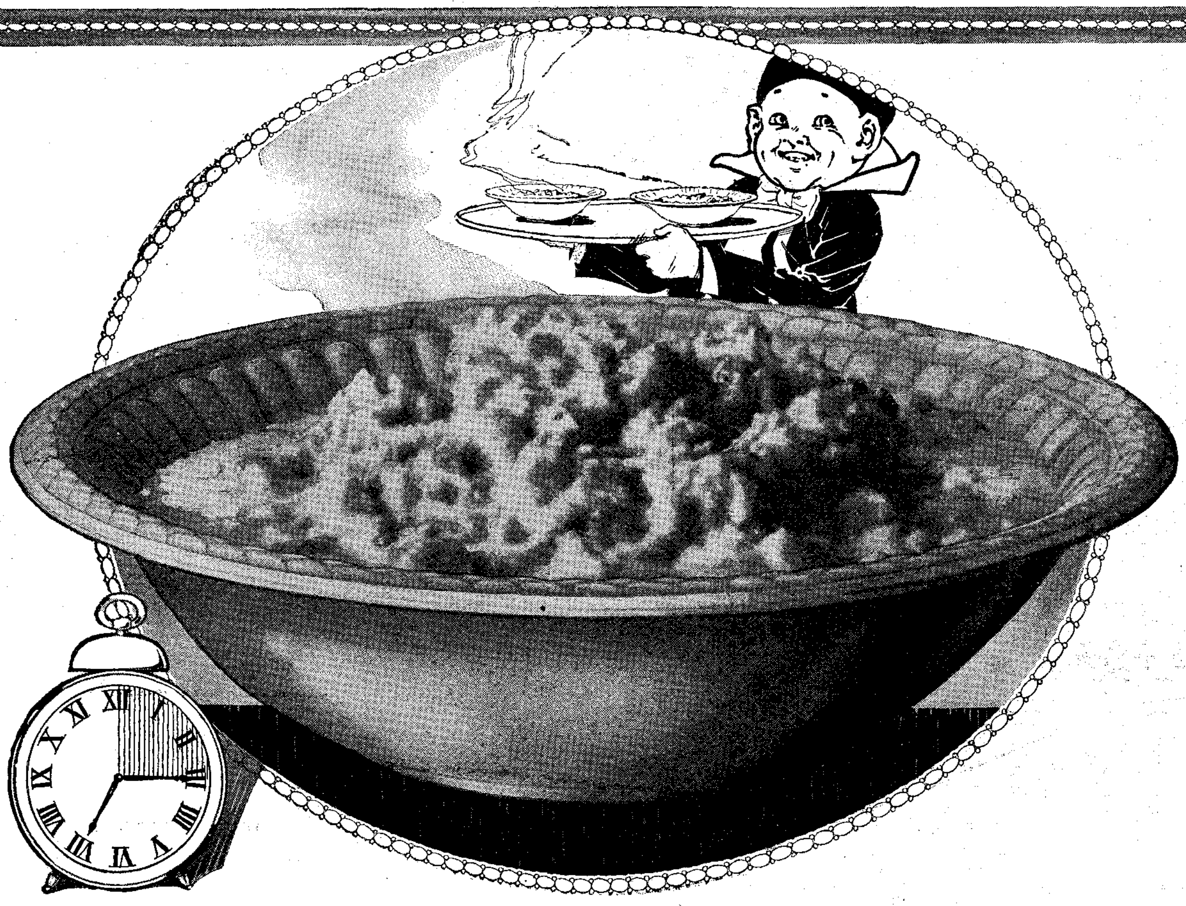
ONE thinks of the scientific investigator as a lonely worker, devotin his life to the solution of some pet problem. But this way of accomplishing results is ou of date. Our great grandmothers worke for weeks with a hand-loom to weave single sheet. Now such sheets are turne out by the hundred in mills, and man hundred operatives cooperate to produc them. Much of the scientific research o the future is to be accomplished in jus this way. Prof. George Ellery Hale, of th Mount Wilson Observatory, in an addres on "Cooperation in Research," given before the Royal Canadian Institute in Toronto, and printed in *Science* (New York) shows how results have already been attained cooperatively in astronomy, physics, biology, and other sciences, and denie that the laborer in this field will sacrific any of his independence or initiative b joining forces with his fellow workers. T quote and condense:

"It is plain that if we are to have effective organization in science, it must b adapted to the needs of the individua worker, stimulating him to larger conceptions, emphasizing the value of origina effort, and encouraging independence of action, while at the same time securing th advantages of wide cooperation and division of labor, reducing unnecessary duplication of work and providing the means o facilitating research and promoting discovery and progress.

"A casual view of the problem of effecting such organization of science might lea to the conclusion that the aims just enumerated are mutually incompatible. I can be shown by actual examples, however that this is not the case, beginning wit a familiar case drawn from the field o astronomy, where the wide expanse o the heavens and the natural limitation of single observers, and even of the larges observatories, led long ago to cooperativ effort.

"The late Sir David Gill, then Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope enlisted [in 1882] the aid of a loca photographer, whose camera, strapt t an equatorial telescope, immediately yielded pictures of exceptional value Stellar photographs had been taken before, but they had shown only a fe of the brighter stars, and no such demonstration of the boundless possibilities o astronomical photography had ever been encountered.

"Stimulated by this success, the Henry brothers soon adapted photographic methods for star charting at the Paris Observatory, and in 1887 an International Congress called at Sir David's suggestion, met i Paris to arrange for a general survey of th entire heavens by photography. Fifty-si delegates of seventeen different nationalities resolved to construct a photographi chart of the whole sky, comprising star down to the fourteenth magnitude, estimated to be twenty millions in number A standard form of photographic telescop was adopted for use at eighteen observatories scattered over the globe, with result which have appeared in many volume



Cook Perfectly in 10 to 15 Minutes

Banish all the old troubles and sighs over preparing good oat cereal. Use **Armour's Oats**—wholesome, nutritious, fine flavored. You'll find they are wonderful oats that cook properly in a very short period.

Note the large, white flakes! They are rolled thin by our distinctive process. That is why they absorb the boiling water immediately and cook perfectly in 10 to 15 minutes.

ARMOUR'S OATS

Easy to Cook and Rich in Flavor

Think of the convenience! Put them on the stove when you start breakfast and they're ready to serve just when you want them. You know what such a saving of fuel and time means these days.

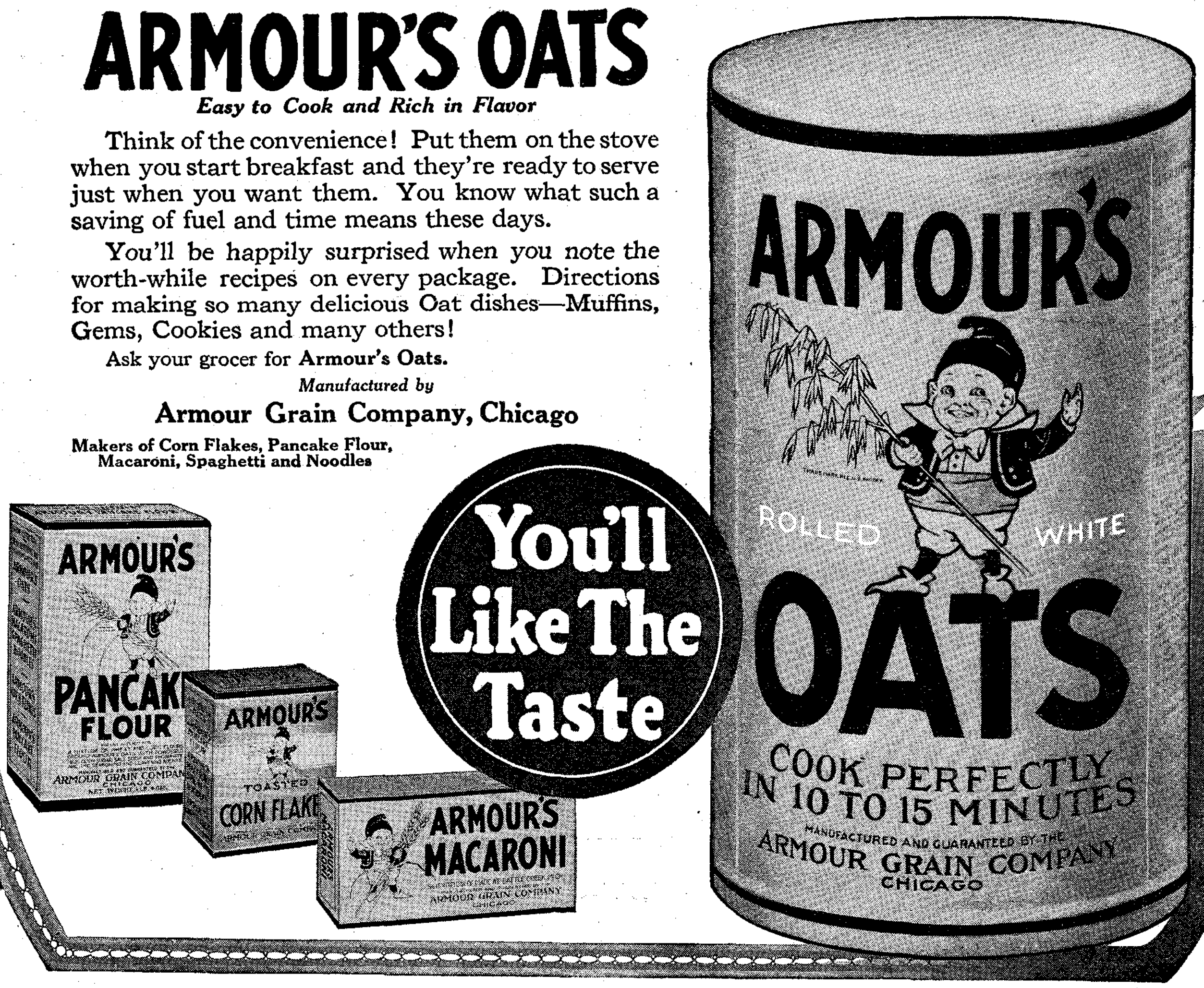
You'll be happily surprised when you note the worth-while recipes on every package. Directions for making so many delicious Oat dishes—Muffins, Gems, Cookies and many others!

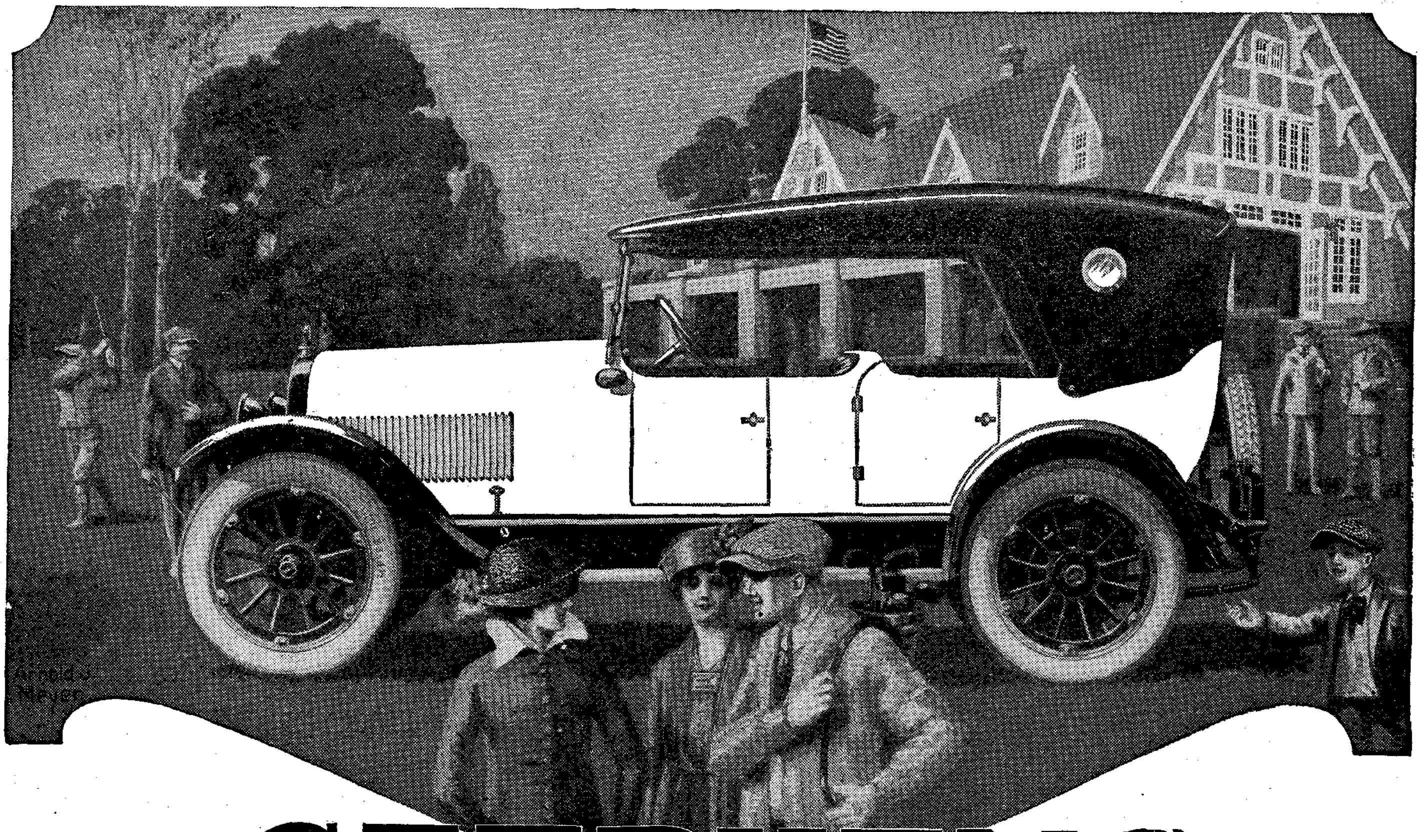
Ask your grocer for **Armour's Oats.**

Manufactured by

Armour Grain Company, Chicago

Makers of Corn Flakes, Pancake Flour, Macaroni, Spaghetti and Noodles


ARMOUR'S
PANCAKE FLOUR
ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY CHICAGO
ARMOUR'S
TOASTED CORN FLAKES
ARMOUR'S MACARONI
ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY CHICAGO
You'll Like The Taste
ARMOUR'S
ROLLED WHITE OATS
COOK PERFECTLY IN 10 TO 15 MINUTES
MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY THE ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY CHICAGO



STEPHENS

Salient Six

The Greater Pride In Ownership Of Its Greater Value—Its Greater Service

"That is salient which is strikingly manifest or which catches the attention at once."—Webster.

FIVE MODELS

82-Roadster	2 passenger
84-Touring	4 passenger
86-Touring	6 passenger
83-Coupe	4 passenger
85-Sedan	5 passenger

Fisk Cord Tires 33 x 4½ Standard on all Models Stephens Salient Six.

There is a justly deep-seated pride and joy in ownership of a Stephens.

For the Stephens contains so much which pleases and serves and satisfies.

Stephens hand-built bodies are mounted upon its wonderful riding chassis.

And in this chassis is the most powerful and most economical engine for its size in passenger automobiles.

It is no respecter of the grades of gasoline you feed it.

It burns all the gas and the lowest grades of gasoline without lessened performance.

And this engine makes the Stephens a salient all-around road-performer. It gives the Stephens speed, endurance, flexibility, hill-climbing ability, and smooth-riding at their maximum.

Stephens owners know that no other car can give them all these Stephens features and advantages. For this reason, you too, will find the height of satisfaction in ownership of this car.

Arrange today to see and ride in the Stephens Salient Six

STEPHENS MOTOR WORKS
OF MOLINE PLOW COMPANY
Sales Office and Factories: Freeport, Ill.

A GREATER VALUE STEPHENS A GREATER SERVICE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

These contain the measured positions of the stars, and are supplemented by heliogravure enlargements from the plates, estimated, when complete for the entire atlas of the sky, to form a pile thirty feet high and two tons in weight."

The undertaking just described involves a task too large for a single institution and calls for division of labor. It should be remembered, however, Professor Hale warns us, that a very different mode of attacking such a problem may be employed. In fact, the difference, altho slight, involves a fundamental question so important that it calls for special emphasis. He illustrates:

"One of the great problems of astronomy is the determination of the structure of the sidereal universe. Its complete solution would involve countless observations. Nevertheless, Professor Kapteyn, the eminent Dutch astronomer, resolved many years ago to make a serious effort to deal with the question. In order to do so, as he had no telescope or other observational means of his own, he enlisted the cooperation of astronomers scattered over the whole world.

"In organizing his attack, he recognized that the inclusion of only the brighter stars, or even of all those contained in the International Chart of the Heavens, would not nearly suffice for his purpose. He must penetrate as far as possible into the depths of space, and therefore hundreds of millions of stars are of direct importance in his studies. Moreover, it is evident that if he were to confine his attention to some limited region of the sky, he could form no conclusions regarding the distribution of stars in other directions in space or such common motions as might be shown, for example, by immense streams of stars circling about the center of the visible universe.

"As the measurement of the positions, the motions, the brightness, and the distance of all the stars within the reach of the most powerful telescopes would be a truly Utopian task, Professor Kapteyn wisely limited his efforts, and at the same time provided a means of obtaining the uniformly distributed observations essential to the discussion of his great problem. His simple plan was to divide the entire sky into a series of 206 selected areas, thus providing sample regions, uniformly spaced and regularly distributed over the entire sphere. Conclusions based upon the observation of stars in these areas are almost as reliable, so far as large general questions of structure and motion are concerned, as tho data were available for all the stars of the visible sidereal universe.

"As already remarked, Professor Kapteyn depends entirely upon the volunteer efforts of cooperating astronomers in various parts of the world. One of these astronomers assumes such a task as the determination of the brightness of the stars, of a certain range of magnitude, in the selected areas. Another deals with their positions and motions, another with their velocities, measured with the spectroscope, etc. Each observer is able to take a large number of selected areas, covering so much of the sky that he may separately discuss the bearing of his results on some important problem.

"Each observer is free to use his utmost

CONCRETE
for
Mercantile
and
Industrial
Buildings
Means—

¶ Fireproof, permanent, vibrationless, practically maintenance-free structures.

¶ Greater load carrying capacity and reserve strength.

¶ Speed of construction and uninterrupted construction, regardless of season.

¶ Well lighted, clean and healthful surroundings—helping to make contented workers, who speed up production.

¶ First cost is practically the only cost.

¶ Low insurance cost.

¶ *You'll be interested in our new booklet "Mercantile and Industrial Buildings of Concrete." Just ask our nearest District Office to send you a copy.*

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
OFFICES AT

ATLANTA
CHICAGO
DALLAS
DENVER
DES MOINES
DETROIT
HELENA
INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY
LOS ANGELES
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK
PARKERSBURG
PITTSBURGH
PORTLAND, ORE.
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
ST. LOUIS
WASHINGTON

PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
ANTISEPTIC
for Pyorrhea prevention

Tender, spongy gums
that bleed easily are the first symptoms of pyorrhea. Loss of teeth may follow if these conditions are not corrected.

Pyorrhocide Powder is the one dentifrice whose value in treating and preventing pyorrhea has been proved by dental clinics devoted exclusively to this phase of oral prophylaxis. Pyorrhocide Powder's specific purpose is to restore and maintain gum health. It cleans and polishes the teeth. Scientifically compounded for these purposes, dentists everywhere prescribe it.

Take prompt action to restore and then maintain gum health. Use Pyorrhocide Powder daily.

Pyorrhocide Powder is economical because a dollar package contains six months' supply. Sold by leading druggists and dental supply houses.

PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT
PYORRHEA
SOFT-BLEEDING-SPONGY
RECEDING GUMS
THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE CO.
INCORPORATED
NEW YORK

Free Sample

Write for free sample and our booklet on Prevention and Treatment of Pyorrhea.

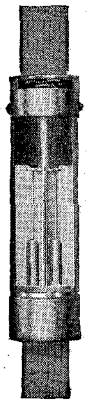
The Dentinol & Pyorrhocide Co., Inc.
Sole Distributors
1476 Broadway, N. Y.

Scientifically Perfected by Clinical Research

We shall continue to offer through exhaustive scientific research, and by unlimited clinical facilities, only such a dentifrice as is proved most effective—in promoting tooth, gum and mouth health.

L. V. Slaight
Pres

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—



Buy a fuse once —then stop

After that it is up to us. Give the ferrule a quarter turn to bring a new element into circuit. After using the four elements, your dealer replaces shell with a new fuse.

Lowest cost of any fuse in the market.

Approved by Factory Mutual and Underwriters.

Atlas
4-in-1 Multiple Fuse
3 to 600 amps.;
250 and 600 volts

When sending for samples and prices give name of your electrical dealer or jobber.

Multiple Electric Products Co., Inc.
Sales Office: 450 Fourth Ave., New York City

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

ingenuity in devising and applying new methods and instruments, in increasing the accuracy of his measures, and in adopting improved means of reducing and discussing his observations.

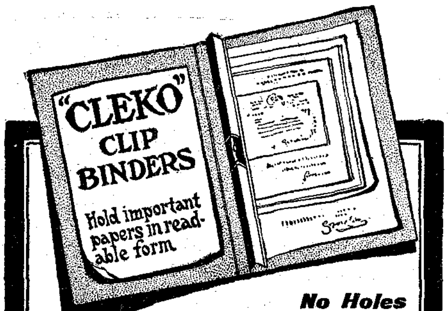
"In physics, as well as in astronomy, there are innumerable opportunities for cooperative research. A good illustration is afforded by the determination of the exact wave-lengths of lines in the spectra of various elements. This work was initiated in 1904 by the International Union for Cooperation in Solar Research, and is now being continued by the International Astronomical Union. The spectrum of iron contains thousands of lines, many of which are well adapted for use as standards. The work of determining their positions was undertaken by the members of an international committee, in accordance with certain specifications formulated by the Solar Union. But those who took part in the investigation were not bound by any rigid rule. On the contrary, they were encouraged to make every possible innovation in the manner of attack, in order that obscure sources of error might be discovered and the highest possible accuracy in the final results attained. The outcome demonstrates most conclusively that organized effort and freedom of initiative are by no means incompatible.

"The variation of latitude is another subject in which international cooperation has yielded important results. It was found some years ago by astronomical observations that the earth's axis does not maintain a fixt direction in space, but moves in such a way as to cause the earth's pole to describe a small but complicated curve around a mean position. The change in the direction of the axis is so slight, however, that the most accurate observations made simultaneously at different points on the earth are required to reveal it. These were undertaken at several stations widely distributed in longitude, in Italy, Japan, and the United States. A new photographic method has recently been devised which will probably render unnecessary the use of more than two stations in future work.

"An extensive cooperative investigation planned by the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council involves the joint effort of geologists and chemists in the study of sediments and sedimentary deposits. This is of great importance in connection with many aspects of geological history, and also because of its bearing on economic problems, such as the origin and identification of deposits or accumulations of coal, oil, gas, phosphates, sodium nitrate, clay, iron, manganese, etc.

"It is easy to see how an investigator choosing to deal with some aspect of this large general problem would be assisted by information regarding related work planned or in progress, and how readily, as a member of the group, he could render his own researches more widely useful and significant.

"Another interesting piece of cooperative research, which involves the joint activities of geographers, physicists, zoologists, and practical fishermen, is centered largely at the Marine Biological Laboratory at La Jolla, Cal. Systematic measurements of the temperature of the Pacific near the coast show occasional upwelling of cold water. Simultaneous biological


"CLEKO" CLIP BINDERS
Hold important papers in readable form

No Holes To Punch

Papers Easily Inserted and Removed

Sizes 6 x 9½ - 25c
Sizes 8½x11 - 35c
Sizes 8½x14 - 40c

Hold from 1 to 200 papers. Can be used over and over

At Your Dealers or

CUSHMAN & DENISON MFG. COMPANY
242 West 23rd St. New York

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you thoroly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A's, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 452-H Chicago
"The Largest Business Training Institution in the World"

A High School Course In Two Years

Learn in your own home. Here is a thorough, complete, and simplified high school course that you can finish in two years. *Meets all college entrance requirements.* Prepared by leading members of the faculties of universities and academies.

Write for booklet. Send your name and address for our booklet and full particulars. No obligations whatever. Write today—now.

American School of Correspondence, Dept. HA524, Chicago, U. S. A.

ENTER A BUSINESS
of your own and earn big annual income in professional fees, making and fitting a foot specialty to measure; readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks; easy terms for training, openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting.

Address Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

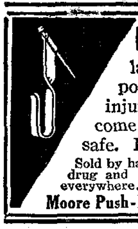
Doesn't Miss a Single Rat

When you use "Rough On Rats" you use the surest method of exterminating this dangerous, destructive pest. "Rough on Rats" gets them all in two or three nights. Mix it with one food the first night; change the kind of food the next night; use an entirely different food the third night. No more rats after that. Occasional use of "Rough On Rats" *keeps* them away. Druggists and general stores sell "Rough On Rats". Send for our booklet, "Ending Rats and Mice". Mailed free to you.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist
Jersey City, N. J.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

ROUGH ON RATS



Moore Push-less Hangers
lay flat to walls. Hold up to 100 pounds. Easy to insert. Won't injure wall paper or plaster. Can't come down. Heavy pictures are safe. Put them anywhere you like.

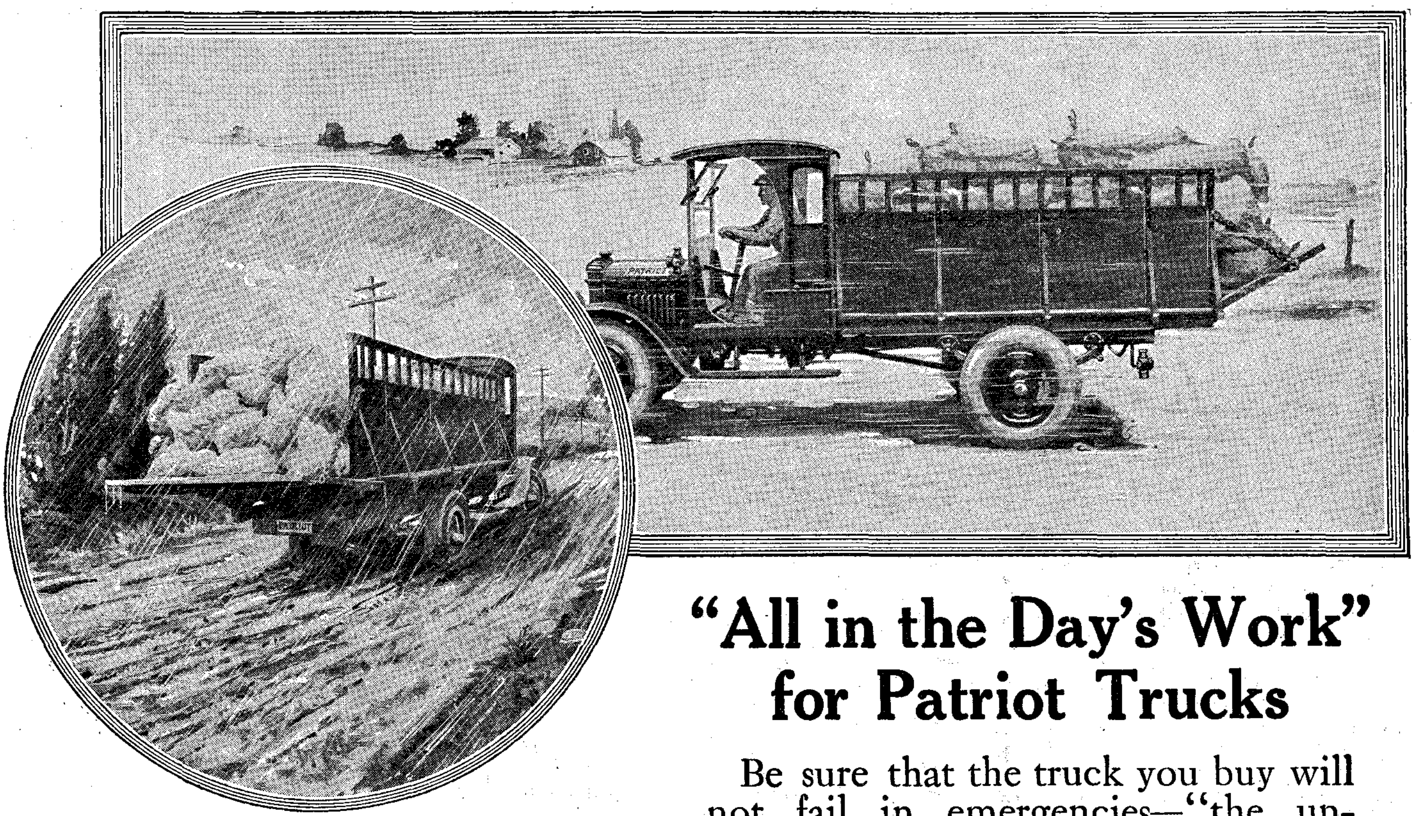
Sold by hardware, stationery, drug and photo supply stores everywhere. 15c per packet

Moore Push-Pin Co., 133 Berkley St., Philadelphia

Tycos
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5
10
15
20
25

Tycos
THERMOMETER says—
"Wear a heavy coat today"
AT YOUR DEALER'S

Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER N.Y.
There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Thermometer for Every Purpose
C-9



"All in the Day's Work" for Patriot Trucks

Be sure that the truck you buy will not fail in emergencies—"the unexpected that always happens."

In "fair weather," Patriot Motor Trucks give that dependable, efficient and economical service that every truck owner has the right to expect.

And as a "foul weather truck," the Patriot will surprise you with its equally dependable, efficient and economical service, no matter how bad the road, load and weather conditions may be.

Good roads, bad roads, or no roads at all—it's "all in the day's work" for the Patriot. This truck is always ready for trouble.

Write for the Patriot catalog.
It will interest you

Revere Model
1500 to 2500 lbs.
Capacity

Lincoln Model
3000 to 5000 lbs.
Capacity

Washington Model
5000 to 7500 lbs.
Capacity

Ship by PATRIOT

HEBB MOTORS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

1405 P Street - - - - LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

PATRIOT

Motor Trucks

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

studies reveal a change in the distribution of microscopic organisms with the temperature of the water. This has an immediate practical bearing, because the distribution of the organisms is a dominant factor in the distribution of certain food fishes. The source of the temperature changes and their influence on meteorological phenomena are other interesting aspects of this work.

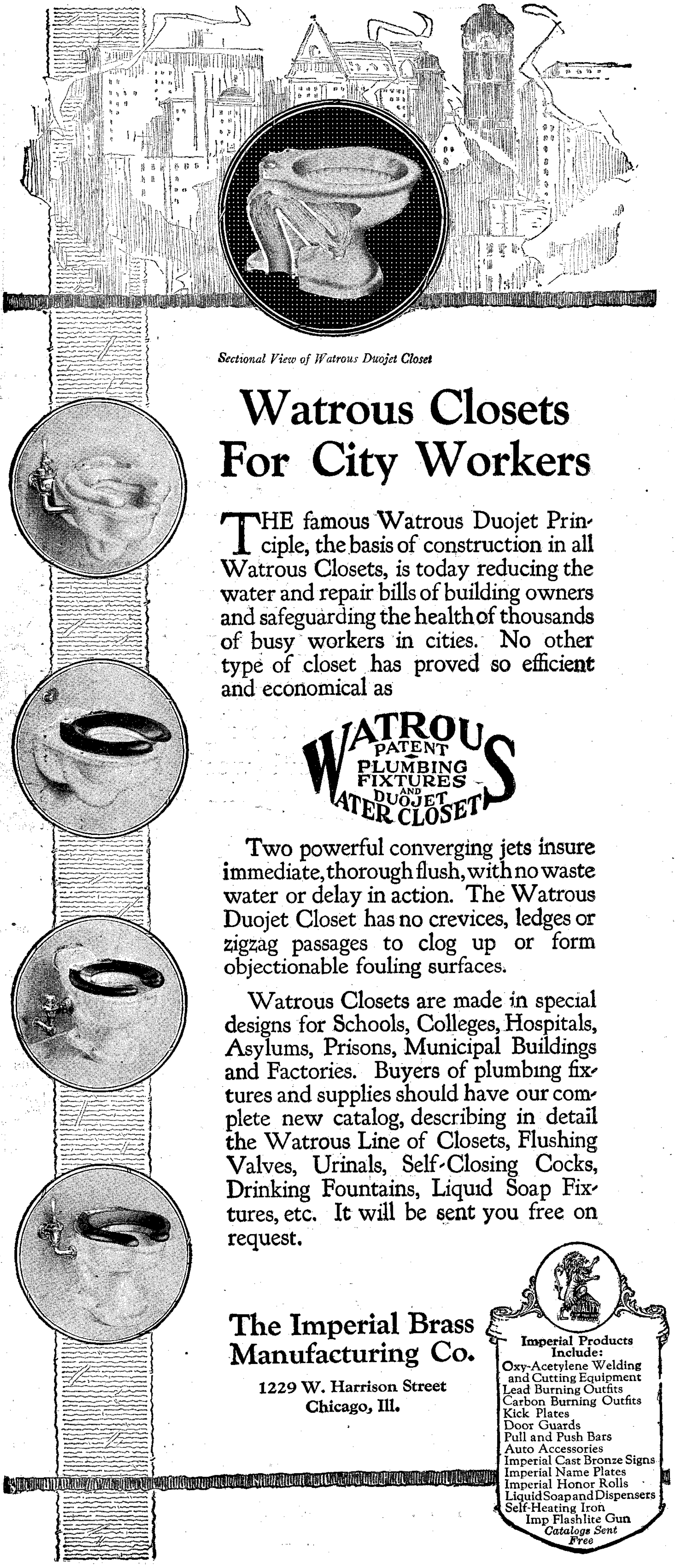
"In the field of engineering the possibilities of cooperative research are unlimited. The fatigue phenomena of metals have been chosen by the Engineering Division of the National Research Council, acting in conjunction with the Engineering Foundation, as the subject of one of many cooperative investigations. Metals and alloys which are subjected to long-repeated stresses frequently break down, especially in aircraft, where the weight of the parts must be reduced to a minimum. The elastic limit and, to a lesser degree, the ultimate strength of steel can be raised by working it cold, provided that a period of rest ensues after cold-working.

"These phenomena, and others that illustrate the complexity of this problem, afford abundant opportunity for further research."

Scores of other illustrations of effective cooperation in research might be given. The division of the sky among observers may be paralleled in geology, paleontology, geography, botany, zoology, meteorology, geodesy, terrestrial magnetism, and other branches of geophysics, and in many other departments of science. Most of the larger problems of physics and chemistry could be attacked to advantage by cooperating groups. In fact, Professor Hale doubts whether research in any field of science or its applications would not benefit greatly by some form of cooperative attack. He goes on:

"As for the fear of central control, and of interference with personal liberty and individual initiative, which has been entertained by some men of science, it certainly is not warranted by the facts. Cooperative research should always be purely voluntary, and the development of improved methods of observation and novel modes of procedure, not foreseen in preparing the original scheme, should invariably be encouraged. They may occasionally upset some adopted plan of action, but if the cooperating investigators are following the wrong path, or neglecting easily available means of improving their results, the sooner this is discovered the better for all concerned.

"Canada and the United States, enjoying similar natural advantages, and lying in such close proximity as to permit the greatest freedom of intercourse, are most favorably situated to profit by cooperation in research. In both countries national movements for the promotion of research are in progress and important advances are being made. The friendly bonds that have joined the two countries in the past have been greatly strengthened by the war, and I am sure that our men of science will welcome every opportunity to cooperate with yours in common efforts to advance science and research."


Sectional View of Watrous Duojet Closet

Watrous Closets For City Workers

THE famous Watrous Duojet Principle, the basis of construction in all Watrous Closets, is today reducing the water and repair bills of building owners and safeguarding the health of thousands of busy workers in cities. No other type of closet has proved so efficient and economical as

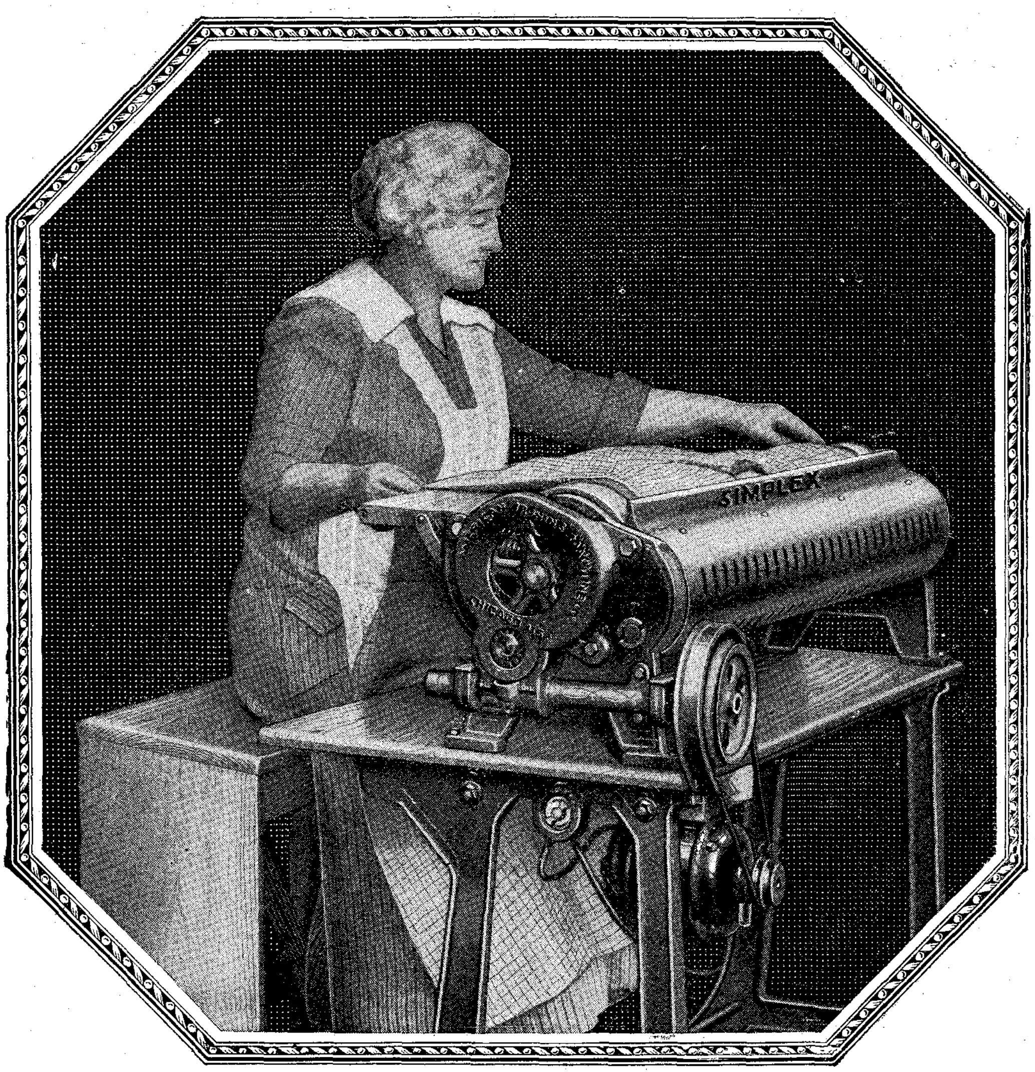
WATROUS PATENT PLUMBING FIXTURES AND DUOJET WATER CLOSETS

Two powerful converging jets insure immediate, thorough flush, with no waste water or delay in action. The Watrous Duojet Closet has no crevices, ledges or zigzag passages to clog up or form objectionable fouling surfaces.

Watrous Closets are made in special designs for Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Asylums, Prisons, Municipal Buildings and Factories. Buyers of plumbing fixtures and supplies should have our complete new catalog, describing in detail the Watrous Line of Closets, Flushing Valves, Urinals, Self-Closing Cocks, Drinking Fountains, Liquid Soap Fixtures, etc. It will be sent you free on request.

The Imperial Brass Manufacturing Co.
1229 W. Harrison Street
Chicago, Ill.

Imperial Products Include:
Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Cutting Equipment
Lead Burning Outfits
Carbon Burning Outfits
Kick Plates
Door Guards
Pull and Push Bars
Auto Accessories
Imperial Cast Bronze Signs
Imperial Name Plates
Imperial Honor Rolls
Liquid Soap and Dispensers
Self-Heating Iron
Imp Flashlite Gun
Catalogs Sent Free



Sit Down While Ironing

Comfort and ease at what is otherwise very tiring work is a unique feature enjoyed by women who use the *Simplex Ironer*. This is possible only because of the extreme simplicity of the *Simplex*, with its wonderful automatic feed-board control!

While you sit comfortably at work the pieces roll through—beautifully—rapidly—perfectly ironed. An entire ironing finished in an hour at a cost of only 4 cents for fuel!

So simple is the *Simplex* that one demonstration is sufficient to convince the most skeptical that it is wasteful to get along without this marvelous household aid. Over 200,000 pleased women have found it to be of indispensable help and are using it today. The *Simplex* Ironer is the accepted standard in all important domestic science schools.

Sold on easy payments. Send for illustrated booklet

AMERICAN IRONING MACHINE CO., 506-168 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

Eastern Sales Office:
70 W. 45th Street, New York City

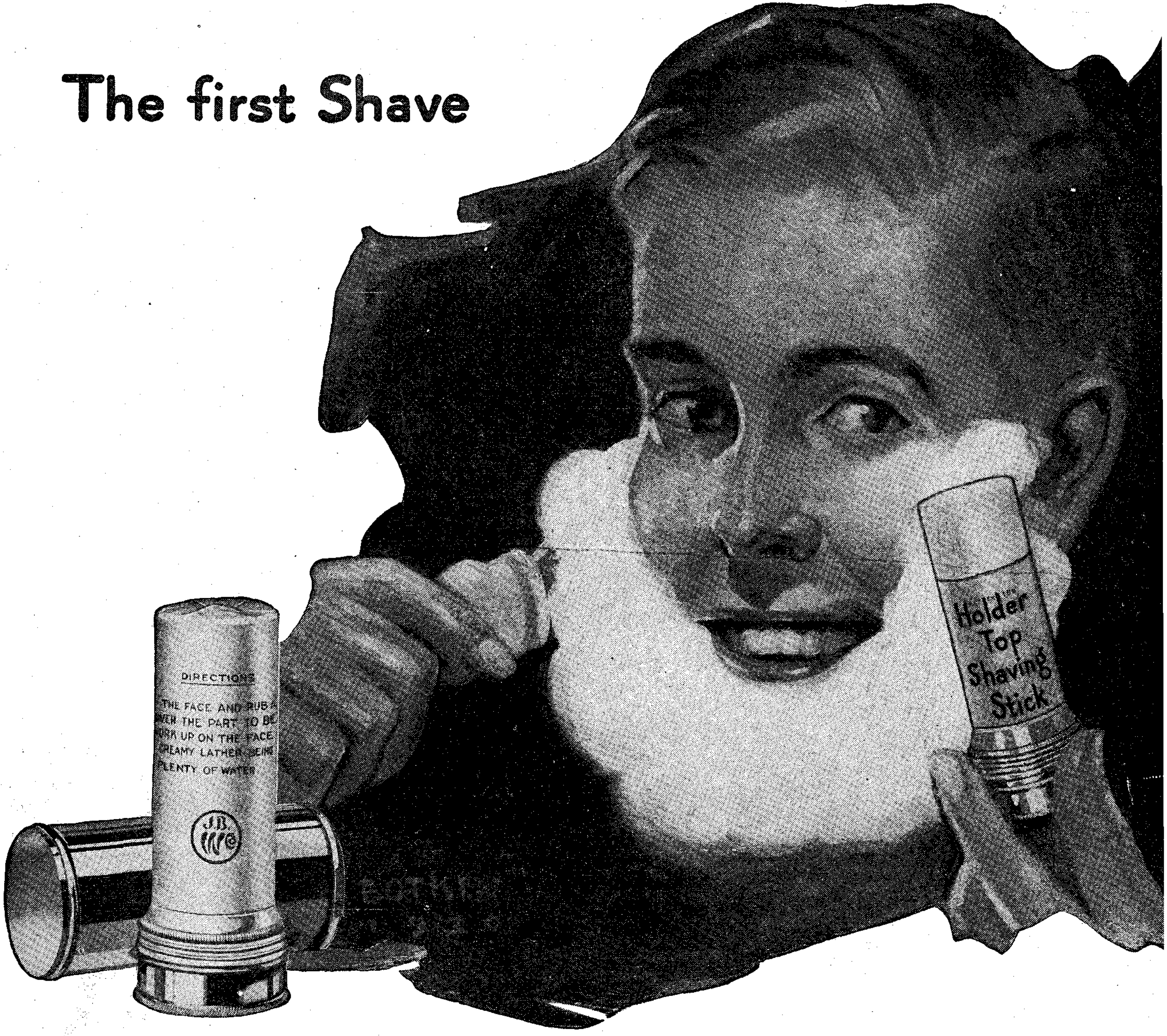
Pacific Coast Office:
431 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

We also make Ironing machines and Laundry equipment for laundries, hotels, institutions and factories

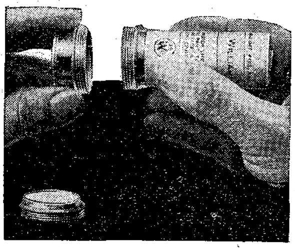
SIMPLEX IRONER
"THE BEST IRONER"

It is a mark of intelligent house-keeping to possess a SIMPLEX

The first Shave



Re-Loads Williams' Holder Top Shaving Stick



Send 8 cents for trial Re-Load Stick

The Re-Load has a firm threaded metal collar. You simply screw this into the holder-cap (no threads in the soap). Send 8c in stamps for sample, *full size* permanent holder-top, with reduced size soap. When the sample is used up, you need buy only the new Re-Load, saving the cost of a new holder-top.

The J. B. Williams Co.
***Dept. A,* Glastonbury, Conn.**

Williams' Shaving Soap also comes in the forms of cream, liquid and powder. Trial size of any of these for 6c in stamps.

FIRST thing you know your little shaver grows up and becomes a big shaver. The day arrives when he looks in the mirror at the down on his lip, fingers a razor, and says to himself—"Have I the face to do it?" His temptation is to steal out to the barn with his father's equipment and do the deed in secret—and bungle it. Don't let him start wrong. Give him a good brush and a keen blade and most important of all—introduce him to Williams', the rich and creamy friend of your own boyhood. Tell him it never dried on your face and won't dry on his. The lather for father, the lather for son.

Williams' PATENTED Holder Top Shaving Stick

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, GLASTONBURY, CONN. MAKERS OF WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAPS, TOILET SOAP, TALC POWDER, DENTAL CREAM, ETC.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

MUST WE STRENGTHEN OUR BRIDGES?

HEAVIER railroad-trains and bigger motor-trucks may prove too much for our railway- and highway-bridges, unless these are materially strengthened, we are told by a writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Fortunately, most of our existing bridge-structures have been so designed that reenforcement is possible and even easy. A new division of engineering—that of bridge-reenforcement—embracing some technical problems that call for special solution, will thus come to the fore. The writer concludes that, in view of conditions both in the railway world and in the art of bridge-building, railways must resort to reenforcement of existing bridges on a large scale during the next decade or two. He says:

"The line of thought which leads to this belief may be applied also to highway-bridges, and suggests that these, too, are likely to demand much reenforcement work. Thus we face the possibility that the little-developed art of bridge-reenforcement will be called upon for extensive service in the near future. In that event many new technical problems will present themselves.

"Changes in bridge conditions are responsible for bringing the subject to the front. A quarter century ago very few bridges were of a character to justify attempts at strengthening them or to make such work feasible. Modern railway-bridges, on the other hand, are so well designed and built, with clearances and substructures so ample, that they offer attractive opportunities for reenforcement to suit heavier loading. Where reenforcement is at all practicable it will generally prove cheaper than rebuilding; and this economy is the crux of the matter.

"There is occasional talk of a limit having been reached in railway-loadings. But in view of the steady increase of loadings in the past it would seem inevitable that further increase must come about unless the development of transportation practise, with its progressive changes in cars, locomotives, and track, comes to a stop. Even now many bridges of fairly modern design are loaded beyond their design capacity, and, of course, the condition of bridges over fifteen years old is much less satisfactory."

Somewhat similar considerations, we are told, affect highway-bridges, tho there are still many ancient structures that must be renewed from the ground up. In one respect, however, load conditions affect the highway field less seriously. Heavy trucks increase the concentration rather than the total amount of the load. If floor reconstruction will make a structure adequate for modern service, it would obviously be wasteful to scrap the whole bridge and erect a new one. He goes on:

"With this in mind, it seems certain that a large field for reenforcement operations will develop in highway-bridge service. On the other hand, it is safe to say that the technical problems involved will be much less important than those of railway-bridge reenforcement.

"Some interesting cases of strengthening have already been recorded. Among them are the Michigan Central and Poughkeepsie cantilevers, the Marshall Avenue arch over the Mississippi, and most recently the Niagara Gorge arch of the Grand Trunk Railway. Other work of equal interest, such as the modernization of the Red Rock and Steubenville bridges, has escaped recording. But all these cases indicate plainly that a remarkable variety and complexity of problems will be encountered in reenforcement work.

"It is certain that the work to be done will call for engineering ability of high order. The problems will be different in many ways from those of new construction. Up to now they have had little or no systematic study, and it would be well if they were soon to receive the attention of bridge-engineers, in preparation for the activities of the future."

AIR AND SPEED

THE railway-train, the automobile, the dirigible, and the airplane when at high speeds all find that air resistance is a limiting and ultimately a prohibitive factor. A study of such resistance is therefore necessary as the speed limits are approached. A study of wind resistance, especially in railroad-trains, has been published by C. F. Dendy Marshall in *The Engineer* (London). Our quotations below are from a review in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York). Says this paper:

"He first called attention [to the fact] that in the case of a body traveling through a fluid at a high velocity, the resistance experienced depended on the shape to an extent that has only been realized of late years. In theory, at all events, a perfect 'stream-line' body should experience no resistance, except that due to skin friction. It is obviously impossible to approximate at all to a stream-line form in the case of a train, but that is no reason for going to the other extreme, and utterly ignoring the question of shape. Little has been done to try to improve matters, except that about twenty-five years ago, on the Southwestern Railway, Mr. Drummond made some of his smoke-box doors conical in shape, a plan followed on some Continental railways, and that on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, a wedge formation with the same object appears to have been aimed at. Neither of these efforts met with practical success, the theory of the air resistance to bodies moving through it being comparatively undeveloped, and the necessary experimental data lacking. The cone of the smoke-box door took the place of a flattened hemisphere of comparatively quiescent air which is pushed along in front of the ordinary door. So far as it may have encroached beyond that, it must have intensified the pressure on the outer part of the front. With regard to the French engine, merely substituting sloping surfaces for upright ones is an expedient that is of rather problematical value, and one which, under certain conditions of wind and speed, has the effect of increasing the side pressure on the rail. Thanks to the work which has been done in connection with aeronautics, it is now possible to take the matter up and study it on a scientific basis, with a promise of substantial improvement. The importance of the front wind pressure on the engine is not fully

VENUS PENCILS

The largest selling quality pencil in the world

Used everywhere by those who buy the BEST—a peer among pencils—dependable for the most exacting work, and a comfort, in its smooth, firm, non-crumbling leads, for drawing and writing.

17 degrees of hardness and softness
6B to 9H—B's indicating Softness
H's indicating Hardness

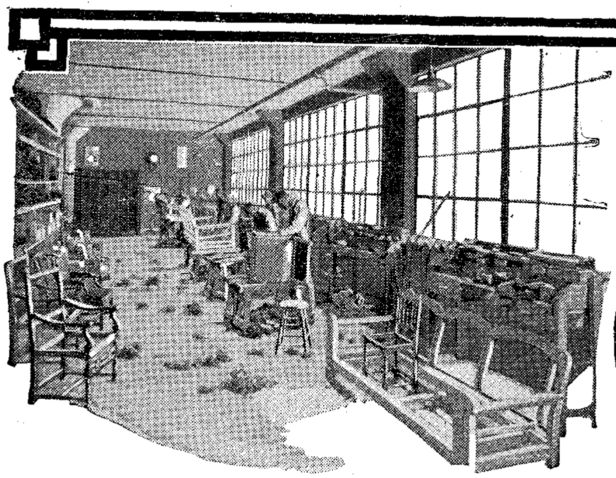
HB or F—for general writing
H or HH for hard firm writing
B or BB for softer lead

Copying for indelible uses

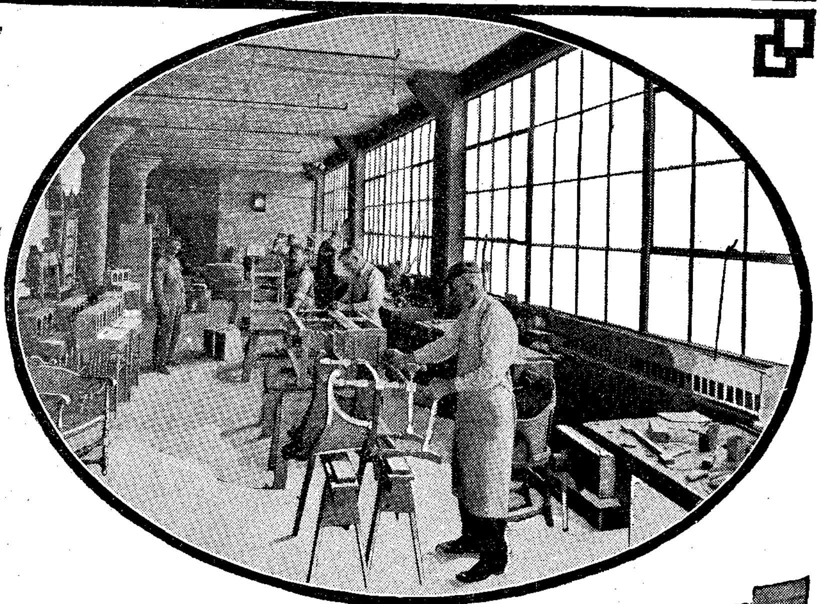
Plain Ends, per doz., $1.00
Rubber Ends, per doz., $1.20

At stationers and stores throughout the world

American LeadPencil Co.
223 Fifth Ave. New York
& London, Eng.

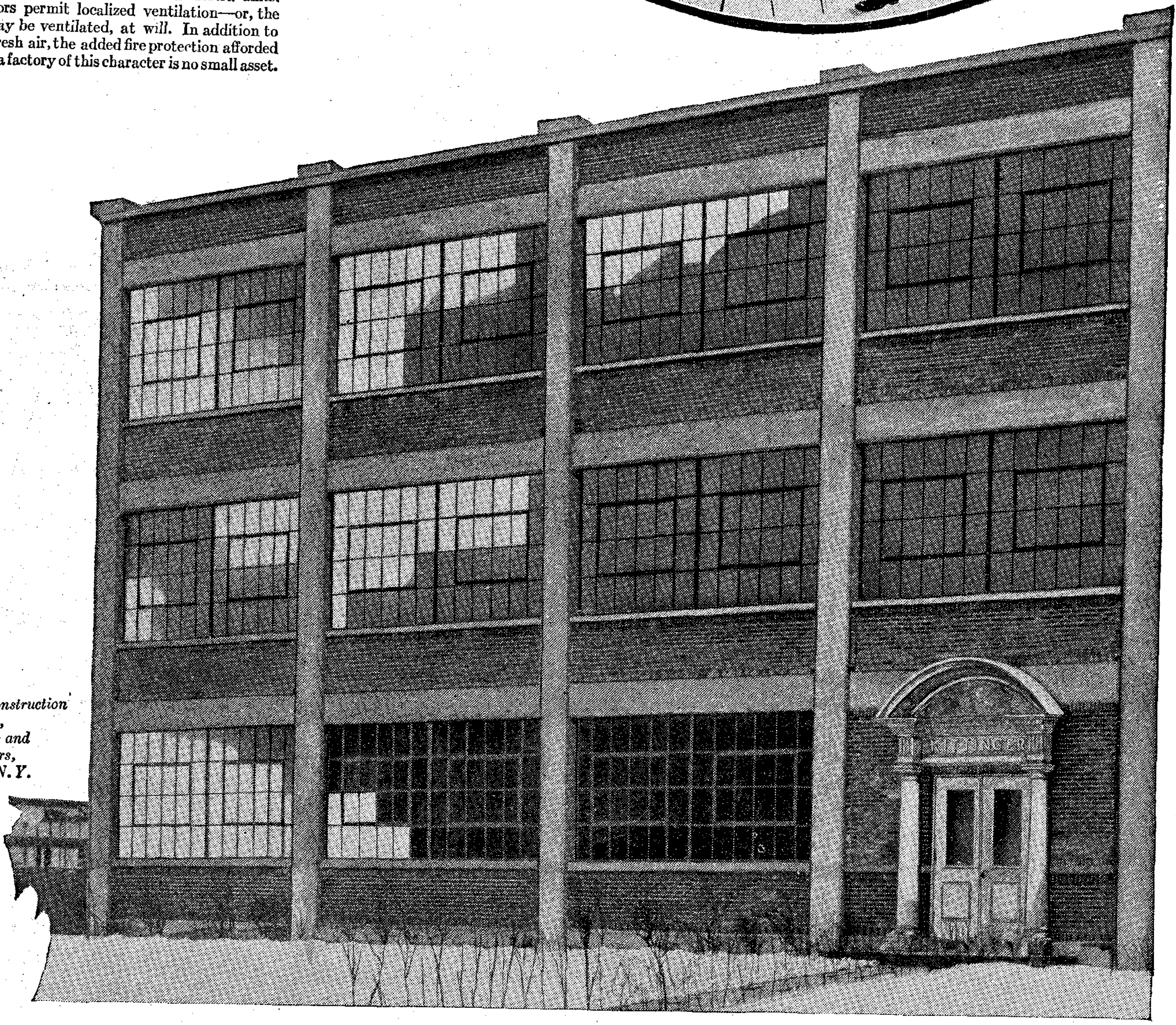


Kittinger Company, Inc., Makers of High Grade Furniture, Buffalo, N. Y.



These interior views tell the story of the practical production value of 52,000 square feet of daylight floor space in this building. The 10,718 square feet of Fenestra WindoWall are built of standard Fenestra units. Large ventilators permit localized ventilation—or, the entire plant may be ventilated, at will. In addition to daylight and fresh air, the added fire protection afforded by steel sash in a factory of this character is no small asset.

Hydro Construction Company, Architects and Contractors, Buffalo, N. Y.



Fenestra
STEEL WINDOWALLS

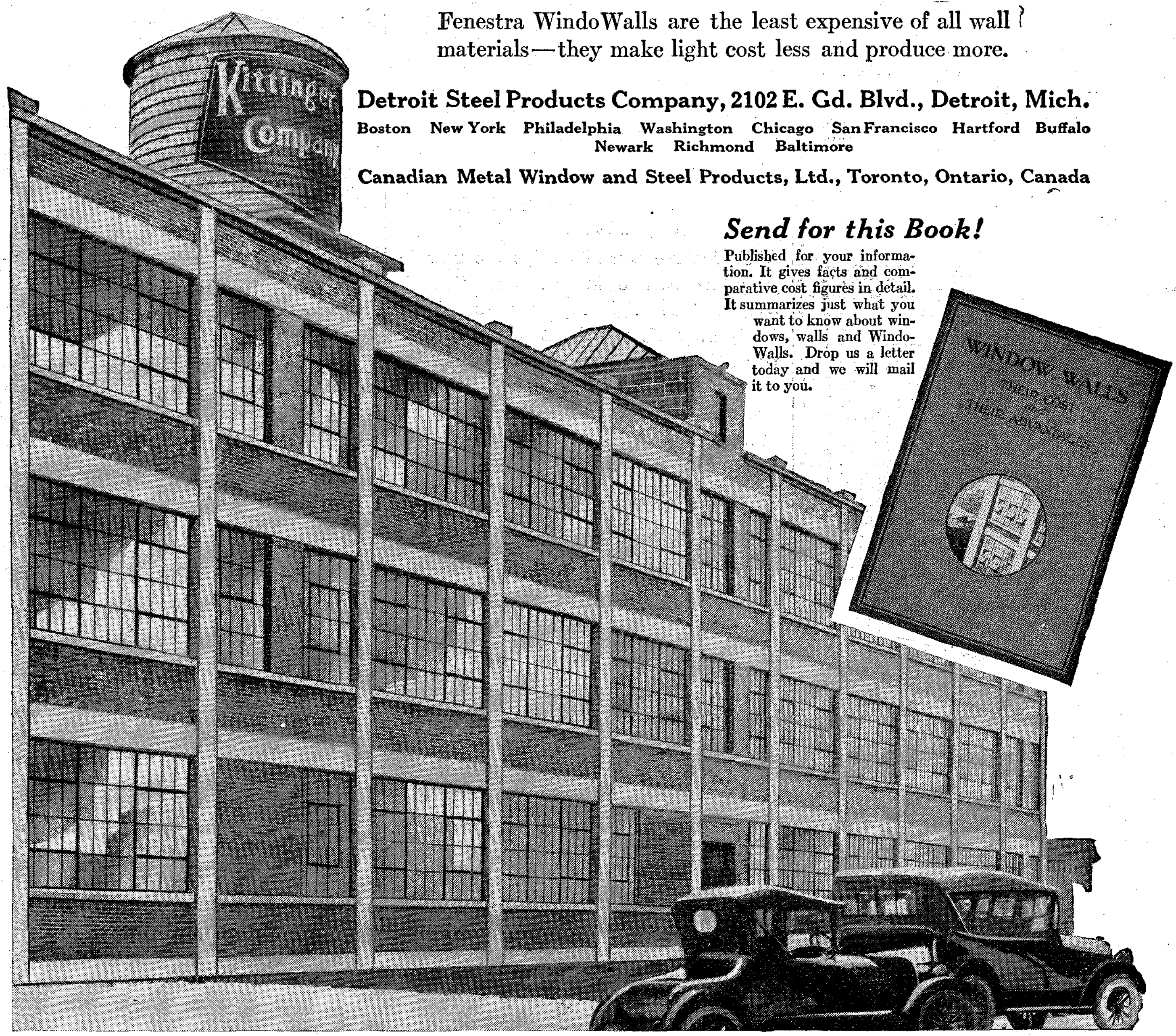
"The Largest Possible Amount of WindoWalls"

The following letter from R. G. Kittinger, Vice-President of the Kittinger Company, Inc., Buffalo, tells a significant story for manufacturers:

"In our new building, we used *the largest possible amount of Fenestra WindoWall, and constructed solid walls only where absolutely necessary.*

"As a result of the large window area, we have no dark spots in our factory. The centers of our working floors are well daylighted, making them suitable for careful work, ordinarily carried on adjacent to the window. Not only has it been possible for us to increase our production, but the quality of our product has been greatly improved.

"We believe we have been well repaid as there is no question but a well lighted plant has the advantage in securing labor; also the quality of work is better."



Fenestra WindoWalls are the least expensive of all wall materials—they make light cost less and produce more.

Detroit Steel Products Company, 2102 E. Gd. Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Boston New York Philadelphia Washington Chicago San Francisco Hartford Buffalo
Newark Richmond Baltimore

Canadian Metal Window and Steel Products, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Send for this Book!

Published for your information. It gives facts and comparative cost figures in detail. It summarizes just what you want to know about windows, walls and WindoWalls. Drop us a letter today and we will mail it to you.

Fenestra

STEEL WINDOWALLS

Better than a mustard plaster

Once when grandma's joints commenced to ache and twinge, she used to go to the mustard pot and make a mustard plaster. Now she goes to Musterole and gets relief, but does without the blister and the plaster, too!

My, how good that Musterole feels when you rub it in gently over that lame back and those sore muscles. First you feel the gentle tingle, then the delightful, soothing coolness that reaches in the twinging joints or stiff, sore muscles.

It penetrates to the heart of the congestion. This is because it is made of oil of Mustard and other home simples. And the heat generated by Musterole will not blister.

On the contrary the peculiarity of Musterole lies in the fact that shortly it gives you such a cool, relieved feeling all about the twingey part.

And Musterole usually brings the relief while you are rubbing it on. Always keep a jar handy.

Many doctors and nurses recommend it. 30c and 60c jars; hospital size $2.50.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Zymole TRADE MARK Trokeys REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
FOR HUSKY THROATS

$25 A WEEK IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS

Paid by our new premier Accident and Sickness policy. Also $5000.00 for Accidental death. Premium $10.00 a year. We want agents everywhere to sell these policies. Big money made by hustlers. Permanent income from renewals. For Particulars write
INSURANCE CO., Dept. G-20, NEWARK, N. J.

FOR SALE The big type Flemish Giants, also high class New Zealand Reds, and R.R. Belgian Hares; Guinea Pigs; Ferrets; Pigeons; White Mice and Rats; Thoroughbred Dogs; Puppies a specialty; Blooded Hogs.

Write for prices, 10c for Booklet.

MOHAWK RABBITRY, Dept. C, Indianapolis, Ind.

ROOT BEER, ORANGE
and other drinks are served best and most profitably from the
MULTIPLEX Draft Finished Drink Dispenser
Measures and mixes the syrup and carbonated water in the Faucet, giving exactly the right quantity of syrup to each drink. Write for particulars.
MULTIPLEX FAUCET CO.
2286 Cass Ave. St. Louis, Mo.
Syrup Mfrs. and Jobbers also write.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

appreciated. The horse-power required to overcome it increases with the cube, not merely of the speed of the train, but with that of what is called the 'created wind,' which in the case of an express-train may easily exceed eighty miles per hour. . . . It will be readily understood without entering into calculation that the speed of the created wind creeps up as the strength of the natural wind increases, and that eighty miles per hour is quite a moderate figure to take for it. . . . We now know fairly well what is the best shape for a body which is to be driven through the air at speeds of the order under consideration. The front should be quite 'bluff,' a sharply conical or wedge-shaped form not being at all the ideal to be aimed at. What is required is to eliminate every square inch of transverse flat surface that can possibly be dispensed with, smoothing off projections and putting in gentle curves parallel to the natural flow of the air."

HOW CONCRETE SHIPS HAVE WORKED

JUST three concrete ships are now in active service, besides twenty canal-barges. The original program called for forty-two such vessels, but the number was reduced to fourteen at the armistice, and in October, 1919, two of these were omitted. Eight are in various stages of construction. Of the four others, one went ashore near Penobscot Bay, Me., on February 6, leaving three in service, as stated. A committee of the Concrete Institute reported at the recent convention of the Institute at Chicago regarding the present state of expert opinion on these vessels, and we quote below from an abstract of the report that appears in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Mr. H. C. Turner, chairman of the committee, says that in the construction of the ships all problems encountered have been successfully met. The original design of the larger vessels, not yet in service, was somewhat modified, owing to the discovery of undesirable high stresses in some of the members under test and service conditions. While the revisions contemplated involved concrete construction seldom if ever before attempted, it is believed that the changes will remedy the undesirable conditions. He goes on:

"The experience of the vessels in service thus far indicates that, so far as the cargo vessels are concerned, there is ample structural strength, and the barge is a much simpler problem.

"The hope that reenforced concrete would provide a material from which hulls could be built with much greater speed than is possible in the case of steel has not been realized. The average time of constructing the concrete hull has been seven months. Outfitting and equipping the hull have taken on an average between three and four months. Undoubtedly with the experience gained, this time could be materially bettered.

"The experience with the ships in service thus far indicates that they are good sea-boats. In every case of which there is record, these ships have behaved admirably in heavy weather and have won considerable praise from officers and crews. There is generally very much less vibration in concrete ships than in corresponding steel ships. There is also a very considerable increase in the period of roll, due to the mass of the concrete shell which is considerably greater than the mass of the shell in a steel ship. In none of the vessels in service has any leakage whatever been reported. A few shear cracks are noticeable in the shell and bulkheads in all the ships in service, but these cracks are unimportant and have no apparent effect upon the structural strength of the ship.

"Experience seems to indicate that these vessels are unable successfully to withstand severe concentrated blows on the shell without the shattering of the concrete. Impact, which, in the case of the steel ship, would probably only cause indentation to the plates, in the case of the concrete ship is apt to cause a shattering of the concrete over the area adjacent to the point of impact. A number of instances of injury of this kind have been observed, particularly in the case of the barges constructed for the Railroad Administration. It has been found, however, that repairs are relatively simple and can be effected with little loss of time and at almost negligible cost."

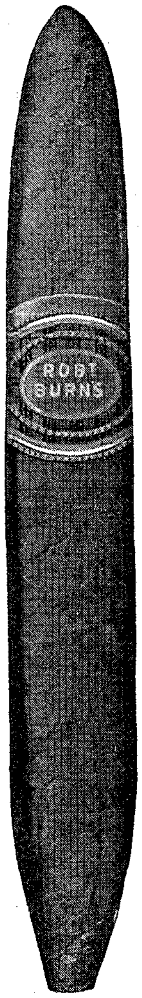
In comparing the relative carrying capacities of steel and concrete ships having the same dead-weight capacities, Mr. Turner bids us remember that the concrete ship—because of its greater weight—must have greater dimensions than the steel ship and, in consequence, must have greater hold spaces. For heavy-weight cargoes, such as steel, coal, or oil, in which the dead-weight capacity is reached before the hold spaces are filled, steel has an advantage over concrete. For bulky cargoes, such as cotton or fruit, the concrete ship will actually carry more dead-weight. To quote further:

"The cost of the small cargo vessels varies from $210 to $300 per dead-weight ton. The cost of the 7,500-ton tankers will vary between $200 and $250 per dead-weight ton. These figures are based upon the nominal dead-weight carrying capacity rather than the actual. These costs naturally include certain experimental work and other expenditures which could be reduced on future work, so that the above experience is not a sufficient basis on which to forecast the costs under peace conditions and skilful management.

"No definite conclusions should be drawn as yet from the experiences with these vessels. It should be borne in mind that all of the vessels were under construction at approximately the same time, and that there was little chance to profit by experience. When it is remembered that these were the first vessels ever attempted of this size, the showing is not discouraging. The only general conclusion that may be drawn from the experience of the ships constructed under the direction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation seems to be that it is possible to construct ships of concrete in about the same time and for approximately the same cost as the corresponding steel ships. This indicates that, after there has been more experience in the art, it will be possible to reduce both the cost and the time for construction.

"There remains also the question of length of life of concrete ships. Only time can safely answer this question."

THE POLICY OF
General Cigar Co., INC.
ON
Robt. Burns
CIGAR



ROBT. BURNS
Invincible
Actual Size
13c
2 for 25c
Box of 50—$5.75

CIGAR Smokers should know these facts. They throw important light upon the policy of the General Cigar Co., Inc., in manufacturing Robt. Burns cigars.

(1) The Havana tobacco used in Robt. Burns sells in Cuba today for at least 50% more than pre-war prices.

(2) Sumatra leaf used for the wrapper of Robt. Burns which formerly sold at around $2.00 a pound, now brings in the neighborhood of $4.00.

(3) The Internal Revenue Tax on Robt. Burns Cigars has risen during the same period from $3.00 to $9.00 per thousand cigars.

(4) Wages have increased from 70% to 100%.

(5) Cigar boxes which formerly cost 6½ cents now cost 14¼ cents.

(6) Freight rates have increased from 35% to 50%.

* *

In face of all these problems, the maintenance of Robt. Burns quality is recognized in tobacco circles as a remarkable achievement.

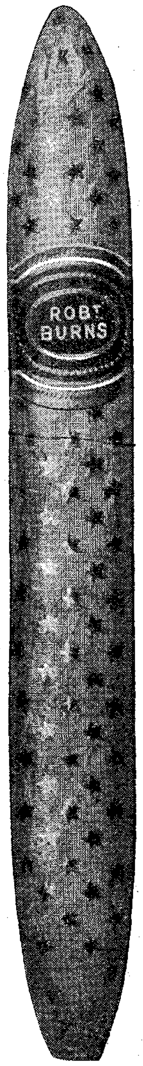
Robt. Burns is given today the same *full Havana filler*—regardless of price—as that he had five years ago. The same grade of Sumatra wrapper is used. The cigar is fashioned with the same skilled workmanship.

The price is higher—but only slightly so as compared to advanced cost of production. *It is a fact that the manufacturer's and the dealer's profits on Robt. Burns are proportionately less than they were before the war.*

Throughout the years to come, friends of Robt. Burns may always count upon the absolute maintenance of his fine quality—full Havana filler, imported Sumatra wrapper and skilled hand workmanship.

General Cigar Co., Inc.
DEPENDABLE CIGARS
119 West 40th Street, New York City

HAVE YOU TRIED ONE *LATELY?*



ROBT. BURNS
Longfellow
Actual size
15c
Box of 25—$3.50

for your play in the great outdoors

MERTON CAPS

designed for the man who golfs, or motors, or travels.

"MERTON" caps meet the actual requirements of the most ardent sportsmen, being the acme of refinement in materials and tailoring

obtainable at the foremost men's shops in every city

"There's a "MERTON" cap or hat for every sport and every season"

Chas. S. Merton & Co.
210 Fifth Avenue New York
Factory: Rutherford, N.J.

6% NET

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. Certificates of $25 and up also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

PATENT-SENSE
SIXTH EDITION
"The Book for Inventors & Mfrs."
By Return Mail FREE. Write
LACEY & LACEY, Dept. R, Washington, D.C.

Investing
$500 a Month

The new edition of our booklet, "The Partial Payment Plan," is written especially for those who have good sized incomes.

It shows how income can be made to produce more income, immediately as received, and continuously.

We invite inquiries from those who can set aside $100, $500 or larger amounts each month as payments on their investments.

Ask for booklet 1-Q, "The Partial Payment Plan."

John Muir & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway
New York

INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

FOOD CONTROL THE NEW TEST OF DEMOCRACY

A NEW function of statecraft has been developed out of the war, which, Mr. T. H. Dickinson claims in *The Review* (New York), has taught us more of the technique of democratic government in a few fevered years than we had learned during the previous century. This new function is food control. The place of food policy as an economic principle of government was not learned, we read, "until Herbert Hoover taught it, in connection with the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium," but "the problem as to how food policy will enter into the psychology of government will constitute in time to come one of the severest tests of democracy." The new science of world feeding is discust in two books to which the writer in *The Review* calls attention: one, "The Feeding of Nations," was written by E. H. Starling, who was chairman of the Royal Society Food Committee and adviser to the British Minister of Food during the war; the second, "The World's Food Resources," is by Prof. J. Russell Smith, lately Consulting Expert of the War Trade Board and professor of economic geography at Columbia University. Professor Smith asks the supremely important question, "Has food shortage come to stay?" and the best answer he can find "is that it depends on whether man behaves." Now all such questions as this, comments Mr. Dickinson in *The Review*, involve new zones of administration in the state, and the development of a new department of statecraft. And he proceeds:

When Hoover was taken into the war-government as United States Food Administrator, this function of government was accepted by the United States as belonging to its war-policy. This was followed immediately by the appointment of Lord Rhondda as British Food Controller, and, a little later, when the Clemenceau Government was established in France, food policy was accepted as a factor therein.

Is peace to bring an end to the food problem? The best that one can say is that the food problem will end if the world can get together. And this answer is worth little enough, for it must be taken with plenty of reservations.

Aside from the inherent difficulty of rebuilding again the broken bonds of faith between nations, of filling up the lack of manufactured goods to exchange for products of the farm, of establishing on a larger and better basis international finance and shipping—in fact, of providing again a social equilibrium within the States as well as between States, there is the further difficulty that food policy never has been rationally envisaged as a world problem; and getting together, therefore, will not mean a return to the conditions of before the war, but advancing by slow and painful stages to a point at which the internal food policy of a nation is adjusted to the world situation.

Immediately after the armistice, Europe asked for a continuation of inter-Allied food control. No man more than Hoover stands for the *entente* between nations, and yet he has been compelled to oppose from the first all such measures. The reasons are not selfish ones. The nations of Europe must return to a basis of defensible independent food policy before the United States can undertake even to consider the pooling of her vast but sorely tried resources with those of Europe. During the war we were willing to feed high-priced grains to live stock in order to provide a quick export of fats to Europe. We can not indefinitely continue such an expensive program. The physiological mean necessary for sustenance is a useful abstraction when you have reached the danger-point. The time has not yet come for the application of this mean to America along with Europe to compensate for errors in Europe's food policy. Europe has been living from hand to mouth for generations, and meanwhile, by means of embargoes which were both murderous and suicidal, destroying the production across border-lines. The destroyed herds of Serbia must have come back more than once in five hungry years to plague the consciences of Magyar statesmen. Germany came near to having a rational food policy, but the difficulty of enforcing a strict application of policy on the farmers during the war was responsible for the wastage of incalculable amounts of cereals on the maintaining of useless herds, which were good neither for milk nor fat, and was one of the contributing causes to the loss of the war.

The problem as to how food policy will enter into the psychology of government will constitute in time to come one of the severest tests of democracy. The failures in food policy of the last five years have been even more illuminating than the successes. On account of her position in the food market and because she has had the advantage of wise administration, the United States has been put in the way of the successes. We learned to conserve in the midst of plenty, to produce readily at a suggestion of need, and to control stable distribution in the midst of a nervous market. The failures of Europe were also partly on account of her position. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is more difficult to stabilize a market in the midst of conditions of scarcity than in the midst of well-advertised plenty. And it is more difficult to exercise suasion over the producer than over the distributer. You can encourage producers to raise wheat and pigs, as we did in America, but you can not force them to give up the last margin on a requisition. More important still, you can not force them to measures of scientific economy, as was shown in Germany in connection with the cattle supply.

An important difference revealed by the war between the food policy of Great Britain and that of Germany is pregnant with meaning. Throughout the war Great Britain managed to keep her average consumption per man about the same as the prewar average, about 3,400 calories. She did this by reducing the overlavish consumption of the rich and increasing the ration of the formerly ill-nourished classes. Germany sank from the excess of prewar days to 2,300 calories in 1915 and to 1,600 calories in 1916. Upon such a ration no man can thrive. There developed, therefore, what may be called the underground stocks that were never counted in the available supplies of the nation and finally reached only the hands of those who could pay exorbitant prices. While England as a matter of governmental policy was binding to her cause the classes that were necessary for the prosecution of the war, Germany, on the other hand, on account of her hard straits and as well on account of her ancient ineptitude in popular government, was draining foodstuffs from the people for the support of the wealthy few. And when the well-fed Junkers in power called upon the people in their extremity in the fall of 1918, either the people were dead or they had turned against the Government which had betrayed them.

NVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE MONEY QUESTION IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

HE daily multiplication of signs that
the familiar "money question" is to
ıre importantly in the Presidential cam-
gn so close at hand greatly interests the
w York *Journal of Commerce.* It under-
nds that many of those engaged in for-
lating policies and drafting tentative
tform planks "are looking with more or
care into matters of inflation, discount
ɔs, and general control of banking."
"stabilization of the dollar," the pro-
al to subsidize gold producers, and other
stions "look like new faces at the table,
when closely examined appear in the old
iliar light of repudiation and price-fix-
." The New York daily is inclined to
ık that there is hardly any issue so serious
he question of money and credit in its
er-day aspects, and that parties and
tical leaders ought to study it carefully.
'o quote:

> rices are to-day very much more than
> ɔe what they were before the war. The
> ɔme from investments has less than half
> ɔld purchasing power. Beside thus los-
> the value of their savings in the income
> n prewar investors find that if they are
> ged to realize upon their securities they
> ergo a further loss of a third or more of
> old market-value. Almost everything
> t has been bought since the war began,
> the way of investment securities, has
> reciated—the outstanding example
> ıg seen in the Liberty bonds, which
> e floated so largely upon a patriotic
> ıs. That the high and rising scale of
> es is an increasingly dangerous social
> ıace is very generally admitted, and it
> kely to be an even more pressing hazard
> uld we suffer from business reaction and
> mployment. Nevertheless, a return to
> wer price level, a contraction of credit,
> an elimination of some of the present
> ıtion are admitted to be essential to
> reestablishment of sound conditions.
>
> t is well that political parties should give
> ful heed to this problem. An unquali-
> announcement of opposition to repu-
> ıon in any form and of determination
> eturn full value to those who supported
> Treasury in its time of need would be
> ıcceptable plank in the platform of any
> ty. It might be coupled with qualifi-
> ons designed to guard against an injus-
> to the tax-paying public resulting from
> rapid or too extensive price reduction,
> his would result in a corresponding dis-
> tion, the reverse of that which had oc-
> ıed during the period of price advances.
> essential idea of equity between debtor
> creditor should, however, be maintained,
> would appeal to the sound sense of the
> ntry as it did in 1896. Unfortunately
> apparently is not what the political
> kers are seeking. They are more con-
> ıed with assigning the blame for bad
> ıking and credit conditions than they
> with correcting them, and the danger is
> t whatever they say on the latter topic
> l be garbed in the usual vague phrases
> ıch tend to darken counsel rather than
> ıghten it. Certainly it is well that there
> uld be a clear-cut knowledge on the part
> the community of what has happened
> who is responsible for it, but the public
> ıore concerned to know what should next
> done.
>
> 'he facts in the case are that during the
> a Treasury policy which involved
> ırmous loans sold with the use of bank
> dit was resorted to, and that this inci-
> ıtally resulted in aggravating the ten-
> ıcies to high prices and disturbance of
> iness which always are present at such
> es. As a result of these policies what is
> called inflation or a lack of liquidating

Investment Opportunities
How to weigh them

TAKE home with you our Purchase Sheet for Investors. It is indispensable to anyone who intends to get the best out of the field. It contains information gathered as a result of careful investigation throughout the world.

The April sheet spreads before you facts about more than 20 issues of United States and Foreign Government Bonds, a wide range of Railroad, Public Utility, Industrial and Realty Bonds and Preferred Stocks, all recommended as investments.

In addition you will find 17 Municipal Bonds, exempt under Federal Income Tax, many being tax-free in certain states.

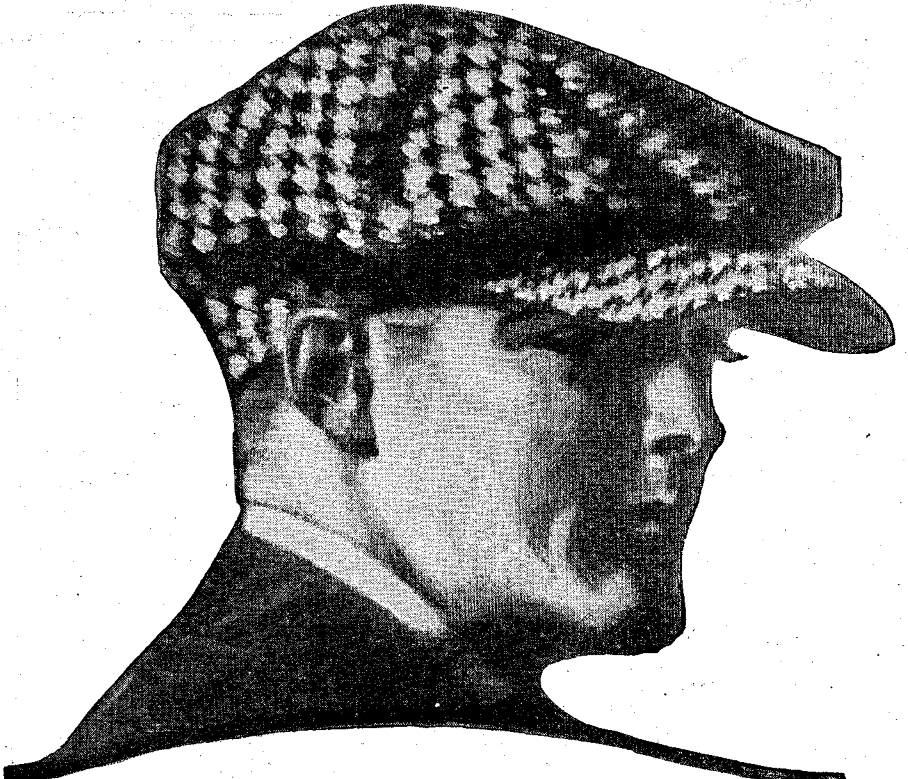
If you have funds to invest or re-invest at this time, you may turn to these securities knowing that we consider each issue desirable in its class.

This April Purchase Sheet will be found at any of the offices or will be mailed to you on request. You ought to have it. Don't invest until you get it. Ask for D-124.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building, New York

A NATIONAL INVESTMENT SERVICE—*More than 50 correspondent offices in the leading cities connected by about 10,000 miles of private wires.*

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK



Regal

Patrician "Cravenetted"

CAPS

$3.00 to $6.00

LEARN THE DIFFERENCE

Ordinary caps soon shrink, fade, and get mussy. Regal *Patricians* never do, because they are "Cravenette" finish. Water does them no harm. They keep their shape rain or shine. After wearing a Regal *Patrician* you will never be satisfied with any other. Best stores sell them.

THE REGAL-SPEAR CO.
643 to 651 South Wells Street, Chicago
425 Fifth Avenue, New York

Largest Cloth Headwear House in the World

1852
AUGUST
W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
W.L.DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE

LONG BEFORE BREAKFAST W. L. DOUGLAS COULD BE SEEN TRUDGING ALONG THE DUSTY ROAD, DRIVING THE COWS TO PASTURE

THROUGHOUT THE DAY HE PEGGED SHOES, OFTEN WORKING LONG AFTER DARK BY THE LIGHT OF A SMOKY WHALE OIL LAMP

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 107 of our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. W.L.Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that *they are the best in materials, workmanship* and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest *paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction* and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, **BEWARE OF FRAUD.**

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANC
Continued

power in the banks ensued. This is a r
tition of what has happened after n
former wars. It may be questio
whether some better policy might not h
been developed, altho the consensus
opinion seems to be that some inflatio
least was inseparable from the kind of fi
cial experience through which the w
has been passing. . . . The measu
whatever may be thought of them n
were national in their character and sc
and there is little chance for any p
either to "point with pride" or to "
nounce" or "reprobate" the consequen
This is a time for constructive meas
and for practical programs. We hav
serious monetary and banking probler
contend with, and this problem is far f
being local or domestic. It is internati
in its scope and there is a vast field for
working out of useful and feasible propo
designed to combat existing difficulties
smooth the way toward the restoratio
financial solvency throughout the w
It is to be hoped that the old-time sty
political discussion on money and ban
will not be revived.

PECULIAR STATUS OF THE COPP MARKET

WITH the world short of copper
needing the American supply,
would expect enormous sales and
prices, yet *Financial America* calls a
tion to recent cuts in dividends of co
companies, decreased earnings, dimi
ing sales, and a drop from the war-
of twenty-six cents to nineteen cents.
probable explanation, as we unders
the editorial in *Financial America*, is
while Europe needs copper, it has no
money to pay for it at anything
present prices. "Europe's one-time co
kettles, copper doorknobs, roofs, gu
and rain-spouts, must wait no doubt
return of the years of plenty," and
lower price level, and lower copper c
it is thought, "will come only with a ge
recession in prices and a greater supp
labor through immigration of Eur
surplus." After pointing out how
consumption of copper has for six
stood in the way of electrical develop
requiring the use of copper, the edit
Financial America proceeds:

> In spite of all these pressing nee
> copper our sales to Europe fell in
> to $121,000,000, at an average pri
> twenty cents. In 1917 we sold $354,
> 000 worth of the metal, and in
> $200,000,000 worth at the twenty-six
> war-price. The price has fallen to nin
> cents lately, and the demand has imp
> somewhat. Yet it is disappointing t
> investor who has in mind the great
> for the metal, in the reconstructio
> Europe's industries, transportation,
> communications.
>
> Our sales in volume of metal are
> below 1914, when they brought us $
> 000,000 at a comparatively low pri
> fourteen cents a pound average.
> big war-production facilities have bee
> 50 per cent. to suit the lesser volu
> sales. Mines are idle part of the
> Costs are higher and still climbing.
> is exacting. Taxes are heavy. It
> one porphyry company last quarte
> and one-half cents per pound more to
> duce copper than the average export
> of 1914.
>
> A huge surplus of war-copper re
> to be absorbed by industry. The exis
> of this accumulation is one reason fo
> idleness of the smelters and mines.
> surplus a year ago was estimated

NVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

ıon pounds. Of this about 700,000,000 ınds was reported as absorbed recently. th a good demand the 300,000,000 pounds naining should be gone in the next four nths, clearing the smelters for more ensive work. Our foreign sales before war were 840,000,000 pounds in a year. Europe is slow to buy. Her reconstruc- n hangs fire because of poverty. Copper estors will remember the warning of . Eugene Schneider, head of the French nmercial mission, last fall. "If we not receive America's aid," he said, ading for credits, "our industrial restor- on will be long delayed. We will suffer, we will not suffer alone." The Amer- n copper industry suffers now along h the industries of France, Belgium, many, and Austria. The Europeans not pay for copper they need badly. ey are recovering a little metal from the tle-fields for pressing wants. They buy y sparingly for others. Their rebuilding .

roducers of copper, however, may find solation in the prospect of a better day ome. In self-preservation Europe must uild and revive industry or its civiliza- n will decline. America is the source of to 80 per cent. of the world's copper. en tho Europe declines the world will ve to advance on the path of industry, nmerce, science, and the arts of peace. must eventually call for copper in greater l greater quantity in an age that har- ses electricity to wider use each day.

RITISH SUGGESTION FOR SOLVING THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM

UROPE can settle the exchange problem, writes Mr. R. P. Hearne he London *Sphere*, by acting as one, by ing as little from America as possible, by arranging trade so that the low- hange countries will trade together. s writer illustrates his article graphically a diagram showing how he thinks trade ht to proceed from Russia westward to many and Italy, from Germany to nce and Belgium, from France, Belgium, Italy to England, from England to the ited States, Holland, and other Euro- n neutrals, and from this last group to -European countries. To quote Mr. arne's argument:

> f Europe only makes a serious and in- igent effort to pull herself together, she very soon put the exchanges right. must be done by Europe acting as one, by regarding her industry and com- rce as a single movement. America, it st be remembered, is our greatest trade l. America buys very little from us ause she is practically self-contained, because her tariff laws, our high prices, our neglect of the American market ck trade. But America must keep on ing or she will overproduce. The high e of exchange is really against her best erests, since it will check the demand for goods.
>
> t is well-nigh ruinous for Germany to y from America or England, as she prac- lly must pay one shilling for a penny- rth of food or raw material, and she gets penny for a shilling's worth of her ds. She can not get going under these ditions, and the situation is coming about which America may wipe out one com- rcial rival after the other. She can w her own food and produce most of raw materials; she can charge high ces to her struggling rivals, and as she nmands the money market she can ther depreciate the currency of the ropean belligerents. But it is all a bad cess.

Thus we come to my suggestion for the

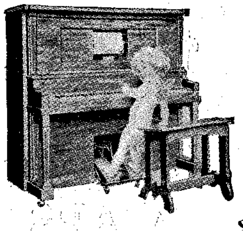
Baldwin
PRODUCTS

THE BALDWIN PIANO
THE ELLINGTON PIANO
THE HAMILTON PIANO
THE HOWARD PIANO

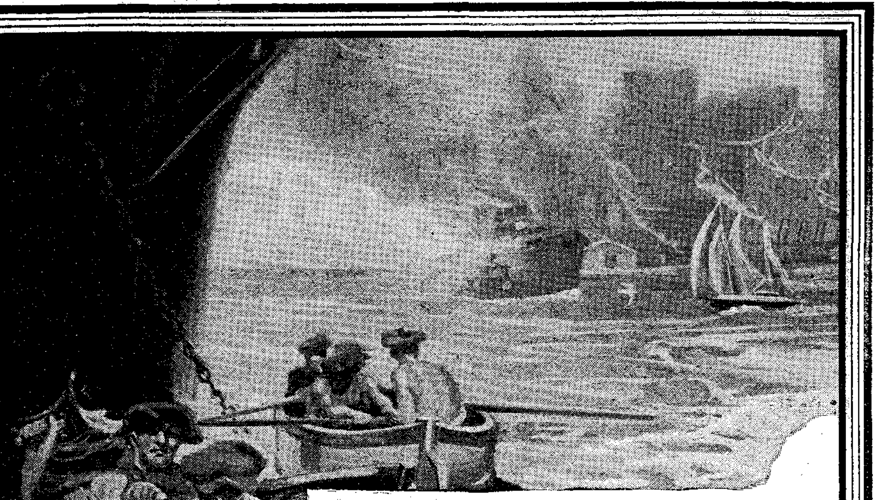
The Manualo
The Player-Piano that is all but Human

Baldwin products are made by a concern that was founded in 1862. For fifty-eight years the name Baldwin has stood for absolutely dependable quality and the utmost value.

Wherever you live you can hear and try any Baldwin-made instrument without obligation. Write to nearest address for catalogs and other descriptive matter.



The Baldwin Piano Company
Dept. R-4
CINCINNATI CHICAGO NEW YORK
ST. LOUIS INDIANAPOLIS LOUISVILLE
DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO DENVER



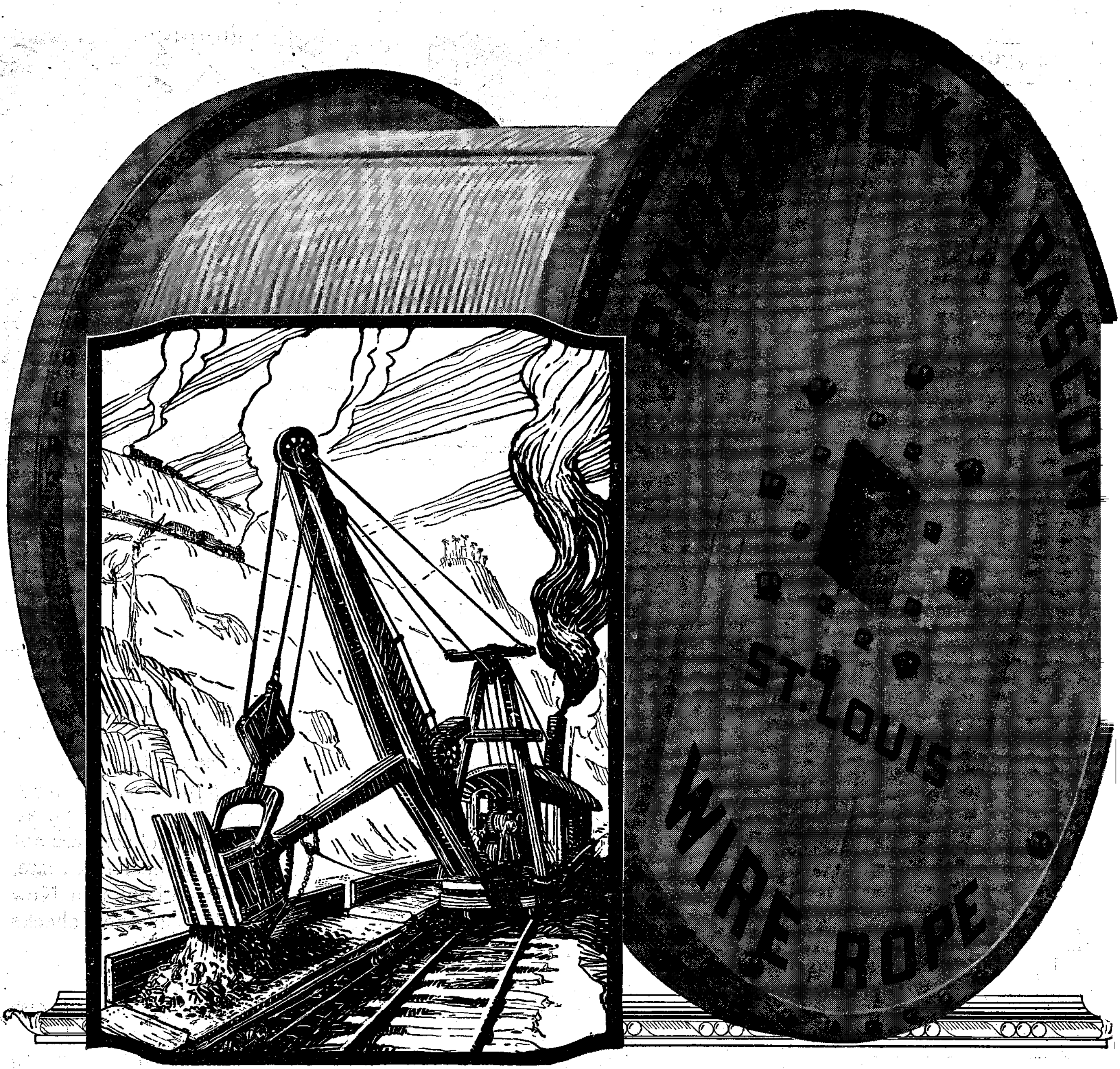
Supercargo—or Banks?

IN olden days, ships left home ports laden with merchandise in charge of a supercargo, or agent, who traded in each port, selling his wares and buying return cargoes—all for cash of the realm. Today, through the medium of international commercial banks, foreign trade is conducted by an orderly process, comparable to that of domestic commerce, and employing neither supercargo nor actual cash.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is associated with leading banks throughout the world, and serves as the medium for direct relations between merchants and manufacturers of this country and those in foreign markets.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over Fifty Million Dollars



Wire Rope at Panama

The value of wire rope in constructing the great ditch to connect east and west at Panama can hardly be overestimated. Not only were the powerful "muscles" of the giant shovels and material handling cranes wire rope, but a big factor in the disposition of immense quantities of soil and rock was also wire rope.

To unload the "spoil trains", steel plows were hauled from end to end by steel cable, pushing the waste material off one side. So great was the friction on the cable that smoke was usually seen at intervals along the top of the train where the steel cable was cutting its way into immense boulders picked up by the powerful shovels.

Before Yellow Strand Wire Rope, made by the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., came to Panama, the best record for any one cable was 500 trains averaging 16 cars each.

One Yellow Strand Wire Rope unloaded 1875 trains, of 17 to 19 cars.

Where there is extra heavy work to be done, Yellow Strand can be depended upon to do a giant's share.

There is a grade of Broderick & Bascom Wire Rope best suited to every purpose. They include the celebrated Yellow Strand of Panama Canal fame, which has one strand of yellow to distinguish it. Let your next cable be B. & B.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Factories: *St. Louis and Seattle.* Branches: *New York and Seattle.* Warehouses: *St. Louis, New York, Seattle.*

Agents in every locality.

C488

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

orientation of trade. All Europe must turn away from buying from America, and must readjust European trading conditions by turning to the East. Russia is the key to the situation, for in Russia alone do we find the possibility of cheap raw materials, cheap petroleum, and cheap food. Until we get these essentials fairly cheap we are terribly handicapped. At the same time Russia must get a proper price for her goods, and not be exploited by the financiers.

For a country like Germany there are several courses open:

1. Fix a special export price for each country, based on prewar exchange-rates. Thus she would charge one shilling to England for a mark's worth of German goods, and pay a mark for one shilling's worth of English goods. Food and raw material she should buy from Russia.
2. Draw all bills on one international center.

Bills of exchange being articles which can be bought or sold, it follows that they are subject to the law of supply and demand. The main reason why the British pound is now worth less than fifteen shillings in America is that America has too many of our I.O.U.'s and not enough of American I.O.U.'s to us. Our credit is quite as good as America's. The whole wealth of the British Empire is behind our national debts, and there is not the least likelihood of our defaulting.

For a similar reason France is not likely to go bankrupt or repudiate her debts, and even Germany could be trusted if she were given a chance to reestablish her trade and finance on a basis which will allow her to buy and sell on terms that are not ruinous.

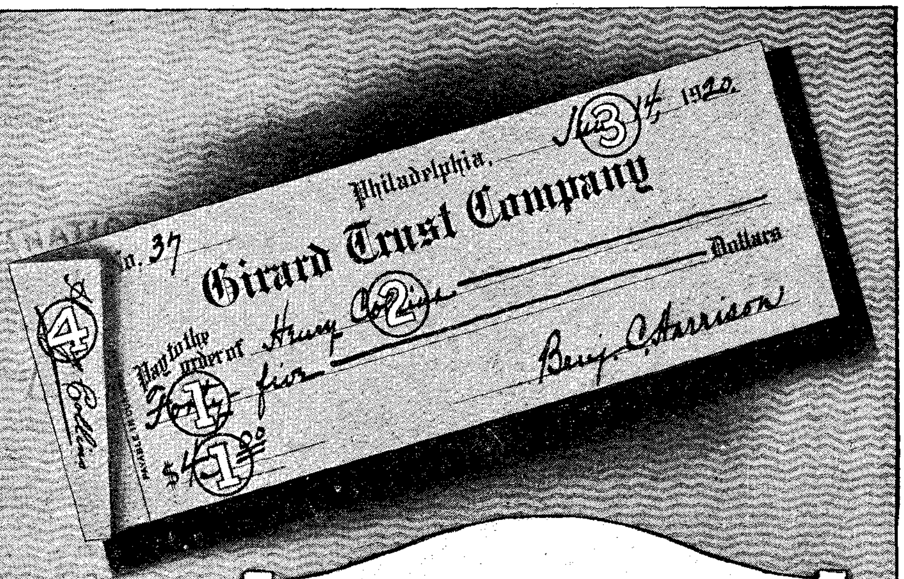
Russia, Germany, and Austria have currencies so depreciated that they are heading for bankruptcy, and the safety of Europe depends on averting this catastrophe.

The most rational solution of this exchange difficulty is to establish a central international bill exchange where the trading credits and debits of each nation are concentrated. Thus, if we made London the international credit center for all Europe, every trading bill would be drawn on it. Thus, if Germany bought goods from France, she would give a bill on London instead of on Berlin. If France bought of Germany the French merchant would give a bill on London also. Russian, Italian, Austrian, and Belgian bills would similarly also be drawn on London. In this way every nation which was buying and selling would have all its bills concentrated in London. If Germany sold goods to five merchants in Russia, Italy, Austria, Belgium, and France, there would be in London five bills to Germany's credit, and this plentiful supply of credit notes would improve the German exchange-rate and keep it steady.

JAPANESE BUDGET FOR 1920

THE total of the Japanese Government budget for 1920, according to *The Far Eastern Review*, is 1,264,930,000 yen, which exceeds the previous year's budget by 200,840,000 yen. A yen is worth approximately half a dollar in United States money. The estimated Japanese expenditures for various departments next year may be tabulated in round numbers as follows:

Imperial Household	4,500,000
Foreign Office	11,000,000
Home Office	100,830,000
Financial Office	174,740,000
Army Office	375,730.000
Navy Office	308,940,000
Judiciary Office	31,710,000
Educational Office	41,300,000
Agricultural and Commercial Office	51,290,000
Communication Office	174,840,000



Fraud-proof Checks

You say you've never lost money by check fraud. Is it luck, or because your checks are well protected? Let us see: 1-could the amount of your check be changed? 2-could another name be substituted for the payee's? 3-could the date or 4-the endorsements be altered?

If your checks are printed on "plain paper" you cannot answer "No" to all of those questions—your checks are not really safe; you've simply been fortunate.

Eighty percent of the banks in New York protect *every part* of their checks by printing them on

National Safety Paper

This paper exposes with a glaring white spot an alteration with acid, eraser or knife. The check-changer knows he can't "get away" with a change on National Safety Paper, so he doesn't try. National Safety Paper not only exposes the crime, but what is much more important, it prevents the attempt.

How can you get this protection? By asking your bank to furnish you checks on National Safety Paper. Or, if you buy your own checks, specify National Safety Paper on your next order. You can identify it by the wavy lines shown in the check above and in the border of this advertisement.

Write for our book "The Protection of Checks"

George La Monte & Son
61 Broadway New York
Founded 1871

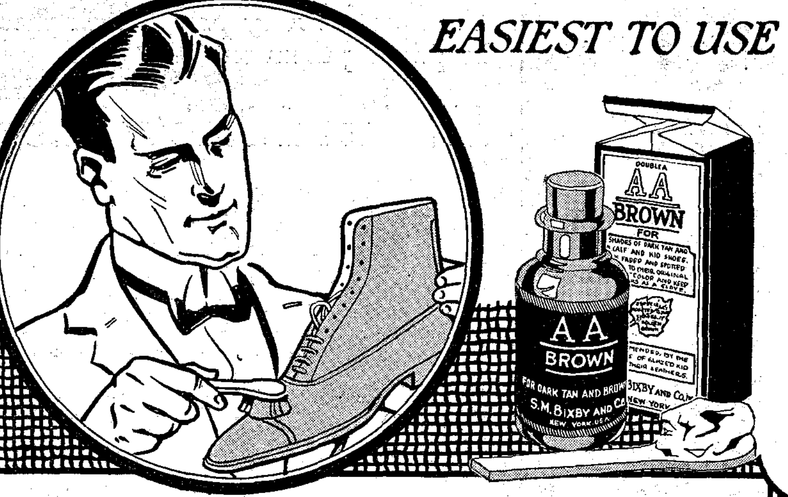
Watch your complexion improve after using

Resinol Soap

IT may be only a slight blemish, or it may be a skin which is coarse, gray-looking, rough, and oily, that detracts from your personal charm,—but whatever the complexion defect Resinol Soap can aid in overcoming it. Pure, mild, and cleansing, it should be used to preserve as well as improve the complexion and hair.

Sold by all druggists and at toilet goods counters.

RESINOL SOAP
Resinol Chemical Co.


AA BROWN
S. M. BIXBY AND CO.

EASIEST TO USE

BIXBY'S

A DOUBLE A BROWN

SHOE POLISH

For dark tan and brown shoes
Try this Liquid Wax Polish

Clean-Economical-Quick-and good for leather

A DAUBER IN EACH CARTON
NO PASTE REQUIRED

SOLD BY GROCERS, SHOE STORES, DRUGGISTS, NOTION STORES AND REPAIR SHOPS

S. M. BIXBY & CO., INC
NEW YORK

ALSO MFRS. OF BIXBY'S JET-OIL, SHU-WITE AND JET-OIL PASTE SHOE POLISHES

B-M-20-30

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

March 18.—The Senate by a vote of 38 to 36 adopts the fourteen Lodge reservations to the Peace Treaty, and in addition a reservation approving self-determination for Ireland.

March 19.—The Senate by a vote of 49 to 35 refuses to ratify the Peace Treaty and sends it back to President Wilson. Twenty-four Democrats vote against the Treaty to 23 for ratification; 34 Republicans, or more than two-thirds, vote for ratification.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

March 20.—According to official dispatches received at the Finnish Legation in Washington, the Bolsheviki have started an offensive against Finland, using the Murman Railroad as a base.

March 21.—A Bolshevik communication received in London claims that in the direction of Novorossisk the "Reds" have captured 6,000 prisoners and 20 guns and in the region of Ekaterinodar they have taken 15,000 prisoners, a large number of guns, and much booty.

March 22.—A Warsaw dispatch says the Bolsheviki have launched repeated attacks along various parts of the Polish front, considered by the military authorities to be preliminary to the long-heralded general spring offensive.

March 23.—The Polish Army takes the offensive against the Bolsheviki in the Baltic region and captures several thousand prisoners, according to Paris.

FOREIGN

March 17.—A report from Constantinople says the Allied forces under Gen. Sir George F. Milne, of the British Army, occupy the Turkish capital. The Allied forces took possession of the Ministries of War and Navy and assumed control of the posts, telegraphs, and telephones. The Allies issue a proclamation saying that the occupation is provisional and for the purpose of compelling the Ottoman Empire to fulfil treaty terms and end the reign of disorder.

According to a report from Berlin, Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, the self-appointed German Chancellor, after being in power for less than five days, retires from office, as does also von Luettwitz, commander-in-chief of the army under Kapp. Dr. Kapp has fled Berlin.

A royal decree is issued in Holland, saying the place to be allotted to former Emperor William of Germany as his residence will form part of the Province of Utrecht and that it will be fixt later by the Government.

The United States Government as a result of the anti-Peruvian manifestations at La Paz makes insistent representations to Bolivia not to disturb the peace of South America.

March 18.—The Senate Subcommittee at Los Angeles, investigating the Mexican situation, receives reports from agents along the Texas border that Mexicans are crossing the line by thousands to escape what they explain will be the worst revolution Mexico ever had.

Advices reaching London from various parts of Germany say that country is quieting down. The Communists are reported still somewhat active and there has been some rioting with considerable bloodshed. President Ebert has returned to Berlin.

Nearly the whole of western Germany is in the hands of extremists, according to advices reaching Amsterdam. A Soviet Republic has been proclaimed in Cux-

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

haven, and there is Bolshevism in Saxony, Wurttemburg, and Mecklenburg.

Great Britain appoints four divisional commissioners for Ireland. They will become the chief representatives of the Government and the highest military authority in each of the four provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught.

Advices reaching London say that the Turkish commander in Thrace has refused to take orders from the Allied military commanders in Constantinople and is attempting to set up a government in Adrianople.

The United States Government asks Chile to use its influence to prevent serious difficulties between Bolivia and Peru.

March 19.—A report from Berlin says Essen has surrendered to armed workmen after violent fighting in which it was estimated that 300 were killed.

The Lord Mayor of Cork is shot dead by an assassin who entered his residence and escaped in an automobile.

The State Department in Washington is advised that the Americans in Berlin have not been molested by the revolution and none has been injured.

March 20.—William E. Johnson, more familiarly known as "Pussyfoot" Johnson, starts a "dry" campaign in France, addressing a Paris audience for the first time on prohibition.

A Berlin dispatch says the general strike in Germany has been ended. A decree is issued by President Ebert proclaiming Berlin and the province of Brandenburg in an intensified state of siege.

March 21.—The London Air Ministry announces that the 5,300-mile airplane race across Africa from Cairo to the Cape is won by Colonel Van Rybzvold in a Vozrtrekker machine.

A Buenos Aires report says the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires at Lima has exprest to the Peruvian Government the regrets of his own Government for the manifestations against Peruvians in Bolivia. The Bolivian Government promises to punish the authors of the demonstrations. It is further stated that the Peruvian Chancellor convened the Chamber of Deputies to notify it that satisfaction had been given by Bolivia.

The Government orders all banks closed in Hungary and asks that all money in the hands of the people be presented to the banks in exchange for stamped money in half of the amount presented. The other half is to be converted into state bonds redeemable in a few years.

March 22.—Advices reaching Paris state that 8,000 persons have been killed since the German revolt broke out on March 13. Of this number 850 were killed in Berlin alone.

A Berlin report says that Gustave Noske, Minister of Defense, presents his resignation to President Ebert and it is accepted by the President.

A Geneva dispatch reaching Paris says the Germans are preparing a formidable world propaganda in favor of a revision of the Versailles Treaty and a new international conference at which vanquished nations might be represented for the object of changing or eliminating many clauses of the present Treaty.

March 23.—A Copenhagen dispatch reaching London says the Ebert Government comes to terms with the extremists by consenting to the formation of a

Trailmobile
Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Patent Office

The Motorless Motor Truck
Thousands in Use

DIVISION No. 1
Light, one-way four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use with passenger cars or light trucks: 1,250 lbs.; ¾-ton, and 1 ton.

DIVISION No. 2
Heavy-duty four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use with trucks: 1½-tons, one-way; 2 tons; 3½-tons, and 5 tons reversible and one-way.

DIVISION No. 3
Semi-Trailmobiles: 2½-tons; 4 tons; 6 tons, and 10 tons.

DIVISION No. 4
Pole Trailmobiles, 1½ ton, 3 ton, 5 ton and 7 ton.

Haul Heavy Materials Inexpensively

THE tremendous construction program under way the country over, including dwellings, office buildings, theaters, factories and a record-breaking road building program will require during the coming months the movement over the roads and streets of a tremendous volume of heavy materials.

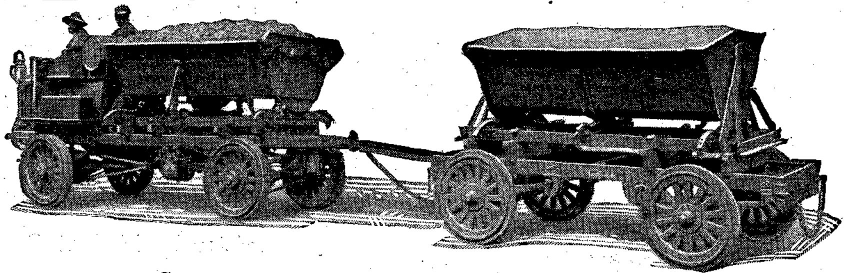
Builders, dealers, manufacturers are all faced with the problem of hauling the largest possible tonnage with a minimum of labor. Hauling will be a large factor in the final cost of all these improvements.

That cost will be reduced wherever Trailmobiles are used. Trailmobiles double the capacity of a truck; they add only about 12½ per cent to the cost of operating the truck. They reduce road speed very slightly. So they effect a very large reduction in the total hauling cost.

Trailmobiles are made in a variety of types and sizes. They all have special features of design. And the very highest standard of truck construction is applied to their construction.

Write for Literature

THE TRAILMOBILE COMPANY
517-537 E. Fifth Street Cincinnati, Ohio



Good roads are preserved by reducing the load carried on each wheel

ALADDIN Readi-Cut Homes

SAVE $300 to $1000

Before You Build—Be Sure of Getting Complete Shipment of Materials

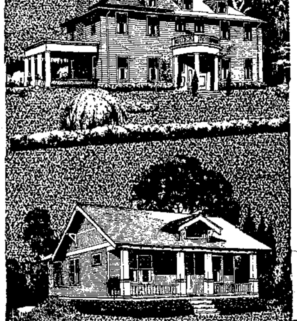
Shortage of materials exists everywhere. Lumber stocks were never so low as at present. Nails are practically impossible to secure in most communities. Orders for doors and other mill work are six to twelve months behind delivery dates. Many towns have a glass famine. Lath are almost impossible to secure and going up in price regularly. And nearly all other items are difficult to obtain. This will cost millions of dollars to those who build this year in delays on the job. The man who plans to build will probably *suffer*, unless he secures a *guarantee of delivery of complete materials.*

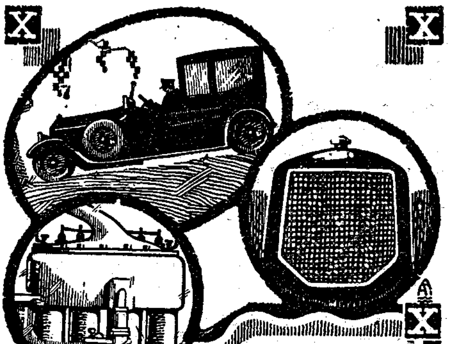
Aladdin Shipments Overcome All Difficulty
You Are Protected By a Guarantee

Upon receipt of your order you will receive a bonafide guarantee of complete shipment of all materials required to build the Aladdin Home you purchase. Where else can you get such a guarantee of prompt, complete and satisfactory shipment of all materials?

Send for 100 page Aladdin Book of Homes, No. 1014.

THE ALADDIN CO., BAY CITY, MICHIGAN
BRANCHES: Wilmington, North Carolina; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Portland, Oregon; Toronto, Ontario, Canada





Here's how "X" LIQUID saves you money

1—Repairs all leaks in radiator, pump, around gaskets, cracked water-jackets, etc.

2—Prevents *future* leaks.

3—Makes *permanent* repairs that stand 2,000 pounds pressure.

4—Loosens ALL Rust and Scale.

5—Prevents *new* Rust or Scale from forming.

6—Improves cooling—saves oil and gas.

7—*Not* a radiator cement or meal, but a Scientific Liquid process that keeps cooling systems nearly 100% perfect.

Over 3,500,000 cans sold. Used by the U. S. Government, Standard Oil Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company and others. ***Sold by good dealers everywhere.***

LARGE SIZE $1.50

Will do $25 in repair work!

FORD SIZE 75c

Get the genuine marked with a big "X"

"X" LABORATORIES
25 West 45th Street New York City

"X" Liquid
TRADE MARK

makes all water cooling systems
LEAKPROOF • RUSTPROOF • SCALEPROOF

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.

Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

Fruitland Park in Florida's lake jeweled highlands will appeal to the homeseeker who, whether wishing land or an orange grove, desires the best. Write for book of actual photographs and learn how you can own your own grove on easy payments. BOARD OF TRADE, 103 Trade Avenue, Fruitland Park, Florida.

"Highlands of Ontario"

Hay fever unknown. One thousand to two thousand feet above the sea. Modern hotels in Algonquin Park, Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays, Kawartha Lakes and Timagami. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, etc. Write for free illustrated literature.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

C. G. ORTTENBURGER, Desk "R"
907 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
A. B. CHOWN, Desk "R"
1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

purely Socialist Cabinet and the holding of general elections. The Reichswehr troops will be withdrawn and Berlin workmen's guards formed. To compel the Government to carry out this agreement, the extremists threaten another general strike unless the conditions are met.

News reaching Rotterdam says the conditions in the Rhine provinces, where virtually every town is in the hands of the workmen, are rapidly approaching a duplication of the conditions prevailing in Soviet Russia.

The Supreme Council decides to offer the protection of the League of Nations to an independent Armenia, which would comprise Russian Armenia and certain territories taken from Turkey.

A general strike on the railroads of Spain goes into effect. The Government proposes to guarantee the increase in wages demanded by the men, and it is considered probable that the men will return to work soon.

The Dutch Premier reads to Parliament a royal decree by which the island of Wieringen is granted to the former German Crown Prince as a place of residence "without prejudice to future arrangements."

DOMESTIC

March 17.—Virginia Republicans in convention at Roanoke elect delegates to the National Convention in Chicago and instruct them to support Governor Lowden, of Illinois, for the Presidential nomination.

A letter written by Herbert C. Hoover last April to President Wilson is published in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in which the former Food Administrator expresses himself as opposed to this country's being "dragged into detailed European entanglements over a period of years." Mr. Hoover states that in his view "if the Allies can not be brought to adopt peace on the basis of the fourteen points we should retire from Europe, lock, stock, and barrel."

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, proposes soon to introduce in the House a bill under which one-third of the prewar profits made by American industries during the period between 1914 and America's entry into the war will be taken by the Government and used to provide a two-billion-dollar bonus for returned soldiers and sailors and to relieve the present deficit of $3,000,000,000 in the Treasury. It is estimated that such a measure would produce from five billion to eight billion dollars in taxes.

March 18.—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democratic candidate for President, wires his Nebraska supporters, accepting the challenge of William J. Bryan to fight for control of the Nebraska delegation to the San Francisco convention on a "wet" and "dry" issue.

The Maryland House of Delegates adopts the favorable report of a 3.5 per cent. beer bill, with an understanding that the measure will be open to amendments on the third reading.

A peace-time Army of 299,000 enlisted men and 17,800 officers is approved by the House in passing the Army Reorganization Bill by a vote of 246 to 92.

March 19.—The joint wage-scale committees of the two sides in the coal conference will meet in joint session some time before April 1, to discuss wage increases, following the failure

Base and Floor one continuous piece.

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

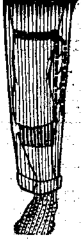
The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
1128 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
On the Market 10 years

Bowlegged Men



Your Legs will appear Straight if you wear Straightleg Garters

Combination hose supporter and pantleg straightener—**quickly adjusted to fit various degrees of bowlegs;** as easy to put on and to wear as any ordinary garter—**no harness or padded forms;** just an ingenious special garter—improves appearance wonderfully. Wearers enthusiastic. You will be, too. Write for free booklet, mailed in plain envelope.

S-L GARTER CO., 776 Trust Co. Building, Dayton, O.

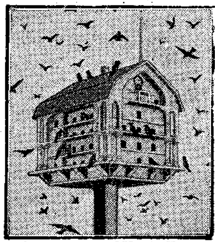
REXO MOUNTING CORNERS

for Mounting Photoprints Postcards, etc., in Albums and on Mounts.

NO PASTE REQUIRED
ARTISTIC, PERMANENT

Package of 100 10c
AT YOUR DEALERS

BURKE & JAMES
INCORPORATED
CHICAGO NEW YORK
Rexo Cameras, Films & Supplies



Not Merely a Bird House —But "A Bird Homestead"

It's the DODSON—

The Dodson Bird House attracts and wins the birds, and it's the same Dodson House to which the same little songsters return every year. A study of bird life has shown that returning birds, with uncanny accuracy occupy the house they left in the Fall, if it is there.

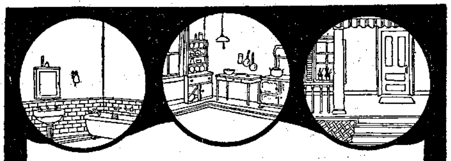
The sturdy Dodson House is there—just as strong, but more inviting; as it has aged. Constructed of thoroughly seasoned Red Cedar, Oak, Cypress and selected White Pine, nails and cleats coated to resist rust, painted with strictly pure lead and oil, permanency is assured.

Dodson Colonial Martin House
56 comps., 6 in. porch all around. 38 in. long, 26 in. wide, 44 in. high

Order Now—Songbirds protect trees, shrubs and flowers from insects. Mr. Dodson will supervise proper location for his houses—insuring success if transportation and expenses are provided.

Free Bird Book—sent on request, illustrating Dodson line, giving prices; also beautiful colored bird picture free.

JOSEPH H. DODSON, ***Pres. American Audubon Ass'n.***
730 Harrison Avenue **Kankakee, Illinois**
Dodson Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these quarrelsome pests. Price $8.00 48

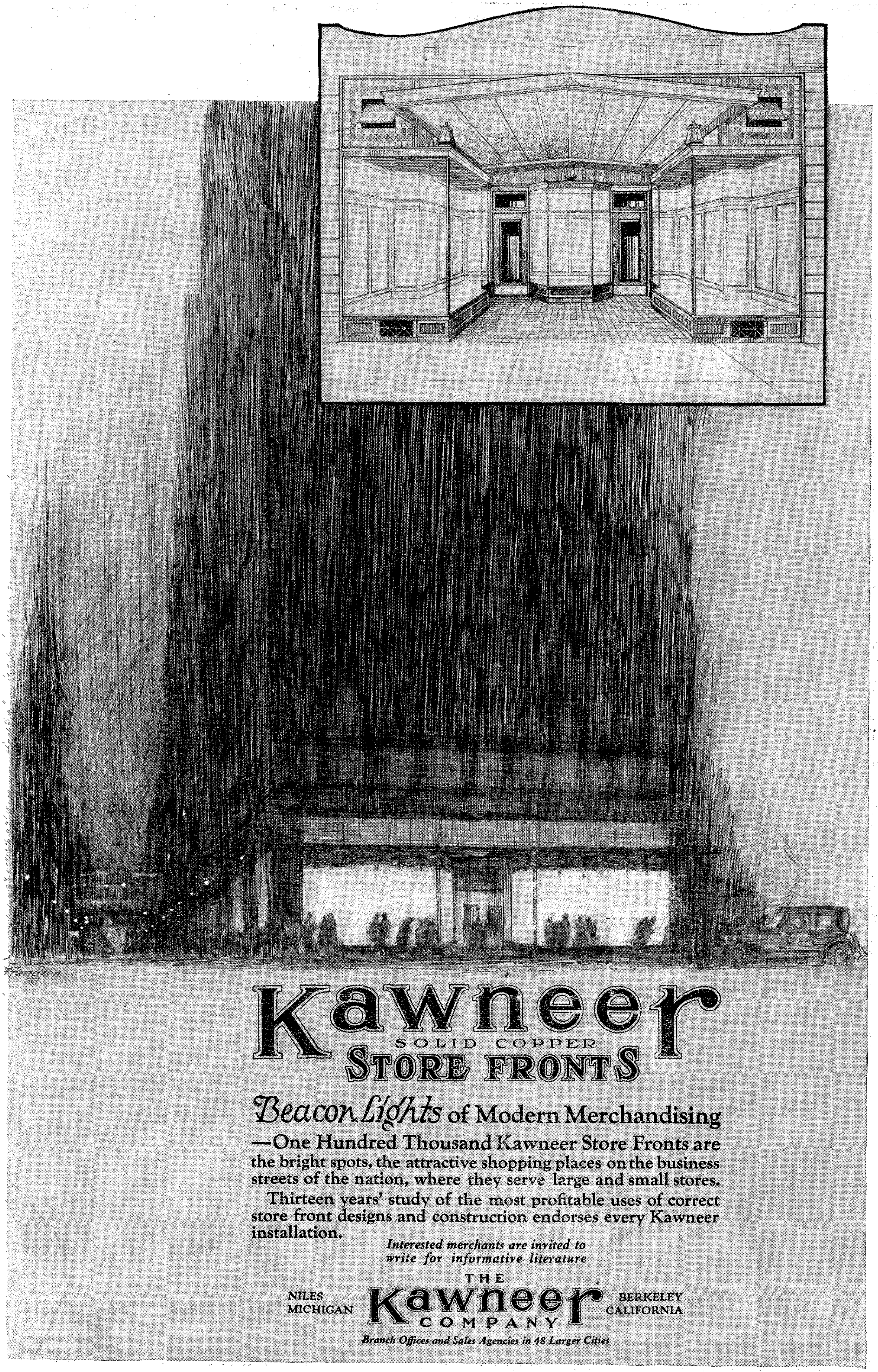


Use it for floors and walls in kitchen, laundry and bath room. Withstands hot or cold water and steam. Wears like iron. May be scrubbed with soap and water Use lighter shades to brighten dark stairways, halls, pantries, etc.

THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.
Boston Cleveland New York

USN DECK PAINT

for porches, floors and walls
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT



Kawneer
SOLID COPPER
STORE FRONTS

Beacon Lights of Modern Merchandising

—One Hundred Thousand Kawneer Store Fronts are the bright spots, the attractive shopping places on the business streets of the nation, where they serve large and small stores.

Thirteen years' study of the most profitable uses of correct store front designs and construction endorses every Kawneer installation.

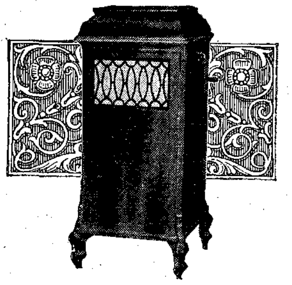
Interested merchants are invited to write for informative literature

NILES MICHIGAN

THE Kawneer COMPANY

BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

Branch Offices and Sales Agencies in 48 Larger Cities



STEGER

the finest reproducing phonograph in the world

THE experience of the world's greatest piano manufacturers is behind the Steger.

This finest reproducing phonograph brings the voices of the world's favorite artists and the music of all instruments to you. Plays all records correctly. No parts to change. The patented Steger tone arm and tone chamber insure perfect sound reproduction.

Hear it; play it yourself. Steger dealers everywhere. Prices $60 to $1250. Style book sent on request.

STEGER & SONS
PIANO MFG. COMPANY
Founded by John V. Steger, 1879
Steger Building, Chicago, Ill.

Factories: Steger, Illinois, where the 'Lincoln" and "Dixie" Highways meet

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.

RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Send TODAY for Special Factory Price on 12,500 Rapids!

Rapid FIRELESS COOKER

Be one of the first 12,500 women to write me. Get my new special rock - bottom price on a Rapid. I've made these special offers before like the department stores do. The big difference is you get the lowest factory-to-kitchen price from me. Here's your chance to save money. Aluminum lined throughout—full set high-grade aluminum utensils with each cooker. 30 days' free trial before you decide. Saves 2-3 to 3-4 fuel costs, 1-2 the work. But you must write soon! Get my big Home Science Book Free—gives you all the details of my low price offer. Send post card NOW. **Wm. Campbell, Pres.**

The Wm. Campbell Co., Dept. 150, Detroit, Mich.

Ugly Homes Beautified

Are you planning to remodel, refurnish or redecorate your home?

The knowledge, taste and experience of master architects and decorators is at your command.

Every one wants to have an attractive, conveniently arranged home, but few know how to achieve it without great expense. The Home Art Bureau Inc. helps you select appropriate new paints and wall paper, hangings and floor coverings, lamp shades and electric fixtures.

The Home Art Bureau Inc. helps you to simplify the arrangement of your home to give you more space, more convenience for efficient housekeeping, or evolves a complete scheme of artistic interior decoration.

Let us show you how to make your home more inviting, more convenient, more beautiful. Write for our free Service Folder.

HOME ART BUREAU INC., Dept. 12
114 East 28th Street New York City

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

of the commission appointed by President Wilson to arrive at a settlement.

March 20.—Senator Truman H. Newberry and sixteen codefendants are found guilty by a Federal grand jury in Grand Rapids, Michigan, of criminal conspiracy in the 1918 senatorial campaign in expending more campaign funds than the law allowed. Senator Newberry, Paul H. King, of Detroit, manager of the Newberry campaign, and Frank Cody, of New York, are sentenced by Judge Clarence W. Sessions to serve two years in the penitentiary at Leavenworth and to pay fines of $10,000 each. The case will be appealed.

Four suits are filed in the United States Court in St. Louis attacking the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Enforcement Act, and the action of the Missouri legislature in ratifying the amendment.

March 21.—A score of church denominational organizations unite to fight the "Red" menace, announcing that they are ready to spend $10,000,000 for this purpose. Their plans call for the establishment of training-schools to teach immigrants Americanism.

Another tie-up of bituminous-coal fields is forecast by mine-leaders when the present contract between operators and miners expires on March 31, unless a new contract is entered into that will be satisfactory to all parties.

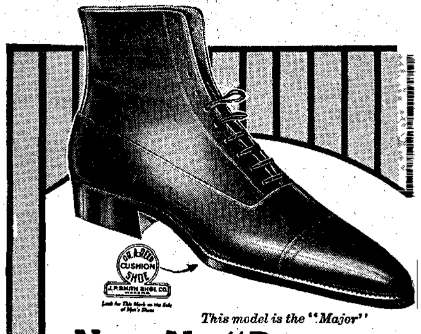
March 22.—Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, is to be appointed American Ambassador to Mexico, it is said authoritatively in Washington.

The legislature of Washington ratifies the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution, being the 35th State to approve. One more ratification is necessary before it becomes a law. The States which have ratified and the order in which they acted are: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Utah, California, Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Nevada, New Jersey, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Washington.

National committeemen of the American Legion, representing every State in the Union, in conference in Washington, overwhelmingly voice their approval of the proposed demand on Congress for additional compensation for veterans of the world-war. They agree, however, to a forty per cent. reduction in the amount of money previously asked for.

March 23.—President Wilson issues an executive order abolishing all government price-fixing on coal, as a measure to induce operators and miners to accept the majority report of his bituminous-coal commission, which awards a twenty-seven per cent. increase in wages over what the miners were receiving when they called their strike last September.

The House passes the Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying approximately $425,000,000, and it now goes to the Senate. The bill includes provisions aggregating $105,000,000 to carry on construction of new ships authorized in the 1916 three-year program and for an enlisted personnel averaging 125,000 in the Navy and 20,000 in the Marine Corps.



This model is the "Major"

Need No "Breaking-i

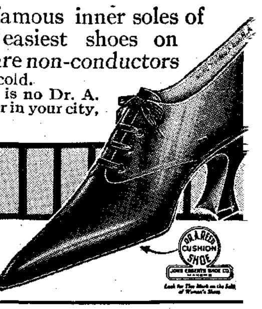
There's great satisfaction buying shoes that are up-to-d in style, yet give extra comf at no extra cost.

The Original and Genuine

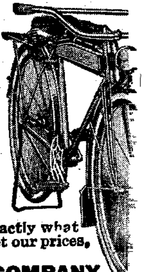
Dr. A. Ree
CUSHION SHOE
J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.-JOHN EBBERTS SH
Makers of Men's Shoes ------ Makers of Women's S
Chicago Buffalo

The famous inner soles of these "easiest shoes on earth" are non-conductors of heat or cold.

If there is no Dr. A. Reed dealer in your city, write us.



This model is the "Traymore 4"



Rider Agents Want

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger "Motorbike"** completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. **Choice of 44 other styles,** colors and sizes in the **"Ranger"** line of bicycles.

EASY PAYMENTS if desired at a small advance over our Special Factory-to-Rider cash prices.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.**

TIRES Lamps, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—half usual prices.

SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. T-172 Chicago

Cuticura Soa
AND OINTMENT
Clear the Ski

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For sampl address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mas

Goggles for Eye
Luden's for Throa

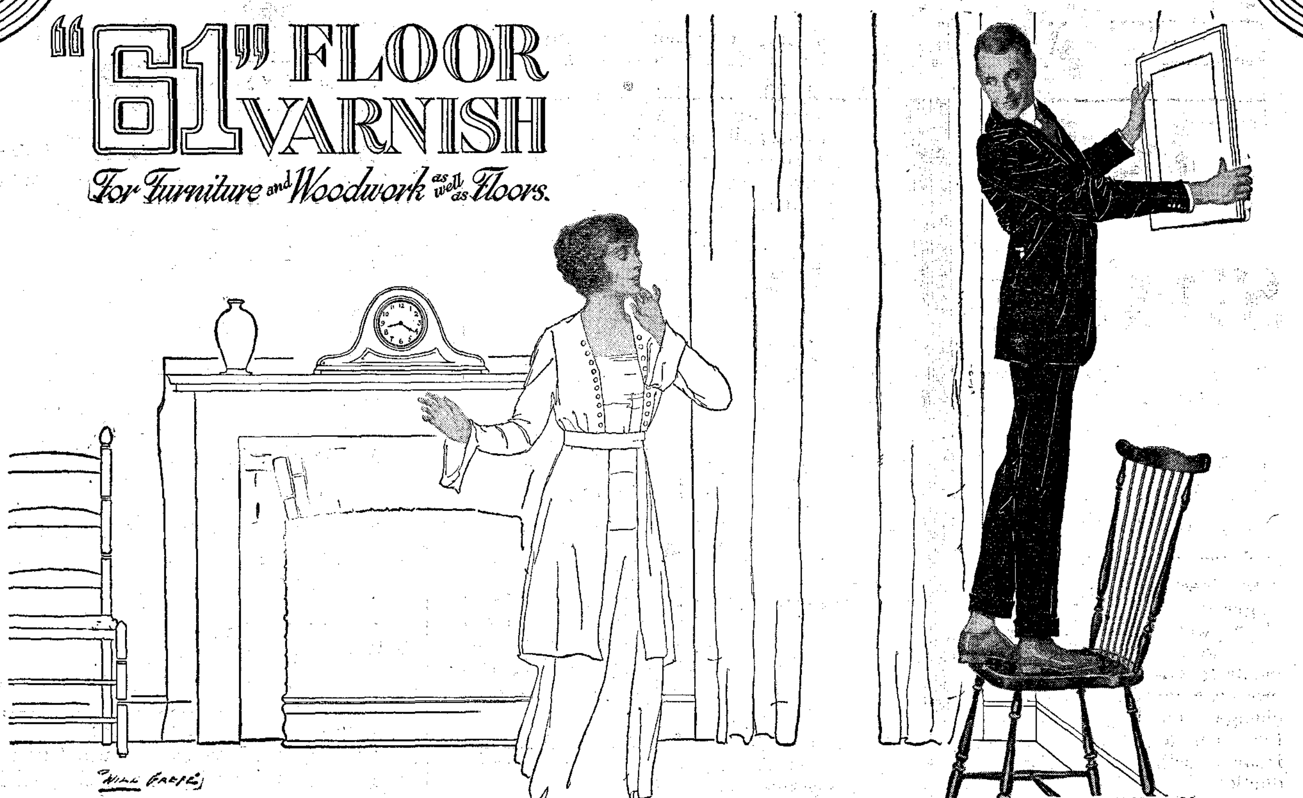
Forget dust or damp air; soothe the nose and throat.

Look for Luden yellow package

LUDEN'S MENTH COUG DROP
GIVE QUICK RELIE

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

For Furniture and Woodwork as well as Floors.



"Tommy! You're *standing* on that chair! You'll ruin—"

"Easy, Bess! Don't let that worry you. This is the chair I refinished with "61" Floor Varnish, the same varnish we've been *walking* on for over two years!"

Although it isn't best to use your chairs for stepladders, it's reasonable to suppose that "61" Floor Varnish, which wears for years on floors and linoleum, will give even longer service on furniture and woodwork of all kinds.

Many a good piece of furniture can be reclaimed from the attic or storeroom and made like new with "61." The beautiful, semi-transparent wood-stain colors stain and varnish in one operation, making the little jobs here and there around the house, a pleasure. "61" flows on smoothly without showing laps, streaks or brush marks.

"61" Floor Varnish is not only waterproof, but tough, elastic, and *wear resisting.* That is why it is so highly prized. *Any* varnish can give a surface shine, but "61" begins where ordinary varnishes stop. It *stays* where you put it! It is heelproof, marproof and waterproof.

People have confidence in "61" for all household purposes, on account of its dependable durability and universal adaptability. Its decorative range is wide, as it is made in the following natural wood colors: Light Oak, Dark Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Forest Green; and Natural (clear varnish), Dull Finish and Ground Color.

The Dull Finish "61" when used as a final coat, produces that beautiful hand-rubbed effect, without the usual trouble and expense. It will give the same long-lasting service on floors or other work; over the colors as well as the Natural, with equal satisfaction.

Send for Color Card and Sample Panel finished with "61." Try the hammer test on the sample panel. You may dent the wood, but the varnish won't crack.

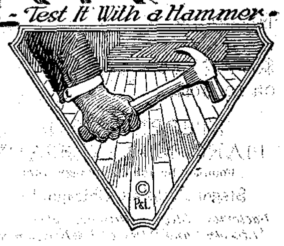
If you are building or decorating, engage a good painter. He knows Pratt & Lambert Varnishes and will be glad to use them.

Pratt & Lambert Varnishes are used by painters, specified by architects and sold by paint and hardware dealers everywhere.

Our Guarantee: If any Pratt & Lambert Varnish fails to give satisfaction, you may have your money back.

Pratt & Lambert-Inc. 55 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y. In Canada address 45 Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ontario.

Test It With a Hammer



"61" COLORS
Light & Dark Oak
Mahogany
Walnut, Cherry
Forest Green
Natural
Dull Finish
Ground Color

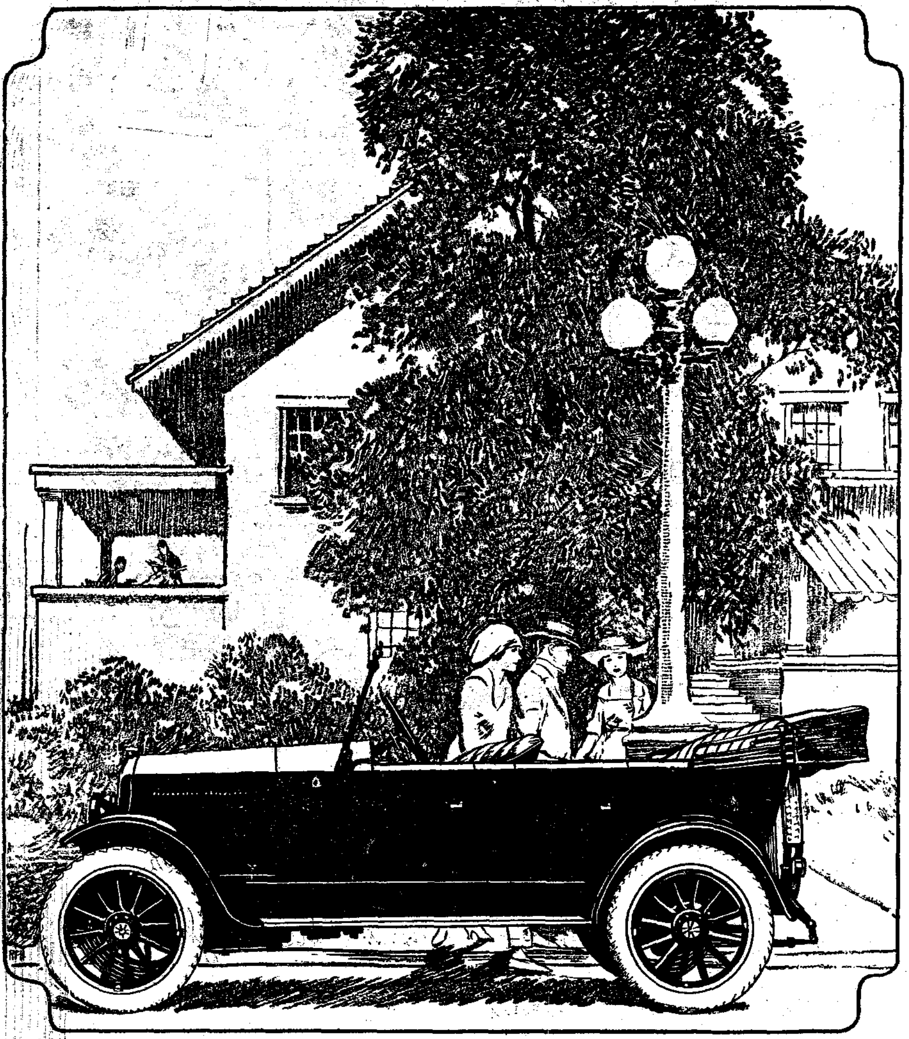
Vitralite
THE LONG-LIFE ENAMEL

Not only in the *White* is Vitralite made; but also in authentic Ivory and Cream. There are too, an interesting Gray, a Chinese Blue suggestive of Oriental skies; and a springtime Leaf Green! See them!

"Save the surface and you save all" *Paint & Varnish*

PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES

THE LEADER OF LIGHT WEIGHT CARS



BRISCOE

WHILE the Briscoe has always been noted for low operating costs, the economy records of the world-famous unit power-plant in the 1920 car are truly remarkable.

Beauty, sturdiness, comfort and ease of operation are combined with this economy to make the 1920 Briscoe really a car of superlatives. And the nearest Briscoe dealer will be pleased to demonstrate this fact to you.

Touring Car

Four-Door Sedan

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION, JACKSON, MICHIGAN

The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company, Limited, Brockville, Ontario

THE SPICE OF LIFE

What's in a Name.—He—" May I ca you by your first name? "

She—" By your last name, if you wish. —*Miss I. H. in The Yale Record.*

Troglodyte !—Mrs. Maggis—" Yes, m dear, when we quarrel he acts like a savage.

Mrs. Haggis—" How do you mean? "

Mrs. Maggis—" He makes for his club —*London Tit-Bits.*

The Matrimonial Age.—Muriel—" don't intend to be married until after I' thirty."

Mabel—" And I don't intend to thirty until after I'm married ! "—*Life.*

Jazz.—Mr. Hopper (rising from tab —" Shall we dance this fox-trot, M Flopper? "

Miss Flopper—" That wasn't the chestra starting up—one of the waiters ju dropt a tray of dishes."—*Life.*

What Did She Know?—The hostess h trouble in getting Mr. Harper to si After the song had been given, she ca up with a smiling face to her guest, a made the ambiguous remark:

" Now, Mr. Harper, you must never me again that you can not sing—I kn now ! "—*The Queenslander.*

Reassuring Her.—A sailor had b showing an old lady over a large liner, a after thanking him, she suddenly remark

" I see that, according to the sh orders, tips are forbidden."

The sailor then turned to the visitor a with a knowing look, answered:

" Why, bless yer, ma'am, so were ap in the Garden of Edén."—*Exchange.*

Father's Revenge.—Peter Thomp went to visit his son in Montreal. It his first visit to the city, and the young r showed him all the sights, concluding w an ascent of Mount Royal. In a burs enthusiasm young Thompson said:

" See, father, isn't it wonderful d there? "

" Well," said his father, " if it's so w derful down there, what did you drag up here for? "—*Selected.*

Identified.—" This," smiled the f young wife, as she passed a plate of p ding to her husband, " is cottage pudd I made it myself."

The husband tasted it.

" I'd have known it was cottage p ding," he returned.

" Would you? " she asked, delighte

" Yes; I can taste the plaster and wall-paper."—*The Queenslander.*

Current Fiction.—" Excuse me ! "

" I beg your pardon ! "

" Be sure and come to see us ! "

" I've had a lovely time."

" We've never had a cross word s we've been married."

" I'll pay you this to-morrow, sure !

" I'd rather have my Ford than you car."

" I'd trust my husband anywhere."

" Oh, it's no trouble at all ! "

" It isn't the money; it's the prin of the thing ! "

" I just finished the last quart I had man ! "—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Unfair Exchange.—The present financial situation gives the lie to the old adage that Exchange is no robbery.—*London Opinion.*

The Unregenerate Hun.—Two thousand melodeons have arrived at Leith from Germany. And that is the country which profest a desire for peace.—*London Punch.*

Our Autocrat of the Dinner-table.—Japanese Emperor Dissolves the Diet.—Newspaper head-line.

H. C. of L. has shot it to pieces in this country.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

Something High.—"We were hoping to get some real butter for our little party, but it cost too much; so we had to content ourselves with engaging a tenor."—*Jugend (Munich).*

Overdoing It.—We deeply sympathize with the Stratford man who asked the magistrates for a separation order because his wife chased him with a hatchet every day. It is too often.—*London Punch.*

Those Bicycling Chickens.—"I have been instructed by the Village Council to enforce the ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalk."—*Alberta Advocate.*

Sarcasm.—LECTURER (to committeeman)—"May I have a pitcher of water on the platform table?"

COMMITTEEMAN—"To drink?"

LECTURER—"No; to do a high diving act."—*Miss G. F. in The Yale Record.*

Altruism All Round.—LADY (who has given beggar a shilling)—"Don't imagine I believe in you. I only give you this because I like giving."

BEGGAR—"Well, make it 'arf a crown, lidy, and thoroughly enjoy yourself." *London Opinion.*

The Fate of Heroes.—FATHER (endeavoring to blend instruction and amusement)—"Yes, children, Mr. Lloyd George saved his country just as Joan of Arc saved France."

BRIGHT CHILD—"And when are they going to burn Mr. Lloyd George, daddy?" —*London Passing Show.*

The Moment of Embarrassment.—"Some men are so strong that they always have their own way."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but a man who always has his own way is liable to be a little disappointed when he stops once in a while and looks around and listens for the applause."—*Washington Star.*

Kindred Feeling.—"You say you want no Government whatever?" said Mr. Rafferty.

"None whatever," rejoined Mr. Dolan.

"I hope you get your wish for a minute or two. Then I can handle you any way I feel like without a chance of your calling a policeman."—*Washington Star.*

When Extremes Met

Said the Scientist to the Protoplasm:
"'Twixt you and me is a mighty chasm,
We represent extremes, my friend—
You the beginning, I the end."

The Protoplasm made reply
As he winked his embryonic eye:
"Well, when I look at you, old man,
I'm rather sorry I began!"
—*New York Evening Post.*

COURTESY NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE
Bridalveil Falls
YOSEMITE
NATIONAL PARK

Price high, quality higher, wearing power the highest —that's

Genuine
Pantasote
TRADE MARK
Top Material

Standard equipment on cars where a little more is paid to get the best.

Look for Pantasote Label inside the top—it protects you against substitution which is not uncommon

The Pantasote Company
Bowling Green Building New York City

A well-known golfer returning from a successful Southern tour writes us—

"I don't mean to flatter the Dunlop ball but after trying the various balls offered me down here, I went back to the Dunlop in all my serious matches."

DUNLOP "VAC" GOLF BALLS

Nos. 29 and 31—$1.00 each
Plus 10% War Tax

They are famous for length of flight, perfect balance, absolute uniformity and durability. Buy them of your professional.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.
LIMITED
T. W. NIBLETT, *American Representative*
305 Fifth Avenue, New York

DUNLOP
VAC
31

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. MacD.," Detroit, Mich.—"Please give me the meaning of the word *stabilize.*"

To *stabilize* is to make stable. In aeronautics it is to secure the equilibrium of an aerial vehicle.

"W. K. H.," Baltimore, Md.—"Kindly inform me whether the word for the sign % is correctly written *per cent* or *percent*, and also, whether this word should be followed by a period."

The correct form is *per cent.*, which is an abbreviation of the Latin *per centum.*

"W. S. H.," Cedar Rapids, Ia.—"Please tell me whether *agreable* or *agreably* should be used in the following, '*Agreably* to your instructions, a certain definite action has been taken.'"

Agreeable and *agreeably* are the correct spellings of these words. The component parts of *agreeable* are *agree* plus *able;* always double the "e" before the "a." *Agreeable* is often erroneously used for *agreeably* in correspondence. In this sense it is a commercial colloquialism, meaning "being in accordance or conformity," as with some previous action. "*Agreeable* to your request I have forwarded the goods." Correctly, this should be rendered "*Agreeably* with your request," etc., meaning "so as to be agreeable." *Agreeably* should be used in the sentence you give—"*Agreeably* with your instructions," etc.

"F. I. B.," Washington, D. C.—"What is the meaning of the expression, 'a preferential ballot'?"

Preferential voting is a system of voting, as at primaries, in which the voters are allowed to indicate on their ballots their preference (usually their first and second choices) between two or more candidates for an office, so that if no candidate receives a majority of first choices the one receiving the greatest number of first and second choices together is nominated or elected.

"P. E. B.," Phenix, R. I.—"Can you inform me as to the origin and use of the name 'Columbia' as applied to the United States of America? Is it correctly used in that way?"

Columbia, the popular name of the United States, is derived from Columbus, and is applied to the greatest nation of the New World in memory of its discoverer.

"E. W. L.," Los Angeles, Calif.—"Please tell me when I should use *further* and when I should use *farther.*"

Farther should be used to designate longitudinal distance; *further* to signify quantity or degree. Thus, "How much *farther* have we to go?" "Proceed no *further* along that course of conduct."

"E. D. J.," Clearfield, Pa.—"In speaking of two persons born at a time, is it correct to call them 'twins' or a 'pair of twins'?"

As applied to twin-birth, the word *pair* embraces only two children, exactly as a pair of gloves consists of two gloves. Therefore, "A pair of twins" does not consist of a quartet.

"W. N. V.," Durham, N. C.—"From where did the following quotation come, 'The world's a stage, life is the entrance; you come (in), you behold, you depart'?"

The quotation to which you refer is an anonymous Latin proverb and reads—"Mundus scena, vita transitus; venisti, vidisti, abiisti"—"The world is a stage, life is a walk across it; you have come, you have seen, you have departed."

"C. S. B.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly advise me your opinion concerning the use of the word *same* used in business correspondence; as, 'We are in receipt of the above-mentioned order and wish to thank you for *same.*'"

The word *same* should not be used as it is, now too frequently, in commercial correspondence—in substitution for *it.* If "the same" is correctly used, a noun is implied; as, "it is the *same* (referring to an illness) as he suffered from." However, do not say, "Tell me what you wish, and the *same* (meaning *it*) will be attended to." *Same* is also often used where *similar* is the proper word. A gale blowing to-day with a velocity of sixty miles an hour is *similar* to, but is not the *same* as, one that blew with a velocity of sixty miles one year ago, although it has the *same* amount of velocity.

"W. B. S.," Petoskey, Mich.—"(1) I notice that some noted authors use the expressions 'somebody *else's*' and 'nobody *else's*,' while others, equally noted, write them '*somebody's* else' and '*nobody's* else.' Please let me know which, if either, is correct. (2) What is the correct pronunciation of the *noun* 'produce'?"

(1) The expressions *some one else, any one else, every one else, somebody else*, etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases and have the possessive inflection upon the *else;* as, *somebody else's* umbrella; but some prefer to treat them simply as elliptical expressions;, as, the umbrella is *somebody's else* (*i.e.*, other than the person previously mentioned). (2) The noun *produce* is correctly pronounced *prod'yus—o* as in *not*, *u* as in *rule.*

"M. F. R.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—"Which is correct, *supercede* or *supersede?*"

Supersede is the correct form.

"E. MacI.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give me some information concerning the term *Scapa Flow*—meaning, derivation, history, and any other details."

In Scotch the word *scapa* means "head" and *flow* means "sea." *Scapa Flow* is the portion of the sea in the southern part of the Orkney Islands which extends from Pomona to the Pentland Firth. It is fifteen miles long and about eight miles wide, and opens by Hoy Sound in the northwest joining Pentland Firth in the south near the Island of Swona. The term *scapa* may perhaps be traced to the Gaelic *sgapadh*, to scatter, spread.

"T. S. McN.," Bristol, Tenn.—"Please give me the following information: (1) Shortest and longest distance across the English Channel. (2) Origin of the word *doughboy.*"

(1) In width the English Channel extends from 21 miles to about 150, the shortest distance being from Dover to Calais. (2) The origin of the word *doughboy* is given as—"So called by cavalrymen because of the globular buttons on their uniforms."

"C. P. L.," Newfield, N. Y.—"Why was the country we have always known as *Servia* called *Serbia* after the war broke out?"

(1) The English-speaking races alone write the word Servia with a *v* instead of a *b*, a practise resented by the Serbs as suggesting the derivation of their name from the Latin *Servus*, a slave. The Servian translation is *Srbiya.* Pliny referred to the *Sirbi*, and Ptolemy referred to the *Serboi.* The Servian derivation is of German origin, *schafarik*, suggesting that it originally meant "producing people," that is, people who produce.

"E. C. C.," Birmingham, England.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the possessive of *Jesus.*"

The possessive of *Jesus* is *Jesus'*. It does not take an additional "s" whether followed by a sibilant or not. Thus, we find Cowper, in 1779, wrote, "*Jesus'* name," and in the New Testament, John 12:9, Revised Version, "*Jesus'* sake." In singing hymns the possessive is not pronounced, but in common speech it is—*ji'zus-iz—i* as in *police*, *u* as in *but*, *i* as in *habit.*

☞ "G. E. W.," Caldwell, N. J.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the name *Stephen.*"

The name *Stephen* is correctly pronounced *ste'ven*—the first *e* as in *me*, the second as in *pen.* Some persons mispronounce the word as if it were spelled *stef'en.* There is no sanction for this.

"M. C. A.," Provincetown, Mass.—Usage decrees and grammar rules; "You *were*" is correct English. Under normal English of the old school, "Thou *wert*" would be correct, but this is now archaic, and "You *were*," altho a plural, may be construed as a singular.

"G. E. F.," London, Ont., Canada.—"Which of the two following sentences is correct—'I do not wish to hurt you any more than can be avoided'; 'I do not wish to hurt you any more than can not be avoided'?"

The sentences are clumsy. The intention is to say, "I do not wish to hurt you more than is necessary."

"B. B. C.," Laramie, Wyo.—As was pointed out in THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 15, 1915, the quotation, "If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, tho he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door," was written by Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, N. Y.